S. Hrg. 98-448

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION FISCAL YEAR 1984

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 720

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 18, 19, 1983

Printed for the use of the Committee on Armed Services

S201-11

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION FISCAL YEAR 1984

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

DEFENSE OVERVIEW

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:29 p.m., in room 222, Russell Senate Office Building, Senator Strom Thurmond (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thurmond and Warner.

Staff present: George K. Johnson, Jr., Robert Nichols, José E. Martinez, James C. Smith, professional staff members; and Marie Fabrizio Dickinson, staff assistant.

Also present: John Campbell, assistant to Senator Warner; Hank Steenstra, assistant to Senator Quayle; and Anne Burt, assistant to Senator Humphrey.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND, CHAIRMAN

Senator THURMOND. The hearing will come to order.

This is the first hearing that the Subcommittee on Military Construction will hold to consider the fiscal year 1984 request for military construction authorization. The request by the Defense Department for military construction authorization is included in S. 720, a copy of which follows.

[The bill S. 720, follows:]

II

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 720

To authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1983

Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HART) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

---

A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984".

TITLE I—ARMY

AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, $31,100,000.
Fort Campbell, Kentucky, $20,250,000.
Fort Carson, Colorado, $15,760,000.
Fort Douglas, Utah, $910,000.
Fort Drum, New York, $1,500,000.
Fort Hood, Texas, $68,500,000.
Fort Hunter Liggett, California, $2,850,000.
Fort Irwin, California, $36,950,000.
Fort Lewis, Washington, $31,640,000.
Fort Meade, Maryland, $5,150,000.
Fort Ord, California, $6,150,000.
Fort Polk, Louisiana, $16,180,000.
Fort Richardson, Alaska, $940,000.
Fort Riley, Kansas, $95,800,000.
Fort Stewart, Georgia, $29,720,000.
Presidio of Monterey, California, $1,300,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY WESTERN COMMAND

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, $33,700,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, $3,700,000.

Fort Benning, Georgia, $21,750,000.

Fort Bliss, Texas, $34,730,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia, $3,400,000.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina, $790,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky, $4,200,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, $27,550,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia, $5,930,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, $12,600,000.

Fort McClellan, Alabama, $4,220,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama, $9,650,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, $2,150,000.

Fort Story, Virginia, $9,000,000.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Fort Myer, Virginia, $2,750,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, $30,050,000.

Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, $270,000.

Harry Diamond Laboratories, Maryland, $400,000.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, $12,400,000.

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, $1,150,000.

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana, $4,250,000.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $1,600,000.

Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, $550,000.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, $460,000.

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, $10,200,000.

Red River Army Depot, Texas, $1,250,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, $25,400,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, $22,000,000.

Sierra Army Depot, California, $3,950,000.

Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $9,200,000.

White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, $310,000.

AMMUNITION FACILITIES

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa, $2,000,000.

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri, $600,000.

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, $1,300,000.

Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, $270,000.

Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, $340,000.

Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, $4,620,000.

Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Pennsylvania, $1,000,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, $1,250,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, New York, $12,840,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, $1,650,000.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, $4,200,000.

CLASSIFIED PROJECT

Various Locations, $1,300,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY, JAPAN

Okinawa, $1,400,000.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Korea, $59,730,000.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Kwajalein, $5,620,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND OVERSEAS

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, $1,550,000.

Panama, $1,460,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Europe, $19,000,000.

Germany, $325,250,000.

Greece, $4,880,000.

Italy, $2,710,000.

Turkey, $5,250,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND OVERSEAS

Korea, $260,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of the Army may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Various Locations, Alaska, six units, $1,158,000.

Aliamanu, Hawaii, community center, $9,900,000.

Fort Greely, Alaska, thirty-eight units, $5,203,000.

Fort Polk, Louisiana, two hundred units, $15,342,000.

Fort Stewart, Georgia, two hundred and forty-four units, $14,626,000.

Wildflecken, Federal Republic of Germany, one hundred and fifty-three units, $12,157,000.

Bayreuth, Federal Republic of Germany, thirteen units, $1,132,000.

Kitzingen, Federal Republic of Germany, one hundred and three units, $11,140,000.

Vicenza, Italy, two units, $354,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 103. (a) Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $108,551,000, of which $26,623,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

(b) Within the amount specified in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army may, notwithstanding the maximum amount per unit for an improvement project for family housing units under section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, carry out projects to improve existing military family housing units at the following installations in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, one hundred and sixty units, $6,816,000.

Fort Hamilton, New York, one hundred and eight units, $5,280,000.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design in connection with military family housing construction (including improvements), in the amount of $6,750,000.

TITLE II—NAVY

AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

Inside the United States

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, $3,530,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $31,760,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, $39,070,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $1,805,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, $14,030,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, $7,900,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, $2,730,000.

Marine Corps Camp Detachment, Camp Elmore, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,160,000.

Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, $2,700,000.

Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, $2,570,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, $10,690,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, $465,000.

Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, $25,120,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, $8,920,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, $9,720,000.

Naval Station, Annapolis, Maryland, $405,000.

Naval Space Surveillance Field Station, Hollandale, Mississippi, $495,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, $7,800,000.

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, $17,670,000.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $39,250,000.

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida, $15,635,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, $9,170,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, $25,520,000.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, $12,840,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, $2,560,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, $3,895,000.

Tactical Training Group, Atlantic, Virginia Beach, Virginia, $3,750,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, $2,970,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington, $8,040,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii, $890,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California, $21,222,000.

Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, $11,900,000.

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, $20,920,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, $2,020,000.

Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, $1,870,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, California, $20,650,000.

Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $1,823,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $3,350,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $2,590,000.

Tactical Training Group, Pacific, San Diego, California, $3,260,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California, $980,000.

Naval Submarine Base, San Diego, California, $6,660,000.

Naval Station, Mare Island, Vallejo, California, $210,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, $3,160,000.

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

Naval Air Station, Chase Field, Texas, $2,625,000.

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, $495,000.

Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, $12,190,000.

Naval Guided Missiles School, Dam Neck, Virginia, $1,860,000.

Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, $4,830,000.

Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, $11,800,000.

Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, $610,000.

Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, $12,180,000.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, $4,270,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, $4,130,000.

Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,120,000.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, $19,690,000.

Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida, $210,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Pacific, San Diego, California, $14,200,000.

Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, $6,030,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, $37,170,000.

Naval Regional Medical Center, Long Beach, California, $8,370,000.

Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Connecticut, $6,510,000.

Naval Regional Medical Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $8,490,000.

NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, $26,300,000.

David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Bethesda, Maryland, $5,030,000.

Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington, $200,000.

Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Cape Canaveral, Florida, $60,400,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $1,570,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $20,040,000.

Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, $31,100,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California, $2,720,000.

Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia, $5,355,000.

Fleet Combat Direction Systems Support Activity, Dam Neck, Virginia, $4,000,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, $465,000.

AEGIS Combat System Engineering Development Site, Fort Dix, New Jersey, $2,040,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, $2,960,000.

Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, $1,950,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, Florida, $2,875,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, $39,410,000, of which $400,000 may be used to provide community impact planning assistance to the communities near the submarine base.

Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, New Jersey, $4,195,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, $15,800,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Norfolk, Virginia, $3,020,000.

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $6,400,000.

Naval Coastal Systems Center, Panama City, Florida, $670,000.

Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, $10,150,000.

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $1,440,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $13,100,000.

Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, $840,000.

Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, $8,850,000.

Naval Transmitter Facility, Republic, Michigan, $13,000,000.

Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, California, $8,000,000.

Naval Supply Center, San Diego, California, $1,110,000.

Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco, California, $220,000.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

Naval Oceanographic Office, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, $6,320,000.

Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center, Monterey, California, $6,980,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Naval Communication Area Master Station, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,690,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Activity, Adak, Alaska, $3,490,000.

Naval Security Group Detachment, Sugar Grove, West Virginia, $7,400,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan, $750,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, $810,000.

Naval Facility, Bermuda, $1,110,000.

Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, $730,000.

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, $60,080,000.

Naval Station, Panama, Canal Zone, $1,490,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $1,300,000.

Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $1,945,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea Detachment, Chinhae, Korea, $460,000.

Navy Support Facility, Diego Garcia, $34,500,000.

Naval Magazine, Guam, Mariana Islands, $22,300,000.

Fleet Activities, Okinawa, Japan, $680,000.

Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $7,860,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Naval Support Activity, Holy Loch, Scotland, $9,810,000.

Navy Personnel Support Activity, Naples, Italy, $640,000.

Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy, $4,700,000.

Naval Station, Rota, Spain, $9,250,000.

Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy, $23,380,000.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

Naval Oceanography Command Center, Rota, Spain, $980,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Naval Communication Station, Harold E. Holt, Exmouth, Australia, $3,020,000.

Naval Communication Area Master Station Western Pacific, Guam, Mariana Islands, $980,000.

Naval Communication Station, Nea Makri, Greece, $4,930,000.

Classified Location, $1,280,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Detachment, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, $1,700,000.

HOST NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Various Locations, $2,970,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, one hundred and thirty units, $11,666,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, three hundred units, $23,160,000.

Navy Support Office, La Maddalena, Sardinia, Italy, one hundred and thirty-four units, $14,000,000.

Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy, two hundred and five units, $20,000,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, three hundred units, $29,300,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 203. Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $13,240,000, of which $3,953,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 204. The Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design in connection with military family housing construction (including improvements), in the amount of $7,395,000.

MODIFICATION OF LEASING LIMITATION FOR NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIFORNIA

SEC. 205. Section 2 of Public Law 92–378 (86 Stat. 530) relating to leases of lands for agricultural and grazing purposes at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, is amended by striking the phrase "160 irrigable acres" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "960 irrigable acres".

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Utah, $16,155,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, $22,590,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, California, $800,000.

Newark Air Force Station, Ohio, $800,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, $18,680,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $9,730,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, $6,010,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, $12,370,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, $10,110,000.

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, $9,400,000.

Eastern Launch Site, Florida, $6,000,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, California, $11,910,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, $9,840,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, $3,670,000.

Johnson Space Center, Texas, $700,000.

Los Angeles Air Force Station, California, $2,670,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, $2,392,000.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado, $2,000,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, $10,210,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi, $1,650,000.

Fort Hamilton, New York, $500,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, $740,000.

Gunter Air Force Station, Alabama, $1,750,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, $6,320,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, $7,800,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, $2,120,000.

Long Beach Naval Base, California, $500,000.

Mather Air Force Base, California, $4,460,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Texas, $1,550,000.

San Antonio Area, Texas, $12,000,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, $12,900,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma $1,250,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, $3,200,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, $52,390,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, $12,070,000.

Galena Air Force Base, Alaska, $3,950,000.

Shemya Air Force Base, Alaska, $45,600,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $18,200,000.

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, $2,200,000.

Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, $4,270,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, $1,300,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, $2,240,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, $5,970,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Washington, $12,410,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, $620,000.

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, $2,800,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, $790,000.

Travis Air Force Base, California, $1,200,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, $3,150,000.

PEACEKEEPER CONSTRUCTION

Various Locations, $379,000,000.

SPACE COMMAND

NORAD Cheyenne Mountain Complex, Colorado, $5,660,000.

Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, $78,700,000.

SPECIAL PROJECT

Various Locations, $24,000,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, $20,170,000.

Beale Air Force Base, California, $5,550,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas, $9,070,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, $3,400,000.

Castle Air Force Base, California, $6,500,000.

Classified Location, $14,800,000.

Classified Location, $5,900,000.

Dyess Air Force Base, Texas, $8,400,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, $6,700,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, $5,720,000.

Forsyth Air Force Station, Montana, $4,770,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, $8,525,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, $5,700,000.

Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana, $500,000.

Havre Air Force Station, Montana, $4,970,000.

K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, $41,460,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Maine, $36,400,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, $630,000.

March Air Force Base, California, $3,550,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, $2,840,000.

Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, $52,800,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, $35,020,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, $1,890,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, $46,382,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, $5,000,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Bangor International Airport, Maine, $10,100,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, $6,800,000.

Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, $6,800,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, $5,850,000.

England Air Force Base, Louisiana, $3,890,000.

George Air Force Base, California, $220,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, $4,060,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, $8,300,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, $9,690,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, $6,380,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, $1,300,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, $6,590,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, $1,570,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, $4,665,000.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, $5,240,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, $10,040,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, $6,790,000.

Unspecified Location, $1,500,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado, $10,085,000.

Outside the United States

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Ascension Island, South Atlantic Ocean, $4,010,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Lajes Field, Portugal, $1,400,000.

Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, $1,870,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, $8,940,000.

Diego Garcia Air Base, Indian Ocean, $58,200,000.

Kadena Air Base, Japan, $11,360,000.

Korea, Various Locations, $5,900,000.

Kunsan Air Base, Korea, $31,060,000.

Kwang-Ju Air Base, Korea, $210,000.

Misawa Air Base, Japan, $31,800,000.

Osan Air Base, Korea, $42,350,000.

Saechon Air Base, Korea, $210,000.

Suwon Air Base, Korea, $400,000.

Taegu Air Base, Korea, $2,750,000.

Yokota Air Base, Japan, $1,250,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Anderson Air Force Base, Guam, $10,210,000.

Classified Location, $16,000,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone, $690,000.

Greenland, Various Locations, $20,530,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Camp New Amsterdam, The Netherlands, $2,050,000.

Denmark, Various Locations, $4,900,000.

Germany, Various Locations, $73,904,000.

Italy, Various Locations, $47,880,000.

Norway, Various Locations, $1,500,000.

Oman, Various Locations, $39,600,000.

Prestwick Airport, Scotland, $1,820,000.

Spain, Various Locations, $8,232,000.

Turkey, Various Locations, $73,220,000.

United Kingdom, Various Locations, $69,535,000.

Various Locations, $127,065,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Lajes Field, Portugal, one hundred and fifty units, $12,262,000.

Havre Air Force Station, Montana, five units, $496,000.

Forsyth Air Force Station, Montana, fifty units, $4,000,000.

F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, two hundred and seventy units, $20,000,000.

Camp New Amsterdam, The Netherlands, fifty units, $5,218,000.

RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom, three hundred units, $33,982,000.

RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, two hundred and fifty units, $24,246,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 303. (a) Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $65,908,000, of which $11,225,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

(b) Within the amount specified in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may, notwithstanding the maximum amount per unit precribed in section 2825(b) of title 10, United States Code, carry out projects to improve existing military family housing units at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, two hundred and three units, $7,477,500.

Kadena Air Base, Japan, three hundred and forty-two units, $20,586,200.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, one hundred and twenty-five units, $4,463,700.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

SEC. 304. The Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design in connection with military family housing construction (including improvements), in the amount of $5,000,000.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and may carry out military construction projects in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Fuel Support Point, Adak, Alaska, $14,200,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Anchorage, Alaska, $2,500,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Ozol, California, $1,100,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Long Beach, California, $42,100,000.

Defense Depot, Tracy, California, $480,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Vandenberg, California, $880,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado, $810,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Escanaba, Michigan, $1,000,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio, $3,200,000.

Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, $18,000,000.

Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, $750,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, San Antonio, Texas, $500,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Tooele, Utah, $420,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Norfolk, Virginia, $940,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Fort Lewis, Washington, $650,000.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Brookmont, Maryland, $1,830,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort Meade, Maryland, $31,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Classified Activity, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $3,000,000.

Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $4,700,000.

Presidio of Monterey, California, $29,100,000.

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

Fort Holabird, Maryland, $210,000.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Armed Forces Radiobiology Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, $10,900,000.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Pentagon Building, Virginia, $1,000,000.

Outside the United States

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Hanau, Germany, $1,300,000.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Johnston Island, $600,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Classified Location, $10,000,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Classified Location, $21,550,000.

Classified Location, $25,200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Ansbach, Germany, $6,330,000.

Baumholder, Germany, $1,850,000.

Darmstadt, Germany, $8,030,000.

Giessen, Germany, $6,040,000.

Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany, $7,720,000.

Wildflecken, Germany, $6,240,000.

Comiso, Italy, $12,990,000.

Vicenza, Italy, $2,310,000.

Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $4,690,000.

Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, $8,020,000.

Lajes Field, Portugal, $4,590,000.

Zaragoza Air Force Base, Spain, $680,000.

Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, $7,170,000.

RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, $12,770,000.

RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, $1,240,000.

RAF Wethersfield, United Kingdom, $3,120,000.

Classified Location, $9,690,000.

FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition), and acquire manufactured home facilities at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Classified Locations, eleven units, $1,210,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 403. Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $35,000.

TITLE V—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE

AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 501. The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 605.

TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RECURRING ADMINSTRATIVE PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZAITON OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY

SEC. 601. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army in the total amount of $2,615,879,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 101 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $695,630,000;

(2) For projects authorized by section 101 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $427,110,000;

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $32,000,000;

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $188,000,000;

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $500,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by title I, $186,313,000;

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715m)), $1,086,326,000, none of which may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Guam, and not more than $86,858,000, may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY

SEC. 602. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy in the total amount of $1,929,577,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 201 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $889,545,000;

(2) For projects authorized by section 201 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $197,655,000;

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $22,000,000;

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $115,600,000;

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $900,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by title II, $118,761,000; and

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715m)), $585,116,000, of which not more than $149,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Guam, and not more than $18,063,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE

SEC. 603. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force in the total amount of $3,179,086,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 301 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $1,315,814,000;

(2) For projects authorized by section 301 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $698,846,000;

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $19,000,000;

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $186,000,000;

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $12,250,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by title III, $171,112,000; and

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715m)), $776,064,000, of which not more than $492,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Guam, and not more than $58,866,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 604. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), in the total amount of $418,144,000 as follows:

(1) For projects authorized by section 401 that are to be carried out inside the United States, $169,270,000;

(2) For projects authorized by section 401 that are to be carried out outside the United States, $162,130,000;

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $4,000,000;

(4) For construction projects under the contingency construction authority of the Secretary of Defense under section 2804 of title 10, United States Code, $30,000,000;

(5) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $33,000,000;

(6) For military family housing functions—

(A) for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities, including minor construction, improvements to existing military family housing units and facilities, relocation of military family housing units under section 2827 of title 10, United States Code, and architectural and engineering services and construction design, as authorized by title IV, $1,245,000; and

(B) for support of military family housing (including operating expenses, leasing expenses, maintenance of real property expenses, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments of mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715m)), $18,499,000, of which not more than $15,231,000 may be obligated or expended for the leasing of military family housing units in foreign countries.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO

SEC. 605. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of construction projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure program as authorized by title V, $150,000,000.

TITLE TOTAL LIMITATION ON COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 606. Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under each of titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized under sections 601, 602, 603, and 604, respectively, to be appropriated for the military department concerned or the Secretary of Defense, as the case may be.

EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS: EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 607. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), all authorizations contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects, and contributions to NATO Infrastructure, and all authorizations of appropriations therefor contained in sections 601 through 605, expire on October 1, 1985, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorizaton Act for fiscal year 1986, whichever is later.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) do not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects, and contributions to NATO Infrastructure, land acquisition, and authorizations of appropriations for such projects, for which appropriated funds have been obligated before October 1, 1985, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1986, whichever is later, for construction contracts or land acquisition.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Public Law 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorizations for the following items authorized in section 101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-99, 95 Stat. 1359), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Solid Waste Incinerator construction in the amount of $4,100,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey;

(2) Rapid Deployment Force Facilities in the amount of $36,000,000 at Ras Banas, Egypt.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Public Law 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorization for the following item authorized in section 201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-99, 95 Stat. 1359), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Steam Distribution Line in the amount of $16,000,000 at the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Public Law 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorization for the following item authorized in section 201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1981 (Public Law 96-418, 94 Stat. 1749), and extended in section 606(d) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Public Law 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Nautilus Memorial in the amount of $1,930,000 at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Public Law 97-321, 96 Stat. 1549), authorization for the following item authorized in section 201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1980 (Public Law 96-125, 93 Stat. 928), and extended in section 705(d) of the Military Construction Authorization Act 1982 (Public Law 97-99, 95 Stat. 1359), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Municipal Sewer Connection Construction in the amount of $2,200,000 at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983 (Public Law 97-321, 97 Stat. 1549), authorizations for the following item authorized in section 301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-99; 95 Stat. 1369), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Rapid Deployment Force Facilities in the amount of $70,400,000 at Ras Banas, Egypt.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW

SEC. 608. For projects or contracts initiated during the period beginning on October 1, 1983, and ending on the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985 or October 1, 1984, whichever is later, the following amounts apply:

(1) The maximum amount for an unspecified minor military construction project under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is $1,000,000.

(2) The amount of a contract for architectural and engineering services or construction design that makes such a contract subject to the reporting requirement under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, is $300,000.

(3) The maximum amount per unit for an improvement project for family housing units under section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, is $30,000.

(4) The maximum annual rental for a family housing unit leased in the United States, Puerto Rico, or Guam under section 2828(b) of title 10, United States Code, is $6,000.

(5)(A) The maximum annual rental for a family housing unit leased in a foreign country under section 2828(c) of title 10, United States Code, is $16,800.

(B) The maximum number of family housing units that may be leased at any one time in foreign countries under section 2828(c) of title 10, United States Code, is 33,000.

(6) The maximum rental per year for family housing facilities, or for real property related to family housing facilities, leased in a foreign country under

section 2828(f) of title 10, United States Code, is $250,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE FOR PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 609. Titles I, II, III, IV, and V shall take effect on October 1, 1983.

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

SEC. 701. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1983, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities) the following amounts:

(1) For the Department of the Army—

(A) for the Army National Guard of the United States $55,300,000; and

(B) for the Army Reserve, $52,700,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy, for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $24,800,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force—

(A) for the Air National Guard of the United States, $79,900,000; and

(B) for the Air Force Reserve, $42,200,000.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

HOUSING ASSURANCE PROGRAM

SEC. 801. (a) Chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of subchapter II the following new section:

"§ 2833. Housing Assurance Program

"(a) In lieu of constructing new housing, or acquiring or leasing existing housing, and in order to satisfy the need for new family housing for the Department of Defense by stimulating the development of new housing in and by the private sector, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, under uniform regulations established by the Secretary of Defense, may enter into agreement to assure the occupancy of rental housing constructed by private developers or by State or local housing authorities on private land or land owned by States or local governments, when such rental housing is located near new military installations or existing military installations that have a shortage of housing to meet the demands of military personnel with or without accompanying dependents.

"(b) Agreements made under the authority of subsection (a) shall:

"(1) not assure the occupancy of more than 97 per centum of the units constructed under such an agreement, "(2) establish initial rental rates reasonably equivalent to comparable rental dwelling units in the same general market area, and include an escalation clause for operation and maintenance costs to be effective for the term of agreement,

"(3) not apply to existing housing,

"(4) require that housing be constructed to normal industry standards,

"(5) not exceed fifteen years,

"(6) not be renewed,

"(7) assure only shelter rent determined on the basis of amortizing initial construction costs,

"(8) only entered into where vacancies of adequate existing private housing within the commuting area are less than the number of military families on the waiting list of existing military controlled housing or are projected to be less than the waiting list plus any projected increase in families due to authorized increased manning or establishment of a new installation.

"(9) only be entered into if existing military controlled housing at all installations within the commuting area (except for new installations or those projecting a significant increase in families due to authorized increased manning) has exceeded 97 per centum utilization at least for the prior eighteen-month period, excluding units temporarily inactivated for major repair or improvements,

"(10) provide for military priority of occupancy, and

"(11) include a clause rendering the agreement null and void if the owner of the housing fails to maintain a satisfactory level of operation and maintenance in keeping with normal industry standards.

"(c) The Secretary of the Military Department concerned shall assure that housing to be constructed under the authority of this section is modest in design.

"(d) The Secretary of the Military Department concerned may require that disputes arising under agreements entered into under the authority of subsection (a) be decided in accordance with the contract dispute procedures provided for by the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–563, 92 Stat. 2383)."

INCREASE OF HIGH COST LEASES

SEC. 802. Section 2828(e)(1) is amended by deleting the phrase "200" and substituting in lieu thereof the phrase "225".

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN.

SEC. 803. Subsection (a) of section 2807 of title 10, United States Code is amended—

(a) by deleting the phrase "such purposes" the first time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "military construction and military family housing"; and

(b) by inserting in the first sentence after the word "projects" and before the word "not" the phrase ", family housing projects, and projects undertaken in connection with the authority provided under 10 U.S.C. 2854,".

TITLE IX

SEC. 901. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985 such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment.

Senator THURMOND. This afternoon we begin our hearings to consider the fiscal year 1984 military construction authorization request.

Our principal witness today is the Honorable Lawrence J. Korb, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics. Although Dr. Korb is well known to the committee, this will be the first time that he testifies to the Military Construction Subcommittee and I would like to welcome him at this time.

After Dr. Korb's presentation, we will receive testimony from a panel of representatives from several military associations that have asked to testify: Maj. Gen. Francis Greenlief, Executive Director, National Guard Association of the United States; Capt. Roy Moody, Reserve Officers Association of the United States; Mr. Mack McKinney, Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

Finally, we will hear from Mr. Philip Hutchinson, representing the Committee on Federal Procurement of Architectural-Engineering Services.

The 1984 authorization request is just over $8.5 billion, compared with $7 billion enacted for fiscal year 1983. There are many defense issues that have an impact on this request—construction in support of the MX-Peacekeeper missile system; continuing construction in Europe to support the ground-launched cruise missile; construction in support of Southwest Asia; construction in Korea, Japan, and Turkey—and many other major programs. We will address all of these issues.

Because we have limited time, we ask that your presentations be limited to the previously agreed time. We will, of course, insert your complete statements into the record. It is our intention to keep the hearings open to the public to the extent that we can; however, if necessary, we will go into closed session to discuss classified matters. We will look to the witnesses to advise the chair when we get into classified matters.

As usual, there will be some questions to be answered for the record. I ask that questions for the record be minimized to those necessary to establish a credible record. We will accept questions to be answered for the record until 5 p.m. tomorrow. I would like to have your commitment, Dr. Korb, that you will give the questions every attention possible and return them to us within 1 week.

Dr. Korb, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. LAWRENCE J. KORB, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER, RESERVE AFFAIRS, AND LOGISTICS

Dr. KORB. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As you mentioned, I do have a formal statement I would like to submit for the record and I will summarize it briefly.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the fiscal 1984 military construction program. We arrived at this program after a very thorough review of present and future deployments, our knowledge of the poor condition of many existing facilities, the President's and Secretary's commitments to provide decent working and living conditions for our military people, and the need to support the many new weapon systems coming into the force.

I would like to discuss a number of specific areas. First, improving the management of defense facilities.

We are improving the management of defense facilities. We are also increasing our efforts to make base operations more efficient and to improve competition for defense work.

The Department of Defense has saved the taxpayer over $100 million annually from converting support activities to contract as a result of competitive cost studies.

We have also taken new steps to get the services to consolidate support operations on a regional basis. The consolidation of family housing and real property maintenance have been directed in Panama, family housing in Hawaii, and civilian personnel offices in Stockton, Calif. At the present time the services are also jointly studying 11 support functions on a worldwide basis to determine the potential savings from a single-manager concept.

Our energy conservation program through fiscal 1983 has produced savings of over $1 billion. This year we are requesting $117 million for energy conservation projects. The average amortization period of these projects will be less than 5 years. Our program will achieve compliance with the requirements of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act by 1990.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

This year's bill is structured in accordance with the recently enacted Military Construction Codification Act. The general provisions include initiatives to manage our programs better and to update certain provisions of the Codification Act. The most important is the housing assurance program.

The objective of the housing assurance proposal is to get more housing built to meet military needs and at the same time minimize present and future defense outlays. We propose to amend title 10 of the United States Code to allow us to assure the occupancy of rental housing constructed by private developers on private land near military installations. This new authority would be in accord with present Department of Defense policy to rely on the private market near military installations as the primary source of family housing for our people.

Housing built and operated under this program by private developers would be in accord with industry standards; be privately financed; remain on the local tax rolls; and, be occupied by military people on a priority basis.

Our people would exercise freedom of choice in renting units and would pay the established rental price. Since units would be individually metered for utilities, occupants would also have control over how much they would pay for heat, electricity, and water. The developer would construct new rental housing, make it available to military people on a priority basis, and maintain it in good condition. In exchange, the Government would assure a reasonable percent occupancy for a 15-year period. This period would be sufficient to protect the developer against loss if housing demand should diminish.

We believe this program would maximize private initiative, benefit the community, minimize Government involvement, increase freedom of choice for all people in choosing housing, and greatly reduce the Government's short- and long-term costs. We hope the committee will give this proposal its strong endorsement.

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

The condition of the facilities where our people work and live affects readiness, morale, enlistments, and retention.

Because of many years of underfunding, much of the DOD physical plant is in an unacceptable condition and a significant portion has far exceeded its economic and useful life. This is especially true in Europe where there is a crying need to improve unacceptable working and living conditions. We are committed to reversing the decline in the condition of defense facilities and our proposed fiscal year 1984 military construction progam represents a significant improvement in the conditions under which our service people and their dependents work and live.

INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION

The budget proposed $1.3 billion for construction in Europe. The Army is devoting a significant portion of its European new construction program to correcting some particularly wretched working and living conditions. Some $25 million is included for family housing in Germany and Italy. The Navy's budget of $152 million is more than double last year's request of $65 million; $148 million of the Air Force's European new construction budget of $461 million is programed for base support facilities at five ground-launched cruise missile sites. Airfield facilities needed to support tactical air units assigned to reinforce NATO Europe require $110 million. Air Force family housing requires $76 million.

In addition to the construction in Europe paid for by the United States, we are requesting $150 million for the U.S share of the NATO infrastructure program. Although our total requirement in 1984 is $300 million, we have $150 million available from prior-year programs. While the U.S. contribution to the commonly funded program remains at 27 percent, the percentage of U.S.-user projects being programed by NATO continues to be significantly higher.

Since last year, we have made significant progress with the Germans on the Army's master restationing plan, which would move three brigades forward into new facilities. Since high-level United States-German meetings last March, a binational committee of experts has identified solutions to the technical and administrative aspects of the plan, and discussions are continuing to develop a mutually acceptable funding plan.

Over the last several years, the Japanese and Korean Governments have been constructing facilities to support United States Forces. For calendar year 1983, the Japanese are expected to fund $290 million and the Koreans $61 million of our construction requirement. Our own military construction request for Japan is $47 million and for Korea $143 million.

The $160 million request for Southwest Asia will provide needed additional contingency facilities for the rapid deployment force and improve the readiness of our naval units in the Indian Ocean. It will complete operational facilities on Diego Garcia. The additional construction in Egypt, combined with improvements funded in fiscal year 1983, will provide the initial staging capability at Ras Banas that is essential to our strategy, and continued development of contingency facilities in Oman will increase our capability to respond militarily in this area.

This year we are requesting $130 million to provide 19 school projects for Department of Defense dependent schools. The new schools and additions will upgrade or replace only the worst, overcrowded, or substandard facilities. Your support of these 19 school construction projects will result in the provision of accredited, adequate school facilities for 12,500 children of DOD military personnel.

ENVIRONMENTAL

As EPA and the States fund improvements to regional wastewater treatment plants, DOD installations using those plants must provide their fair share of the cost for projects of this type and $26 million in projects for industrial and domestic wastewater treatment facilities located on DOD installations.

This year for the first time the Department of Defense is seeking funds for hazardous waste storage facilities required by the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act. We are continuing to identify sites where hazardous wastes were disposed of in the past, and to determine if corrective projects are required by DOD's implementation of the Superfund law.

SHELTERING THE HOMELESS

At the request of the White House Office of Private Sector Initiatives, the Department has just initiated a program to offer shelter to the homeless. The military departments have asked installation commanders to determine whether or not they could make space available. Those that could are notifying local officials. We have already offered to provide space without charge in 125 areas, provided that local organizations supply transportation, food, beds, linens, and security arrangements satisfactory to the local commander.

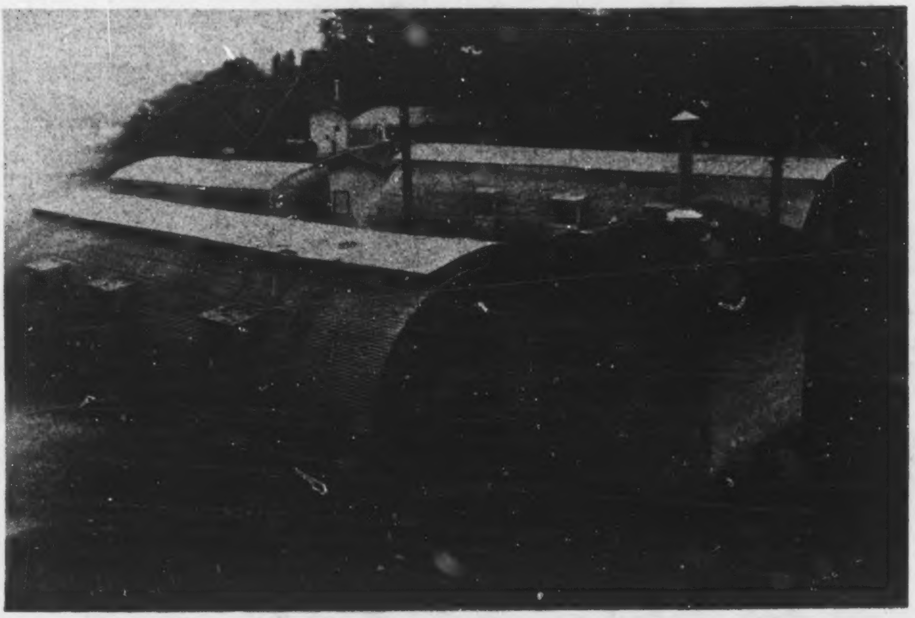
Mr. Chairman, before I conclude I would like to show you a few slides that show better than words the kinds of living places and workplaces that we want to replace in 1984. I have visited our military people all over the world and I can assure you that these pictures do not overstate the poor conditions we too often provide our troops.

SLIDE 1

First, here is a room for six people in grades E-4 and E-5 at Finthem Army Air Field in Mainz, West Germany. It is kind of tight, and it is quite a chore to arrange room assignments which guarantee compatibility among all the occupants.

SLIDE 2

Next, there are assignments of four people to a room, but unfortunately the rooms get smaller, as depicted in this shot of barracks in Babenhausen, West Germany.



Slide 3

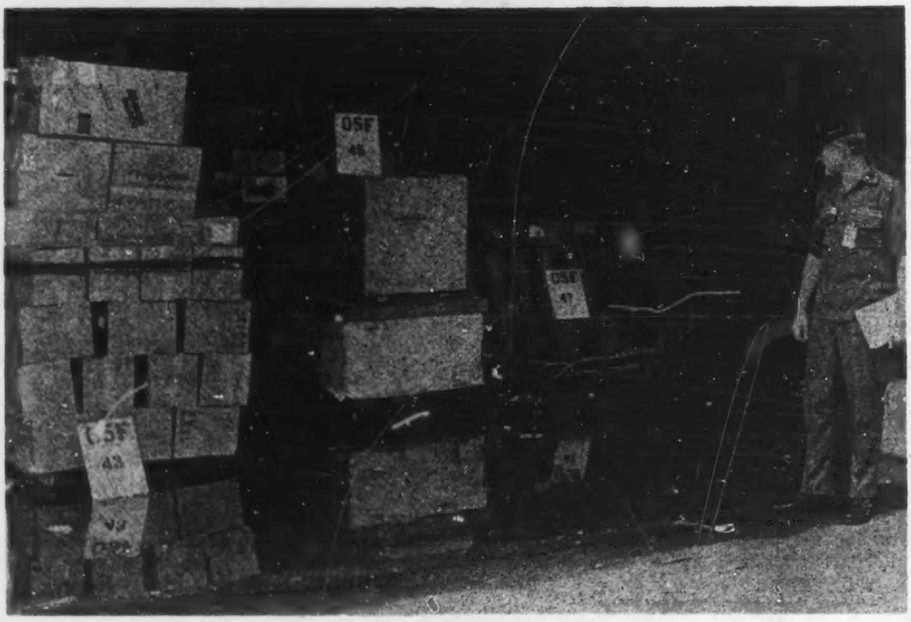
There are worse situations. This is an exterior view of barracks that are prevalent throughout Korea. They leak a lot and they are pretty cold in the winter. Latrines are usually in a separate building, a long walk in the snow.

Slide 4

This shows a training area at Mutlangen, West Germany. In the background you can see a Pershing missile which costs us about $4 million. The people who work on this equipment are highly skilled technicians, but you see their maintenance facility is just a muddy field.

SLIDE 5

Next, here are soldiers of the 2d Infanty Division at Camp Casey, Korea, removing an engine from an M-60 tank in mud and cold weather.



SLIDE 6

This is at Osan Air Base, Korea, and shows a too common example of expensive equipment and supplies stored in open sheds because of a critical lack of warehouse space. The stored items are highly susceptible to both weather damage and pilferage and this, in turn, translates into needless waste. Both physical security and inventory management are virtually impossible under these extremely adverse conditions.

SLIDE 7

A similar situation here at Ramstein Air Base, West Germany, shows building supplies and equipment packed in cardboard boxes, stored in the open and in lean-tos. Lack of proper storage facilities results in premature deterioration of high-value materials and equipment.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today to present the Department of Defense fiscal year 1984 military construction request. I wish to emphasize in the strongest possible terms that these funds are necessary to obtain the facilities needed to support our Nation's security requirements. I appreciate the support this committee has provided in the past and I look forward to our working with you this year.

Now I would be pleased to answer your questions and provide any information you might require regarding our proposed program.

[The prepared statement of Hon. Lawrence Korb follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE J. KORB, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER, RESERVE AFFAIRS, AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the Department of Defense fiscal year 1984 Military Construction Program and matters relating to management of Defense facilities, upgrading of unacceptable working and living conditions, and international construction.

The authorization of appropriations request for fiscal year 1984 totals $8.5 billion. We arrived at this program only after a very thorough review of present and future deployments, our knowledge of the poor condition of many existing facilities, the President's and Secretary's commitments to provide decent working and living conditions for our military people, and the need to support the many new weapons systems coming into the force. The following summary compares our fiscal year 1984 request with the enacted amounts for fiscal year 1978 through fiscal year 1983.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

[In millions of dollars]

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Authorization for appropriations	3,724	4,129	3,827	5,597	6,537	7,210	8,548
Constant fiscal year 1984 dollars	5,523	6,511	4,801	6,480	7,158	7,551	8,548

We continue to emphasize improving the management of Defense facilities. The responsibility for certain recurring actions, approval authorities, and reports, has been delegated to the military departments and agencies. In this way, the majority of the decisions affecting facilities management will be made by the people in the best position to know what is needed. We are also increasing our efforts to make base operations more efficient and to improve competition for Defense work. Additionally, the fiscal year 1984 military construction program places special emphasis on improving unacceptable working and living conditions, particularly for our troops stationed overseas.

I would like now to address our most important facility requirements and initiatives in more detail.

IMPROVING MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES

1. *Improved management of base support.*—We are continuing to place strong emphasis on programs that show potential for making our base support operations less costly. We recognize the concern expressed by the Congress last year about the impact of civilian personnel ceilings on our Commercial Activities program. For the first time in many years, our fiscal year 1984 budget does not include any personnel reductions in anticipation of probable contracting. This will help insure that decisions to contract out are based upon sound economic reasons and are not influenced by personnel ceilings.

However, we are convinced that this program is one of our most reliable cost savers and we will continue to do cost studies on commercial activities where contracting would not adversely affect national defense. The Department of Defense has saved the taxpayer over $100 million annually from those activities that have been converted to contract. Competition with the private sector encourages in-house activities to find ways to be more efficient. As a result, in-house activities are beating the bids of contractors about 50 percent of the time, saving us an additional $14 million annually.

We have taken new steps to get the Services to consolidate support operations on a regional basis. During the past year we have directed the consolidation of family housing and real property maintenance in Panama, family housing in Hawaii, and civilian personnel offices in Stockton, California. At the present time the Services are also jointly studying eleven support functions on a worldwide basis to determine the potential savings from a single-manager concept.

2. *Energy Conservation.*—This is the ninth year of our program to reduce energy consumption. Our Energy Conservation Investment Program is designed to save energy and utility costs in older facilities. Through fiscal year 1983 this program will have produced savings of over $1 billion.

We have issued guidance to the Military Department to strengthen the program. We have instituted an annual report of completed projects and energy savings, and are using the information from this report to make sure we are investing wisely in energy conservation projects. Our program will also help achieve compliance with the requirements of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act by 1990. Further energy reductions will be attained by additional operator training, instrumentation calibration, and cleaning and tuning of utility systems. Low cost and "no-cost" improved administrative practices, voluntary personnel action and normal replacement of old equipment (e.g. boilers) will also be emphasized to reduce energy costs.

This year, we are requesting $117 million for energy conservation projects. The average amortization period of these projects will be less than 5 years.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

This year's bill is structured in accordance with the recently enacted Military Construction Codification Act. The general provisions include initiatives to manage our programs better, and to update certain provisions of the Codification Act. The most important is the housing assurance program.

HOUSING ASSURANCE PROGRAM

The objective of the Housing Assurance proposal is to get more housing built to meet military needs and at the same time minimize present and future Defense outlays. We propose to amend Title 10, of the United States Code to allow us to assure the occupancy of rental housing constructed by private developers on private land near military installations. This new authority would be in accord with present Department of Defense policy to rely on the private market near military installations as the primary source of family housing for our people.

Housing built and operated under this program by private developers would be in accord with industry standards; be privately financed; remain on the local tax rolls; and, be occupied by military people on a priority basis. Our people would exercise freedom of choice in renting units and would pay the established rental price. Since units would be individually metered for utilities, occupants would also have control over how much they would pay for heat, electricity and water. The developer would construct new rental housing, make it available to military people on a priority basis, and maintain it in good condition. In exchange, the government would assure a reasonable percent occupancy for a fifteen-year period. This period would be sufficient to protect the developer against loss if housing demand should diminish.

We believe this program would maximize private initiative, benefit the community, minimize government involvement, increase freedom of choice for all people in choosing housing, and greatly reduce the government's short and long term costs. We hope the committee will give this proposal its strong endorsement.

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

The condition of the facilities where our people work and live affects readiness, morale, enlistments, and retention. Because of many years of underfunding, much of the DOD physical plant is in an unacceptable condition, and a significant portion has far exceeded its economic and useful life. There is a definite need to improve unacceptable working and living conditions.

We are committed to reversing the decline in the condition of Defense facilities. Over the past decade, money spent on facilities has lagged behind the requirement to modernize or replace existing facilities and to construct facilities for new or changing missions. The execution of all of our proposed fiscal year 1984 Military Construction program will enhance working and living conditions, thereby improving the quality of life for our service people and their dependents.

INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION

1. *European construction.*—The budget proposes $1.3 billion for construction in Europe, including family housing (less operation and maintenance), dependents schools and the U.S. annual contribution to the NATO Infrastructure Program. The Army continues to devote a significant portion of its European new construction total budget of $382 million to correcting some particularly wretched working and living conditions. Some $25 million is included for family housing in Germany and Italy. Programing also continues for facilities in support of new weapons systems deployments such as the M-1 tank, the Multiple-Launched Rocket System (MLRS), Division Air Defense (DIVAD) Gun, and the PATRIOT missile.

The Navy's budget of $152 million is more than double last year's request of $65 million. The increase includes a $44 million request for critically-needed POL facilities in Iceland and $34 million to buy out housing now being leased in Italy. The buy out of these leases constitutes a significant long-term savings for the United States.

Thirty percent ($148 million) of the Air Force's European new construction budget of $461 is programed for base support facilities at five Ground-Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) sites. Fiscal year 1984 is the peak MILCON funding year for this program. Funding of operational facilities continues in parallel through the NATO Infrastructure Program. The provision of airfield facilities needed to support tactical air units assigned to reinforce NATO Europe remains an essential Air Force requirement and requires $110 million. Air Force family housing requires $76 million.

2. *NATO infrastructure.*—In addition to the construction in Europe paid for by the United States, we are requesting $150 million for the U.S. share of the NATO Infrastructure Program. Although our total requirement in fiscal year 1984 is $300 million, we have $150 million available from prior-year programs. The U.S. contribution to this commonly-funded program remains at 27 percent. However, the percentage of U.S.-user projects being programmed continues to be significantly higher.

There are very strong indications that the Allies will support an increase in the current infrastructure fund ceiling on the order of $475 million. A final decision will be known by May 1983.

3. *Master restationing plan.*—Since last year, we have made significant progress with the Germans on the Army's Master Restationing Plan, which would move three brigades forward into new facilities. A senior U.S. delegation met with its German counterpart in mid-March 1982 to discuss the advantages of the Master Restationing Plan to both countries. After that meeting, a charter was signed directing a joint committee of experts to identify problems that might occur implementing the Plan and to assign responsibilities for solving them. After several meetings, both here and in Bonn, solutions to the technical and administrative aspects of the Plan have been identified. Discussions are continuing to develop a mutually acceptable funding plan. As directed by Congress we are working toward a formal agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany on the cost-sharing arrangements that will apply to all projects in support of the Master Restationing Plan.

In our discussions on the restationing plan, we are continually reminded by our German counterparts of the failure of the Congress to fund for Wartime Host National Support. They perceive a definite linkage between the two. They are reluctant to become involved in signing another agreement and programming additional scarce resources when the Congress will not support the terms of the host nation support agreement signed by the U.S. Ambassador to Bonn. They also strongly resent the allegation that host nation support should be a part of a military aid budget. Germany is not seeking military aid. On the contrary, they are providing us with thousands of support troops which will result in a significant cost avoidance for the United States. Congressional support of this host nation support initiative will greatly assist us in reaching an agreement on cost sharing of the Master Restationing Plan.

While there are no projects in this year's program supporting the Master Restationing Plan, we do have projects to correct existing facility deficiencies at two of the restationing sites in support of the people already there. There is a new high school proposed for Giessen and there are construction projects for 153 family housing units and an elementary school at Wildflecken.

4. *Host nation funded construction, Japan and Korea.*—Over the last several years the Japanese and Korean Governments have been constructing facilities to support U.S. Forces. Each year we ask those governments to fund specific projects needed to support existing or planned forces. These projects would otherwise be candidates for MILCON funding. The types of projects selected for host nation funding vary by country, depending on the general guidance received from the host governments: in Japan the projects normally involve personnel support, environmental projects, and family housing; the Koreans prefer to fund operational facilities. Since their funding cycles are different, the best comparisons to our fiscal year 1984 request are their calendar year 1983 programs. For calendar year 1983 the Japanese are expected to fund $290 million and the Koreans $61 million of our construction requirement. Our fiscal year 1984 MILCON request for Japan is only $47 million and for Korea $143 million.

5. *Southwest Asia and Indian Ocean construction.*—The proposed fiscal year 1984 construction program for Southwest Asia is needed to support contingency operations by the Rapid Deployment force and to improve the readiness of our naval units in the Indian Ocean.

The $160 million request for new authorization and the extension of the fiscal year 1982 authorization for Ras Banas is required for construction of additional contingency facilities in Egypt and Oman, and complete operational facilities on Diego Garcia. The additional construction in Egypt, combined with improvements funded in fiscal year 1983, will provide the initial staging capability at Ras Banas that is essential to our Southwest Asia strategy. Continued development of contingency facilities in Oman will increase our capability to respond militarily in this area.

6. *Dependents schools.*—This request includes $103 million to provide 19 school projects for Department of Defense dependents schools. The projects, which will be located in eight countries, will provide new schools or major additions to existing schools. These projects will upgrade or replace only the worst, over-crowded, or substandard existing school facilities and will provide adequate, timely new facilities necessary to support new troop missions. Your support of these badly needed school construction projects will result in the provision of accredited, adequate school facilities which will be used by 12,500 children of DOD military personnel.

ENVIRONMENTAL

We continue to budget for projects required to comply with environment laws. As EPA and the States fund improvements to regional wastewater treatment plants, DOD installations using those plants must provide their fair share of the cost of the improvements. We are asking for $40 million for projects of this type, and $26 million in projects for industrial and domestic wastewater treatment facilities located on DOD installations.

This year for the first time, the Department of Defense is seeking funds for hazardous waste storage facilities. These facilities are required by the resource Conservation and Recovery Act. DOD components also continue to identify sites where hazardous wastes were disposed of in the past, and to determine if corrective projects are required by DOD's implementation of the Superfund law.

SHELTERING THE HOMELESS

At the request of the White House Office of Private Sector Initiatives, the DOD has just initiated a program to offer shelter to the homeless. The Military Departments have asked installation commanders to determine whether or not they could make space available. Those that could are notifying local officials. We have already offered to provide space without charge in 125 areas, provided that local organizations supply transportation, food, beds, linens, and security arrangements satisfactory to the local commander.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation for this opportunity to appear before you today to present the Department of Defense fiscal year 1984 military construction request. I wish to emphasize in the strongest possible terms that these funds are necessary to obtain the facilities needed to support our nation's security goals and requirements. This request is consistent with the President's objectives for national security, management efficiency, economy, and improved quality of life for our service men and women. I strongly urge your support for our $8.5 billion authorization of appropriations requirement. I would like to stress to the committee how essential it is for you to support our overseas construction program. We simply must provide decent places for our people to work and live.

I am grateful for the support this committee has provided for the Military Construction programs over the years. I look forward to our working together to develop the needed base structure for supporting the nation's defenses.

With me today are representatives of the Services. We will be pleased to answer your questions and provide any information you might require regarding our proposed program.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, Dr. Korb.

Senator Warner, do you have any opening statement?

Senator WARNER. No; thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just want to commend Dr. Korb on the presentation of his program. I have had the privilege of working with him on many issues over many years. I am always impressed by his professionalism.

Thank you, Dr. Korb.

Dr. KORB. Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. Dr. Korb, I continue to be concerned over the level of effort budgeted by the services for military construction. In recent years the Army, which has the largest construction backlog, has the lowest allocation for new construction.

How is the size of the budget for the Department of Defense military construction determined?

Dr. KORB. Well, essentially, Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of Defense provides guidance to the military departments and the defense agencies and they structure their total programs which include military construction and family housing.

These programs are then reviewed by the Secretary of Defense and his staff assistants, including myself, in concert with the services.

Where we feel that adjustments in funding levels and individual programs need to be made, they are made to meet the objectives within the budgetary constraints.

The Army's program for military construction and family housing reflects the Army's assessment of what it requires to meet its objectives and our review and acceptance of those plans.

Senator THURMOND. What is the process followed in determining the amounts allocated to each military service for military construction and family housing?

Dr. KORB. Well, essentially the services tell us what they would like and we review it to make sure that it meets the Secretary's objectives.

Senator THURMOND. Why is the Army allocation being cut down more in proportion to the other services?

Dr. KORB. I do not think it is a question of cutting down, Mr. Chairman. I think that the construction program goes along with the total that the service has. For example, the Army has been the last in modernizing its weapon systems and because of that its construction programs are lagging behind the other services', which have begun to modernize their weapon systems a little bit sooner and now need the basis to support those.

But what we look for is a balanced program. I would expect that in future years you will probably see the Army have a larger share of the construction budget. Also, the Army is not increasing its active-duty force as much as the other services so therefore they would need less family housing, for example.

Senator THURMOND. Again I want to call your attention to the fact that the Army has the largest construction backlog and the lowest allocation for new construction.

Dr. KORB. Yes; I know that, Mr. Chairman, But I think it is not just the backlog that we have to get rid of, but we also have to provide the new facilities for new systems coming on line, and new people.

I think that what you see in the Army is a balanced program reflecting elimination of the backlog and also providing for the new forces coming into the inventory.

Senator THURMOND. What oversight do you have to insure that the services are budgeting adequate amounts for construction?

Dr. KORB. Essentially, Mr. Chairman, we review their programs to see if in fact they do have balanced programs. To make sure that they do take care of the construction backlog as well as providing these new facilities. Many times the Secretary then directs them to put more into those accounts.

But I think that you should compare the Army's program against its needs rather than the other services which in fact are at different stages of growth in the force levels.

MASTER RESTATIONING PLAN

Senator THURMOND. Last year several projects were authorized in support of the master restationing plan. The projects represented the second phase of the MRP which is part of an overall upgrade program that is designed to enhance readiness by moving United States units in Germany closer to the eastern border to respond to an improved Warsaw Pact offensive capability.

Please give us a progress report on the negotiations between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the cost sharing of MRP projects?

Dr. **Korb.** I will be happy to, Mr. Chairman.

Since March of last year, that is March 1982, there have been four meetings of a working group, a committee of experts and two meetings of a senior-level committee.

The experts have identified the technical and administrative problems associated with the MRP, or master restationing plan, and have agreed upon the allocation of responsibilities to both Germany and the United States to solve the problems.

The experts did not agree upon a cost-sharing arrangement for the facilites required for the restationed troops. During the most recent meetings of the senior-level committee in Febraury of this year, the United States delegation described the benefits of the MRP to both countries and told the German delegation that we would be seeking a cost-sharing agreement in 1983.

Senator **Thurmond.** Those projects authorized in fiscal year 1983 in support of the MRP could not begin until some agreement was reached on cost sharing. What is the status of those projects?

Dr. **Korb.** Mr. Chairman, design of the projects has been completed but funds will not be obligated in accordance with the committee's directions for construction until we have a cost-sharing agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Senator **Thurmond.** Are there any construction funds in your fiscal year 1984 bill involved with the MRP?

Dr. **Korb.** No, sir; there are not.

Senator **Thurmond.** In your personal view, do you think we will ever get the Germans to pay some of these costs?

Dr. **Korb.** Yes, Mr. Chairman, in my personal view I think that we will. I think that while the progress may not have been as rapid as the committee and certain parts of the executive branch would like, I think the fact that the political situation in Germany has now settled down following the new elections so that we are able to tell the Germans about the benefits of the plan to both us and Germany, I look forward to making progress in this year.

Senator **Thurmond.** Now, on the sale and exchange of real estate, last year the Senate proposed and encouraged the Defense Department to manage its real property assets in a fashion that would reduce costs and promote efficient operations.

Our proposal would have permitted DOD to use part of the proceeds from any sale or exchange of land to build replacement facilities with the profits going to the Treasury to reduce the national debt.

You would have been permitted to keep 5 percent of the profits to pay the costs associated with future transactions. However, this issue was deferred during last year's conference of the authorizing committees.

Now the question is, would you support a similar provision this year?

Dr. KORB. Mr. Chairman, generally the Department and the administration support the concept. Because of the committee's efforts last year, we have submitted to the Office of Management and Budget draft legislation that would bring this about. That legislation has not yet been cleared by the Office of Management and Budget.

Senator THURMOND. You do favor it.

Dr. KORB. We favor the concept generally.

Senator THURMOND. Would you arrange to get that draft legislation to us reasonably early?

Dr. KORB. I will do my best, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. If you have trouble, would you get in touch with me?

Dr. KORB. Yes, sir, I will.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES

Senator THURMOND. Last year this committee heard testimony from the architect-engineering community and from several professional engineering societies who expressed concern over the Department of Defense's procedures for setting aside architect-engineer contracts for small businesses.

According to testimony there are some 30,000 A-E firms in the United States today and the average size has 10 to 12 employees. However, the Small Business Administration has defined a small business A-E firm, as one with annual billings of up to $7.5 million.

As a result of this definition, of the 30,000 A-E firms in existence today, all but about the top 200 firms qualify as small business. The committee directed you to provide a report on the review and findings with respect to this issue by January 1, 1983. The report was 45 days late and its contents are questionable.

What is the current status of this issue? I understand that during recent weeks there have been discussions between the private sector and DOD about an interim solution regarding this issue.

Dr. KORB. That is correct, there have been discussions.

Mr. Chairman, my responsibility is to get for the Department of Defense and the taxpayer our military facilities built in the most efficient manner and to meet the specifications.

The Department, as you know, does not determine what is a small business. The Department does not have a lot of flexibility in determining which would be set aside. We must go in accordance with the law.

We recognize the situation that you pointed out and the Directorate of Small and Disadvantaged Business within the Department has discussed the issue with professional organizations representing the so-called A-E firms. The Small Business Administration has discussed a revised definition of what would be small business with the Office of Management and Budget.

Senator THURMOND. How are you going to give contracts to those small businesses under the procedures you now have if 30,000 of these firms have just 10 or 12 employees and the Small Business

Adminstration has defined a small business as one with annual billings up to $7.5 million?

As a result of that, of the 30,000 as I stated that are in existence to date, all but about 200 firms qualify as small business. Well, they are not small business.

Dr. KORB. Mr. Chairman, I understand your position.

Senator THURMOND. What can we do about it? That is what I want to know.

Dr. KORB. What has to be done, Mr. Chairman, is that the definition provided by the Small Business Administration has to be changed. The Department does not establish those definitions. The Small Business Administration establishes that definition in accordance with the law passed by Congress.

We then follow the law. Because of the present situation in the law when we put these things out for bid and go with the small business set-aside, essentially we end up giving a lot of business to these firms which you just mentioned.

Senator THURMOND. Now, your procedures are biased against both the truly small business firms and the large firms. Are you saying this is small business' fault and not the Defense Department's? We have to get you all together, then.

Dr. KORB. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. We just carry out the intent of the law. We do not set the law.

Senator THURMOND. The intent of the law is to have small businesses.

Dr. KORB. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. But under this procedure being followed, as I stated, all but about 200 firms qualify as small business.

Dr. KORB. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. Our Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business has discussed this with the Small Business Administration and they are working now to change the definition.

But until that is changed we must follow the law.

Senator THURMOND. This is a farce the way it is handled now. The Congress had in mind to help small business. Small business is not being helped. There are only 200 firms in this country that cannot qualify as small business. That does not make sense.

Dr. KORB. Mr. Chairman, I agree with you. We would hope that the people involved in setting this up would change. But until they do we must follow the law.

Senator WARNER. If the chairman would yield for a moment.

As I understand it, we are going to take testimony today from the Architectural Engineering Services organization. They are having particularly an acute problem under this situation. I am sure they have come to visit with you.

If I understand the witness, he has no jurisdiction over the root cause of the problem. Is that correct?

Dr. KORB. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. Is there an interim solution being worked out?

Dr. KORB. My understanding is that the Small and Disadvantaged Business Directorate and the A-E firms are trying to work this out with the Small Business Administration, that is correct because of the congressional concern in this area.

Senator **Thurmond**. You are not familiar with the details.

Dr. **Korb**. Well, I do not know what solution they will come to in this area. I would hope that they would come up with a solution that would deal with the problems that you are commenting on.

I am not trying to dodge your question, Mr. Chairman, but what I am saying is, my office does not have that responsibility.

Senator **Thurmond**. When do you expect to have this issue resolved?

Dr. **Korb**. I would hope soon. I would hope certainly before the fiscal 1984 budget which we have before the Congress now goes into effect so that we can deal with this situation.

EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year this committee expressed concern over the amount of funds requested for construction in Europe. The committee also stated that the growing construction requirements in Europe could not continue to be addressed solely through increases in U.S. funding and asked the Department of Defense to aggressively seek alternative funding sources which would rely more heavily on allied burden-sharing.

How much money is in the request for construction in Europe?

Dr. **Korb**. There is $1.3 billion, $150 million of which is for the NATO infrastructure program.

Senator **Thurmond**. What initiatives have you taken in response to this committee's concerns?

Dr. **Korb**. Well, Mr. Chairman, we believe that the allied nations are carrying a sizable share of the common defense burden in terms of manpower, provision of real estate, facilities and services for U.S. forces, and the political and social cost of accommodating foreign military forces.

We are pressing them to do more, even as we must do more, to counter the Warsaw Pact threat.

In response to your earlier question, we talked for example about the MRP negotiations continuing with the Germans in a positive vein and we are trying to get the allies to increase the NATO infrastructure account. A consensus has been reached that they are going to supplement it by about $450 to $500 million.

Senator **Thurmond**. I understand supplemental funds for NATO infrastructure may be forthcoming. How much money is expected and when do you expect it?

Dr. **Korb**. We expect in this so-called Slice Group, $475 million.

WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. In the last year's report our committee expressed concern over the services keeping World War II wooden buildings in the inventory and planning to spend substantial sums to upgrade these facilities.

As a result, the committee asked that the services develop a plan to get the World War II temporary facilities out of the inventory. In addition, the Department of Defense was asked to furnish a summary of the services' plans by January 1, 1983.

To date this committee has not received such summary. What is the status of the plan?

Dr. **Korb**. Well, the services in accordance with the committee's direction are currently developing plans for the demolition and replacement of substandard World War II temporary facilities.

Senator **Thurmond**. When do you expect to have the summary to this committee?

Dr. **Korb**. We should have it by later this month, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Thurmond**. Do you anticipate that the services will be able to demolish all the World War II buildings by 1990?

Dr. **Korb**. Not all of them, sir because some have been upgraded and are considered right now to be in good condition.

Senator **Thurmond**. In your opinion, do you think we ought to get rid of all those World War II buildings, or do you feel that it should be done selectively?

Dr. **Korb**. I think it must be done selectively because we have spent considerable amounts of money on some of them to upgrade them. It makes no sense to get rid of them and then build new facilities.

COMMISSARY CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year's bill authorized the Department of Defense to obligate anticipated proceeds to further accelerate the commissary construction program.

Now, what action has been taken in regard to this authorization?

Dr. **Korb**. Essentially, because of the committee's initiative the Army has initiated 7 more projects in the 1983 to 1987 timeframe as compared to 12 that they would have initiated had the legislation not been passed.

The Air Force will add approximately 12 additional stores in the next 5 years over those originally recommended.

The Navy will begin accelerating in fiscal 1984 and we do not have the exact number yet.

Senator **Thurmond**. How has the new authorization helped to accelerate the commissary construction program?

Dr. **Korb**. Well, essentially I would like to thank the committee for this, it was an excellent idea. The authority to obligate anticipated proceeds has accelerated the construction program because now they can take into account not only what they have but what they will get.

I would also like to point out that because of the committee's action the surcharge funds have gone up. Those are to be made available earlier. So, we will have the construction of the stores earlier than we would have and there will be benefits to the patrons as well as counteracting higher construction costs.

Senator **Thurmond**. How has the new authorization helped to accelerate the commissary construction program?

Dr. **Korb**. Well, essentially by allowing us to count anticipated revenues. We can now go ahead and contract for these things rather than waiting until the money is actually in the bank.

Senator **Thurmond**. Have you raised the commissary surcharge to accelerate the construction program?

Dr. **Korb**. Well, essentially we have increased the Army and the Air Force surcharge by 1 percent, and for the Navy and the Marine Corps we reduced it by 1 percent.

Senator THURMOND. Dr. Korb, how much money is in the bill for MX construction?

MX CONSTRUCTION

Dr. KORB. Let me give you the precise figures on that, Mr. Chairman.

The best that we can estimate right now, about $450 million.

Senator THURMOND. The President's Commission has made a report. In view of that report, can you spend any of it in fiscal 1984?

Dr. KORB. Mr. Chairman, the President, as you know, has not made a final determination on whether in fact he will accept all or part of the Commission report. That would be the determining factor. When the President makes his decision then we can give you a much better estimate.

As you know, much of the prior-year planning and design funds were earmarked for Peacekeeper, the Peacekeeper close base construction program out at Warren Air Force Base.

Senator THURMOND. Did you say $450 million?

Dr. KORB. That is correct, the total for the MX.

Senator THURMOND. Do you think you can spend that much money in fiscal year 1984?

Dr. KORB. Again, it depends upon the decision that the President makes and the time table which he brings it in.

Senator THURMOND. If you find you cannot, do you want it to revert to the Treasury or do you have other projects that you feel are worthy to go forward with?

Dr. KORB. We have other projects we would like to go forward with. So, if in fact the President makes a decision which alters the budget fundamentally we would inform the committee and amend our request as appropriate.

Senator THURMOND. We have some other questions here, but I think we will let you answer those for the record.

Mr. KORB. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much.

General Greenlief, we will ask you and your panel to come around now.

I want to welcome you gentlemen here today. We are very pleased to have you. You represent great organizations in this country who have stood strong for defense and render a great service to our Nation, the National Guard Association, the Reserve Officers Association, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

So, it is an honor to have you here today. General Greenlief, I believe you are first. The understanding was that each would have 10 minutes, and your full statement will go into the record.

So, if you could just summarize in 10 minutes each one of your statements. You may proceed, General Greenlief.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS GREENLIEF, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

General GREENLIEF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the National Guard Association on the important subject of the 1984 National Guard military construction program. I will present just the highlights of my statement.

We of the National Guard are rightfully proud of the share of the Army and Air Force structure which the National Guard provides. However, if the units of the National Guard are to provide the readiness required of them, they must have the necessary armory, maintenance, and training facilities.

Under the lump-sum authorization procedure of past years, projects which were presented to your subcommittee as justification for a total authorization were not authorized for actual construction until those projects had been submitted to the subcommittee for review for 10 days.

This procedure permitted maximum flexibility for program execution, making it possible for the National Guard Bureau to achieve the highest obligation rates of all military construction programs even though coordination of authorization and funding of both Federal and State funds were required.

We, therefore, Mr. Chairman, strongly urge that your subcommittee express its intent that the Military Construction Codification Act continue to provide lump-sum authorization for National Guard construction.

Further, we ask that you join us in advising the House Committee on Appropriations of the damage done to the National Guard construction program by the loss of flexibility which is denied by the line-item procedure.

Last year the Congress, acting on the recommendation of your subcommittee and the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the House Armed Services Committee, made a very helpful change in section 2233 of title X by adding paragraph (6) which, "authorized 100 percent Federal funding for construction, alternation, or rehabilitation of arms rooms to meet changes in DOD standards."

Since this change was made, other situations have arisen which will require new additions or upgrade of facilities. We, therefore, recommend that 10 U.S.C. 2233(a)(6) be amended to read, "Contribute to any State or territory, Puerto Rico or the District of Columbia, such amounts for construction, alteration, or rehabilitation of critical portions of armories as the Secretary determines to be required to meet changes in the Department of Defense construction criteria standards related to the execution of the Federal missions of units."

During the execution of the fiscal year 1982 National Guard construction program, the House Committee on Appropriations denied the National Guard Bureau the authority to utilize program savings for the construction of projects not submitted as justification for the fiscal year 1982 program. On that basis, the Department of Defense reduced the fiscal year 1984 Army Guard Construction program by $10.9 million.

Since the ARNG military construction backlog is projected to be $825 million at end fiscal year 1984, we view any reduction as a detriment to the production of unit readiness.

The Department of Defense reduced the Air National Guard construction program by $25 million. Currently, the end fiscal year

1984 Air National Guard construction backlog is estimated to be $543 million.

We strongly recommend the addition of $8.5 million in authority to build six projects for the Army National Guard which are at tab 1.

The fiscal year 1983 military construction Army Guard appropriation bill reduced the budget request for minor construction by $7.1 million. This action denied an increase intended to improve the training facilities of the Army Guard and hinders the ability of Army Guard units to improve their combat readiness.

We urge that $7 million be added to the fiscal year 1985 program for minor construction, Army Guard.

At tab 2 of my statement is a list of 18 Air National Guard construction projects located in 17 States, the total cost of which is $26.5 million. We urge that you add $26.5 million in budget authority for construction of these projects in fiscal year 1984.

The Congress recently passed a jobs bill which provided $4.65 billion for badly needed jobs. A modest additional jobs bill to upgrade, add to, alter, repair, or maintain National Guard armories would provide many additional jobs while improving the ability of the National Guard to administer, train, and maintain its forces.

At our request, the National Guard Bureau has identified 2,700 projects in about 2,000 communities in 52 States which could be completed at an estimated cost of about $500 million. These urgently needed projects, most of which would normally be the responsibility of the States, would create employment at "hometown" America.

The 54 members of the Adjudant General Association of the United States have unanimously requested that we express to you the urgency of enacting a National Guard construction job bill.

In summary, Mr. Chairman and Senator Warner, I am grateful for the opportunity to have presented the views of the National Guard Association on this important subject. My statement requests your support of the return to the lump-sum authorization appropriation procedure in the management and execution of the National Guard construction program.

We request an add-on of $15.5 million for Army National Guard construction authority and an add-on of $26.5 million for Air National Guard construction.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we urge that you support the inclusion of $500 million for Army National Guard construction in any jobs bill that may be considered at a later date in this Congress.

I thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Maj. Gen. Francis Greenlief follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF (RET.), EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the National Guard Association of the United States on the important subject of the 1984 National Guard Military Construction Program.

My statement addresses: The Role of the National Guard; Military Construction Codification Act; Recommended Legislative Changes; Fiscal Year 1984 Authorization Request; Department of Defense Reductions; Request of Defense Reductions; Request for Additional Authority; and Jobs Program.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

In their testimony before your subcommittee, Major General Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Director, Army National Guard, and Brigadier General Wess P. Chambers, Deputy Director of the Air National Guard, will discuss the vital roles which the Army and Air National Guard play in the Total Force. Recently, the distinguished Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and Chief of Staff-designate, summed it all up in a more impressive way. General John A. Wickham said: "* * * the total U.S. Army force relies on the Reserves—Reserve components—for 46 percent of its combat power, and 70 percent of its combat service support. The U.S. Air Force relies on the Air Reserve components for 66 percent of the Tactical Air Command's interceptor forces, and 50 percent of the Military Airlift aircraft crews. In terms of NATO alone, over 350 Reserve component combat battalions, and more than 2,000 Reserve component combat service support units will be required in the first 60 days of a European war." Parenthetically, I point out that 66 percent of TAC's interceptor forces are all Air National Guard and that most of the 350 combat battalions are Army National Guard.

We of the National Guard are rightfully proud of the share of the Army and Air Force structure which the National Guard provides. However, if the units of the National Guard are to provide the readiness required of them, they must have the necessary armory, maintenance and training facilities.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CODIFICATION ACT

Under the "lump sum" authorization procedure of past year, projects which were presented to your subcommittee as justification for a "total" authorization were not authorized for construction until those projects had been in the subcommittee for review for 30 days. This procedure permitted maximum flexibility for program execution, making it possible for the National Guard Bureau to achieve the highest obligation rates of all military construction programs, even though coordination of authorization and funding of both Federal and State funds were required.

Provisions of the Military Construction Codification Act seem to us to be a mixed blessing. Elimination of the 30-day waiting period for projects for which the scope of work has not been reduced by more than 25 percent, or for which the cost has not increased by 25 percent or $400,000, whichever is less, will permit going to contract and obligation of funds more rapidly. However, the authorizing of specific line item projects on the basis of a list of projects developed almost a year earlier seems very much like the line item procedure which has been adopted by the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Planning an Army National Guard Construction project requires planning and action at community, State and Federal level. Coordinated action by a City Council, a State Legislature and the U.S. Congress is often required. Whereas the Federal Budget is an annual budget, many State budgets are biennial. It is essential that maximum flexibility be provided to permit the National Guard Bureau to execute the military construction program effectively so as to achieve a high obligation rate.

It is our view that National Guard Military Construction Program should be managed so as to produce the maximum brick, mortar, and steel in the shortest possible time at the lowest possible cost to the Federal government and to the States. We therefore strongly urge that your subcommittee express its intent that the Military Construction Codification Act continues to provide lump sum authorization for National Guard construction. Further, we ask that you join us in advising the House Committee on Appropriations of the damage done to the National Guard Construction Program by the loss of flexibility which is denied by the line item procedure.

RECOMMENDED LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Last year the Congress, acting on the recommendation of your subcommittee and the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the House Armed Services Committee, made a very helpful change in Section 2233 of title 10 by adding paragraph (6) which "authorized 100 percent Federal funding for construction, alteration, or rehabilitation of arms rooms to meet changes in DOD standards." Since this change was made, other situations have arisen which will require new additions or upgrade of facilities. Examples are: (1) The "go to war" or "contingency equipment", and all the other equipment to bring the unit to ALO 1, is being issued to the States, resulting in a shortage of storage facilities. In the proposed revision of DOD 4270.1 DOD Construction Criteria, the area for unit storage is being increased at armories; and (2) It has recently been determined that the indoor ranges that have been constructed in armories are environmentally unsafe or can be used on only a limited basis, and therefore require modification. Most of these ranges were constructed in accordance with DOD/DA/NGB criteria in effect at the time of construction. It seems to us to be manifestly unfair to ask the States to provide additional funds to make changes to comply with Federal criteria which are changed after construction is completed.

We recommend that 10 USC 233(a)(6) be amended to read: "contribute to any State or Territory, Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia such amounts for construction, alteration, or rehabilitation of critical portions of armories as the Secretary determines to be required to meet changes in Department of Defense construction criteria standards related to the execution of the units Federal mission." We further recommend that you incorporate this amendment in the fiscal year 1984 Military Construction Authorization Act.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

The Army National Guard requests authorization of $44.5 million for 40 projects in 22 States and Puerto Rico. These projects include 25 armories and 15 non-armory projects. Of the projects requested, 38 are to replace or modernize obsolete existing facilities. The remaining two projects are needed to provide new facilities and ranges at training sites.

This is the first year in which authorization is requested for minor construction. A major part of the $7.6 million requested for minor construction is for upgrading facilities at local training sites, and for storage and safeguarding supplies and equipment needed to support the mobilization mission of National Guard units. The use of close-in local training facilities, such as ranges and maneuver areas, facilitates training and saves time which is in short supply.

The Air National Guard authorization request for fiscal year 1984 is the smallest request since fiscal year 1981. The requested $65.8 million program will construct 52 projects at 30 locations in 23 States and Territories. These urgently-needed projects will provide direct support of weapons system conversions, facility modernization and unit relocation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REDUCTIONS

During the execution of the fiscal year 1982 National Guard Construction Program, the House Committee on Appropriations denied the National Guard Bureau the authority to utilize program savings for the construction of projects not submitted as justification for the fiscal year 1982 Program. On that basis, the Department of Defense identified fiscal year 1982 and 1983 savings totalling $11.290 million, and reduced the fiscal year 1984 Army National Guard Construction budget by that amount. The Army then added about $1 million for a Mobilization and Training Equipment Site to support the North Carolina tank battalion which is receiving the new M1 tank. The net result of these changes was the reduction of fiscal year 1984 ARNG program by $10.9 million.

Since the ARNG military construction backlog is projected to be $825 million at end fiscal year 1984, we view any reduction as a detriment to the production of unit readiness.

Again, based on the action of the House Committee on Appropriations and the unused savings from the fiscal year 1982 and 1983 Air National Guard Construction program, the Department of Defense reduced the Air National Guard Construction Program by $25 million. Currently, the end fiscal year 1984 Air National Guard construction backlog is estimated to be $543 million. Failure to reduce this backlog of urgently-needed projects will impair the ability of the Air National Guard to continue modernization and the acceptance of additional Air Force missions.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY

We strongly recommend the addition of $8.5 million in authority to build six projects which are listed in Table 1 of this statement. Each of these projects meet design and personnel strength criteria for submission to Congress. They can be built during fiscal year 1984.

The fiscal year 1983 Military Construction ARNG Appropriation bill reduced the budget request for minor construction by $7.1 million. This action denied an increase intended to improve the training facilities of the ARNG, and hinders the ability of ARNG units to improve their combat readiness. We urge that $7 million be added to the fiscal year 1983 program for minor construction, ARNG.

At Table 2 is a list of 18 Air National Guard construction projects located in 17 states, the total cost of which is $26.5 million. Each of these projects is urgently needed, and construction can begin in fiscal year 1984. We urge that you add $26.5 million in budget authority for construction of these projects in fiscal year 1984.

JOBS PROGRAM

Congress recently passed a Jobs bill which provided $4.65 billion for badly-needed jobs. The economy is improving and, combined with the benefits of the Jobs bill, the employment situation is improving. A modest additional Jobs bill to upgrade, add to, alter, repair or maintain National Guard armories would provide many additional jobs while improving the ability of the National Guard to administer, train, and maintain its forces.

At our request, the National Guard Bureau has identified 2,700 projects in about 2,000 communities in 52 States which could be completed at an estimated cost of about $500 million. These urgently-needed projects, most of which would normally be the responsibility of the States, would create employment in "home town" America. If desired, these projects could be targeted so as to produce jobs in specifically designated areas. Since these projects would require the procurement of building materials, secondary jobs would be created to produce steel, bricks, cement, timber, etc.

The 54 members of the Adjutants General Association of the United States have unanimously requested that we express to you the urgency of enacting a National Guard Construction/Jobs bill.

SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity to have presented the views of the National Guard Association on the important subject of military construction. My statement requests your support of the return to the "lump sum" authorization and appropriation procedure in the management and execution of the National Guard Construction Program. We request an add-on of $15.5 million for Army National Guard construction authority, and an add-on of $26.5 million for Air National Guard construction authority. Finally, we urge that you support the inclusion of $500 million for Army National Guard construction in any "Jobs bill" that may be considered at a later date in this Congress.

Thank you.

TALBE 1.—ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ADD-ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

[In thousands of dollars]

State/Base	Project	Amount
Ohio—Camp Perry	Training facilities—Phases IV and V	1,100
Iowa—Washington	100-person armory	633
North Dakota—Devil's Lake	Training facilities	4,675
South Dakota—Flandreau	60-person armory	711
Tennessee—Lebanon	150-person armory	932
Total		8,051

TABLE 2.—AIR NATIONAL GUARD ADD-ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

[In thousands of dollars]

State/base	Project	Amount
Alabama—Dannelly Field	Add/alter base engineer facility	520
Arkansas—Fort Smith	Composite telecommunications/medical training facility	1,300
Arizona—Sky Harbor	Medical training and administration	900
California—March AFB	Weapons calibration shelter	400
Illinois—Greater Peoria Airport	Energy conversation	1,000
Kansas—McConnell AFB	Automotive maintenance	1,750
Maryland—Glenn L. Martin Airport	Jet fuel storage	3,100
Michigan—Phelps Collins Airport	Add/alter dormitories	2,600
Missouri—St. Louis-Lambert	Fire station	900
Mississippi—Gulfport MAP	Add/alter jet fuel storage	1,100
	Munitions maintenance and storage	796

TABLE 2.—AIR NATIONAL GUARD ADD-ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State/base	Project	Amount
New Mexico—Kirtland AFB	POL operations/refueler parking	500
Ohio—Camp Perry	Civil engineering facility	400
	Operations and training facility	1,270
Oregon—Portland IAP	Communications-electronics training	1,400
Pennsylvania:		
Harrisburg IAP	Base civil engineer/fire station	1,850
Pittsburgh IAP	Add/alter operations and training	2,900
Rhode Island—Coventry	Alter buildings 4, 5, 8 and 9 for communications-electronics training.	860
Tennessee—McGhee-Tyson Airport	Taxiway extension	350
	Base engineering facility	1,700
West Virginia—Eastern WV Regional Airport	Energy conservation	900
Total		26,496

Senator THURMOND. We are glad to have you with us and I want to say that this committee, I believe, has supported your National Guard programs, in most cases.

General GREENLIEF. In a very generous way, and we are very grateful.

Senator THURMOND. One reason is because of your effective advocacy, I might say.

General GREENLIEF. Thank you, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You have done a magnificent job with the National Guard.

Last year we cut $1 million from the bill but we did not cut anything from the National Guard.

General GREENLIEF. As a matter of fact, you added funds and we are deeply appreciative.

Senator THURMOND. Captain Moody, I believe you are next. We will be glad to hear from the Reserve Officers Association.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROY MOODY, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Captain MOODY. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Senator Warner. I am pleased to have the opportunity this afternoon to appear before this subcommittee to present the views of the Reserve Officers Association on the construction requirements of the Reserve Forces of the United States.

I will give a brief summarization of the statement of Gen. J. Milnor Roberts which has been submitted for the record.

There are three general areas I would like to discuss before I briefly touch on the individual service components.

In 1982, there was a reorganization in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations. That reorganization, among other things, eliminated the previous single point of contact and overseer of the Guard-Reserve construction program.

This elimination obviously resulted in a loss of visibility within the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Guard and Reserve construction programs. Additionally, in talking to the various Reserve component chiefs, they indicate that there is now a lack of interest and understanding at the DOD level of the differences of the Guard and Reserve construction program vis-a-vis active construction.

The Reserve Officers Association strongly solicits your assistance in reinstituting within the Secretary of Defense a Guard and Reserve construction coordinator. We also strongly support General Greenlief's comments about having lump-sum authorization continue in the Reserve and Guard military construction programs.

Second, I would like to touch briefly on the minor construction ceiling for Guard and Reserve Force facilities. Last year, the Congress increased the Reserve and Guard ceiling from $175,000 to $200,000 on minor construction; that was about a 12.5-percent increase.

At the same time, however, the Active Force ceiling was increased from $500,000 to $1 million, which is obviously a 100-percent increase.

We would like for the Congress to seriously consider looking at the Reserve and Guard construction ceilings again this year with a possibility of increasing that ceiling to $400,000.

As a matter of fact, many projects which were previously included in minor construction are now included as major construction because of inflation. Approximately 16 percent of the submitted major projects for 1982 and 1983 would have been minor construction if we had a $400,000 ceiling.

The third point I would like to mention is something that we touched on over the last several years, and that is our very strong concern over the large and growing backlog of construction requirements within the Guard and Reserve program.

Now, in 1979 this committee, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, directed the Defense Department to fund the Guard and Reserve construction programs at levels that would reduce these backlogs. Well, that obviously has not occurred.

If you look at the total of the backlogs of all the Reserve components and the Guard as it stands today, we have over $3 billion in backlogs. If you look at the total fiscal year 1984 budget submission for the Reserve and Guard construction you come up to about $255 million, which is only about 8 percent of the backlog.

We consider that to be completely unsatisfactory. Obviously, we feel strongly that there is going to have to be some additional funding for the Reserve and Guard military constuction above the President's budget.

In addition, we also understand that all the services in 1982 and 1983 have experienced some cost savings in construction because of favorable bidding climates.

We certainly encourage the Congress to positively support the Guard and the Reserve components by directing application of these savings to new projects in the Guard and Reserve area in an effort to reduce this backlog.

ARMY RESERVE

I would like to move on to the individual services, coming first to the Army Reserve.

I suppose if you look at the amount requested for fiscal year 1984, you would say it is about an average of what they have been requesting. In 1982, it was $65 million; in 1983, $42 million; this year's request is $53 million, which is about average.

However, in terms of percentage with the overall Army construction dollars going up, the percentages have been coming steadily downward. In 1982, Army Reserve construction was 7 percent of the total Army construction budget; in 1984 it will only be 4 percent.

Against this, we have 55 percent of the existing 1,295 Army Reserve facilities categorized as "inadequate." Just in the Army Reserve alone the construction backlog problem that I referred to a moment ago increased another $147 million in 1983 to over $1 billion—just in the Army Reserve alone.

Therefore we recommend that this committee authorize the increase for minor construction in the Army Reserve from $5 million to $15 million; major construction from $40 million to $90 million, and for planning and design from $8 million to $18 million.

That represents, Mr. Chairman, a total requested increase of $70 million for the Army Reserve alone over the requested budget. But again I remind you that their backlog is over $1 billion.

NAVY-MARINE CORPS RESERVE

In the Navy-Marine Corps Reserve last year, Reserve planners in the Navy Reserve indicated that they would need a minimum of $60 to $70 million in Navy and Marine Corps Reserve construction funding in the 1984 budget.

Well, they requested $24.8 million, which is not only significantly less than the $60 or $70 million that they estimated they would need, it was less than was requested last year.

Now, there are 236 Naval Reserve surface training sites throughout the country; 93, or 39 percent of them, are substandard. Most of them are the World War II type Quonset buildings that you were referring to earlier with Dr. Korb.

There are six naval air stations, most all of those designed and built in World War II, and four of those are considered to be substandard.

We have included, of course, the Marine Corps and Navy Reserve construction budget for $24.8 million. We have looked at it. We certainly concur with the projects contained. We do feel, however, that there are quite a few vital projects which are not addressed and we have therefore appended a priority listing of some essential projects that we have been informed can be executed in fiscal year 1984.

So looking at the backlog, looking at the fiscal year 1984 request, looking at the list of priority unfunded projects that we have enclosed, and taking into account the opinions that were expressed last year by Naval Reserve construction planners, it is very obvious that the $24.8 million requested is totally insufficient. That was $400,000 below the amount requested the year before, which in turn was $1.2 million below the amount requested in 1982.

Naval Reserve planning for construction is in obvious reverse while deterioration and degradation march forward.

Accordingly, ROA urges the approval of $65 million for the fiscal year 1984 Navy and Marine Corps Reserve construction program, which is an add-on of $40 million over the President's budget.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

In the case of the Air Force Reserve, they have the smallest backlog by far of any of the Reserve components, although it is about $240 million.

Accordingly, we have not requested any add-ons in the Air Force Reserve construction budget. We have, of course, looked at their budget request of $42 million. We certainly support that.

Finally, we would like to call the committee's attention to something in the active Air Force military construction request for Europe, which is an item of vital concern to the Air Reserve Forces. That is the fact that in the event of a mobilization a great number of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve aircraft would be going to colocated operating bases which are active allied national air bases with the capacity to receive additional aircraft.

At present very few of these bases have the minimal essential facilities to carry out wartime situations. So therefore, in order to achieve minimum wartime capability, the Air Force has included a total of $44 million in their active military construction funds for prefinancing the needed construction at nine of these bases for fiscal year 1984.

We certainly understand the problem you were discussing earlier with Dr. Korb, the desire to get the Germans and the other European countries to pay for their portion of the construction.

However, we are concerned that as it currently exists, in any event of a European conflict there is simply not the capacity over there now on many of those air bases to support the planes of our Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units, should they be deployed to Europe.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my remarks. I thank you for the opportunity to appear before the committee.

[The prepared statement of Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, as submitted by Capt. Roy Moody, follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. J. MILNOR ROBERTS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES (RET.), EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, SUBMITTED BY CAPT. ROY MOODY, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am especially pleased to have the opportunity of appearing before your committee to present the views of the Reserve Officers Association on the construction requirements of the Reserve Forces of the United States. World events continue to underline the importance of our Reserve Forces to our National Defense Posture.

No member of your committee needs to be reminded of the current budget and deficit problems and the need to reduce expenditures whenever possible; however, I am sure that you are fully aware that direct expenditures on Reserve components is limited to about five percent of the Defense budget, yet the Services are relying to a very pronounced degree on those components upon mobilization. For example, more than 50 percent of Army combat units and nearly half of the total Army available on "M" Day would come from Reserves. Comparable statistics for other Services are available. Given this indication of reliance on Reserves, it is natural to wonder why these Forces are to a certain extent still being given second class treatment when they are expected to deliver first class performance within days or weeks in a crisis.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILCON RESERVE AND GUARD

The office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations) was reorganized in 1982, eliminating the previous single point of contact and overseer of the Guard and Reserve Construction program. As we understand it, these duties have been assigned to the respective active military construction program coordinators. Accordingly, ROA is most concerned over the loss of visibility of the Guard and Reserve Construction program within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Most alarming, however, in addition to the loss of visibility, is a resulting lack of interest and understanding of the differences of the Guard and Reserve Construction program vis-a-vis active construction.

As an example of this lack of understanding and interest, both the Navy and Air Force recommended raising the minor construction ceiling for Guard and Reserve Forces facilities from $200,000 to $400,000. All Guard and Reserve components concurred with the need for this change; nevertheless, OSD turned a "deaf ear" and you will find no such proposal in the fiscal year 1984 administration budget.

ROA strongly solicits your assistance in reinstituting within ODASD (Installations) a Guard and Reserve Construction coordinator. As a corollary, we strongly endorse retention of separate Guard and Reserve Construction hearings, the present lump sum authorization aspect of the Reserve MilCon program, and the ability to use savings toward urgent new Guard and Reserve projects, particularly in the current excellent bidding climate.

Now, I would like to discuss further the need to raise the minor construction ceiling for Guard and Reserve Forces facilities. Currently, 10 USC, Chapter 133, Section 2233a, directs a ceiling of $200,000 on Guard and Reserve military construction. No expenditure in excess of this amount can be made unless and until the Secretary of Defense notifies the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees.

In fiscal year 1983, an adjustment to increase this limitation to $200,000 in lieu of $175,000 was made. This amounted to a 12.5 percent increase. This small adjustment was enacted by the Military Construction Codification Act. However, the same act increased the ceiling on the equivalent active force minor construction program from $500,000 to $1,000,000, a 100 percent increase.

Numerous small scope projects, previously included in the minor construction program, are now classified as major projects because of inflation over the years and as such are included in the time consuming review by higher authority. As a matter of interest, a review of the fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 Guard and Reserve programs reveal that about 16 percent of the submitted major projects (47 of 288) would be classified as minor construction projects under this proposal. Retention of the $200,000 limit inhibits construction execution and results in much needless paperwork.

The building industry construction cost index is projected to increase 39 percent from fiscal year 1980 (year of previous adjustment from $100,000 to $175,000) to fiscal year 1984. The proposed ceiling increase to $400,000 would approximate both the change in costs in the marketplace and provide funding limitations more in line with the active forces.

Accordingly, ROA strongly recommends that 10 USC 2233a be modified by raising the Reserve and Guard minor construction limit to $400,000.

As we have stated repeatedly over the years, ROA is deeply concerned over the large and growing backlog of construction requirements within the Guard and Reserve program coupled with the relatively low funding levels being applied to the backlog. We have pointed out the Senate Armed Services Committee direction in 1979 that the Defense Department fund the Guard and Reserve construction programs at levels that would reduce these backlogs. No such action has been forthcoming and, in fact, the situation worsens with each passing year.

Based on statements provided by the various components, the following table illustrates the magnitude of this backlog.

	Current backlog (thousands)	Fiscal year 1984 program
Army Guard	$813	$55.3
Army Reserve	1,087	52.7
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	441	24.8
Air Guard	531	79.9
Air Force Reserve	250	42.2
Total	3,122	254.9

Mr. Chairman, the total administration's Guard and Reserve construction program for fiscal year 1984 represents only 8 percent of the total existing backlog. This situation borders on the scandalous. With the increased importance being attached to a strong Guard and Reserve, both by the administration and Congress, we must not forget about the conditions in which our citizen soldiers and sailors must train. Adequate operational and maintenance facilities are essential to equipment readiness and mission accomplishment. Substandard training facilities preclude optimum training, lower morale and severely inhibit retention efforts. Interest, initiative and productivity of our Reservists and Guardsmen are inevitably diminished—and eventually, mobilization readiness, our whole reason for being, becomes a meaningless term.

In fiscal years 1982 and 1983 the services have experienced a favorable bidding climate in which savings have been generated in military construction projects. We encourage the Congress to positively support the Guard and Reserve components by directing application of these savings to new projects in an effort to reduce this backlog. Additional funding for Reserve and Guard Military construction, above the President's budget, is absolutely essential. Firm Congressional action must be taken if this potentially disastrous problem is to be addressed and corrective action started.

I would now like to address some general construction requirements for each of our military services.

ARMY RESERVE

ROA firmly believes that the fiscal year 1984 Army Reserve Milcon budget request is totally inadequate to (1) correct serious existing construction backlogs, (2) fund existing urgent requirements for new or expanded facilities, and (3) provide for planning and design of facilities needed during the next five years to train the rapidly expanding Army Reserve.

The following chart summarizes the military construction budget:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1982	1983	1984
Army Reserve:			
Major construction	$55	$29	$40
Minor construction	4	4	5
Planning and design	6	9	8
Total	65	42	53
Total Army	951	930	1,375
Percent increase over fiscal year 1983:			
Total Army			32.3
USAR			26.2
USAR percent of total Army	6.8	4.5	3.9

The distribution of resources to the Army Reserve in the above budget should reflect the significant increase in USAR selected Reserve strength from 1982 to 1984, and the increased post mobilization dependence on the Army Reserve. In fact however, the USAR portion of the Total Army milcon budget has decreased in each of the three budget years. Further, although the Total Army budget for fiscal year 1984 represents an increase of 32.3 percent over fiscal year 1983, the USAR increase for the same period is only 26.2 percent. To make the Total Force concept a reality, ROA strongly recommends that the Congress authorize an additional $70 million for the USAR fiscal year 1984 milcon budget as justified below.

Fifty-five percent of the existing 1,295 Army Reserve facilities are categorized as inadequate to support meaningful pre mobilization readiness training. Construction backlogs to replace obsolete or deteriorated facilities continue to increase at an unacceptable accelerating rate. From $848 million in fiscal year 1982, the backlog rose to $938 million in fiscal year 1983. In fiscal year 1984 it increased by $147 million to $1.085 billion. Obviously, the entire USAR milcon budget is not even keeping pace with the annual increase in the identified backlogs.

This situation, if not appropriately addressed in the fiscal year 1984 budget will have serious adverse effects on the quality of training, recruiting, retention and the mobilization readiness of the USAR. For these cogent reasons ROA recommends that this committee increase the authorization for Minor Construction from $5 million to $15 million. We would like to point out that ancillary, but significant, benefits in the form of new jobs created, will accrue to the many affected communities.

New or expanded facilities are urgently needed, and should be funded to support the year round "armory" training of the over 10,000 new Army Reserve paid drill soldiers projected for the period from fiscal year 1982 thru fiscal year 1984. We understand that there are some 25 major construction projects that have reached 35 percent or higher design level, with an estimated value of some $50 million, which could be placed under contract in fiscal year 1984. In view of the urgent immediate need for these facilities, ROA strongly recommends that this Committee increase the fiscal year 1984 authorization for Major Construction for the Army Reserve from the budget request of $40 million, to $90 million.

Finally, the Planning and Design program should be significantly expanded so that it can realistically identify, plan for, and design in priority sequence, the improvements, alterations and construction projects required to effectively support USAR training needs. Towards this end ROA recommends that this committee increase the fiscal year 1984 budget request for Planning and Design, from $8 million to $18 million.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Mr. Chairman, as the Chief of Naval Reserve and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Marine Corps Reserve Affairs have testified, maximum use of existing facilities is being made; however, the physical plant is badly deteriorating. The Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Military Construction budget has been chronically underfunded because as the case throughout DOD, such Reserve Construction is almost always found at the lowest priority level. Unless many of these Reserve facilities are replaced, renovated or upgraded, the adverse effect on personnel will increase and retention efforts will further deteriorate. Reserve planners stated last year that a minimum of $60–$70 million in Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Construction funding would be urgently needed in the fiscal year 1984 budget. ROA noted then that they would be lucky if one-third that amount was finally requested—and as you have seen, the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, Military Construction request for fiscal year 1984 only totals $24.8 million—less than requested last year. Meanwhile, the situation is growing progressively worse.

Currently, there are 236 Naval Surface Reserve sites throughout the country; 93 (39 percent) are substandard. The substandard facilities are generally the multiple Quonset and Butler huts with connecting frame headhouse typical of the mass construction undertaken for the Reserve program in the late 1940's. As the Butler and Quonset huts had an economic life of 20 to 25 years and with construction funds simply not available to replace them, those structures now have a high maintenance cost, degradated appearance and most critical of all, they are inefficient and ineffective training sites.

There are six Naval Air Stations, two Naval Air Facilities and 15 other Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve sites. Four of the six Naval Air Stations were designed and constructed during World War II and now show the impact of block obsolescence. This obsolescence is due to the use of design and material "for duration only" which does not permit flexibility to upgrade the facilities to adequately meet today's support and training equipment requirement. Today's aircraft are larger, heavier and more sophisticated. Therefore, the facilities constructed during WWII, if adaptable at all, are not adaptable to current requirements without excessive cost. Additionally, the seven Naval Air Reserve Units (NARU) are located on Active Regular Naval Air Stations and have generally been relegated to excess facilities with problems similar to the four WWII vintage Naval Air Reserve Stations.

Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year 1984 MCNR program is appended. ROA has reviewed and concurs with the projects contained in this program. However, there are many vital projects which are not addressed. Accordingly, I have also appended a priority listing of essential Construction projects which have not been included in the fiscal year 1984 budget request, and for which sufficient planning and design have been completed to be deemed executable in fiscal year 1984. It should be noted that the Navy proposes to accomplish the first two priority projects, South Weymouth, Massachusetts and San Antonio, Texas, by utilizing savings generated from fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 projects. ROA requests that Congress insure that the reprograming necessary to accomplish these two projects is effected.

It should also be noted that the priority fourteen item is for planning and design. While not directed towards a specific location, this funding is essential to insure that other currently unsatisfactory locations and facilities will be ready for repair or replacement execution as such projects are authorized and funded.

Mr. Chairman, it is quite obvious that it would be impossible to appropriate sufficient funds to correct all noted deficiencies. However, it is also obvious that the requested $24.8 million is patently insufficient; in fact it is $400,000 below the level requested last year which, in turn, was $1.2 million below the level requested for fiscal year 1982—MCNR planning is in obvious reverse while deterioration and degradation march inexorably forward! congressional action over the past several years has prevented total disaster in this area. Again, congressional action is required this year. Mr. Chairman, in order to accomplish the projects submitted by the administration; to accomplish those top priority unbudgeted projects which we have submitted; and to accomplish a modicum of reduction of the construction backlog, ROA urges approval of $65 million for the fiscal year 1984 Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Construction program.

Fiscal year 1984 MCNR program (dollars in thousands)

State and installation and project	*Estimated cost*
California: NARU Alameda, 400 HZ installation	$500
Subtotal	500
Indiana: NMCRC Fort Wayne, Reserve training building alteration	400
Subtotal	400
Louisiana:	
NAS New Orleans, Sewage treatment facility	2,410
Subtotal	2,410
NSA New Orleans, Chapel	1,500
Subtotal	1,500
Massachusetts: NAS South Weymouth, Training building	350
Subtotal	350
New York: AFRC Amityville, Reserve training building	3,100
Subtotal	3,100
Texas:	
AFRC Corpus Christi, Reserve training building	3,350
NAS Dallas, Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	4,400
Subtotal	7,750
Washington: NARU Whidbey Island, Aircraft parking apron	4,500
Subtotal	4,500
Various locations:	
Energy conservation investment program:	
NAS New Orleans, La., modifications to buildings and air conditioning systems	150

State and installation and project	*Estimated cost*
NSA New Orleans, La., modifications to buildings and air conditioning systems	350
Subtotal	500
Subtotal major construction	21,000
Minor construction	1,000
Planning and design	2,800
Subtotal	3,800
Grand total	24,800

ADDITIONAL PRIORITY PROJECTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1984 BUDGET REQUEST BUT WHICH ARE EXECUTABLE IN FISCAL YEAR 1984

[Dollars in thousands]

Priority and location		Description	Cost
1	NAS S. Weymouth, Mass	Resurface Runways	[1] 2,800
2	NMCR San Antonio, Tex	RESCEN	[1] 4,750
3	NAS Dallas, Tex	Air Traf Cont	250
4	NAS Willow Grove, Pa	ACFT Appr Light	250
5	NAS Willow Grove, Pa	Hgr Fire Prot	300
6	NSA New Orleans, La	Chill Water	220
7	MCRC Camp Edwards, Mass	Combat Veh Maint Shop	200
8	NMCRC Miami, Fla	RESCEN	6,400
9	NMCRC Charlotte, N.C	Land Acquisition	280
10	NRCs Oshkosh/Sheboygan	Land Acquisition/Alter	730
11	Various locations	Minor construction	500
12	NAS Dallas, Tex	Chapel	1,500
13	NMCRC Wheeling, W. Va	RESCEN	[2] 2,800
	Total		20,980
Less priority 1 and 2			13,430
14	Various locations	Planning and design	[3] 3,300
	Total		16,730

[1] Reprogramming action will be forwarded requesting approval to use fiscal year 1982 savings, funds from a fiscal year 1983 project (Engine Test Cell, NARU Memphis) and fiscal year 1983 savings to fund.

[2] SECNAV decision of March 24, 1983 approved new construction option.

[3] Additional planning and design funding needed in fiscal year 1984 to accelerate the design of outyear projects for fiscal year 1985 and 1986 execution.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) is currently completing the modernization program for its assigned aircraft which began fiscal year 1980. With the fiscal year 1984 acquisitions, the Air Force Reserve will be flying basically the same type of equipment as the active force.

With the exception of six units activation or converting to newer aircraft, all flying units are combat ready. The AFR can mobilize all units in 24 hours and deploy within 72 hours. Overall, the Air Force Reserve is stronger than it has ever been. With your continued support in providing the necessary facilities, the AFR will continue to maintain its superb state of readiness.

Although continuing to use existing facilities as much as possible, the AFR requires new structures to support the newer aircraft. In addition to the new operational and maintenance requirements, inadequate and uneconomical older facilities must be replaced. Consequently, the total Military Construction program request for the AFR is larger this year.

In fiscal year 1984, the Air Force Reserve MCP request totals $42.2 million in authorization and appropriation. Over half of this amount is for projects that support modernization or mission conversion.

In the Air Force military construction request for Europe is an item of vital importance to the Air Reserve Forces. A majority of Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard Aircraft, deployed to Europe in a contingency, would be stationed at Collocated Operating Bases (COBS). These are active allied nation air bases with the capacity to receive additional aircraft. However, most of these bases do not have the minimum essential facilities to store the necessary war reserve material for the additional U.S. Air Force aircraft.

To achieve minimum wartime capability, three types of facilities must be constructed; munitions igloos, protected fuel storage, and dispersed aircraft parking pads. The Air Force has requested $44.1 million in military construction funds for prefinancing the needed construction at nine COBS in fiscal year 1984. While we agree that NATO should shoulder more of the burden in defending Europe, the COBS program is a bargain for the United States, as well as a wartime necessity. It is estimated that for every dollar spent, the U.S. receives the use of $10 worth of allied facilities such as runways, barracks, control towers, etc., at the COBS.

ROA urges your support of this program upon which the survivability and war fighting capability of our active, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard units depends in the event of mobilization for a European conflict.

This concludes my remarks. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee.

I am prepared to respond to any questions that you might have for me about Reserve construction requirements.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much. ROA has provided the country a great service over the years and we are always pleased to hear their opinion on defense matters.

Captain MOODY. Thank you, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Now I am glad to hear from Mr. Mack McKinney who represents a fine organization, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

I am glad to hear from you, Mr. McKinney.

STATEMENT OF SGT. MAJ. MACK McKINNEY, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Sergeant Major McKINNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, if I may, I would like to extend our appreciation to the committee and staff for the magnificent improvements in quality-of-life programs made over the past years.

I also want to again thank you for authorizing last year's special housing consideration for our senior noncommissioned officers and petty officers of our major command installations, and of course for limiting the amount of BAQ forfeited by some of our young people who were living in substandard housing. We think that was very, very good and we appreciate it very much.

The fiscal year 1984 military construction request of course is important and NCOA supports that request as necessary in the best interest of the armed services.

Whether those programs requested by the individual services for improvements and construction are in the proper order of priority will not be the subject of our statement.

The association's purpose here today is to apprise the subcommittee of the needs and desires of our membership, which of course is the noncommissioned and petty officers whom you have rightly characterized as the backbone of our services.

The Milcon request, we think, is more important this year than ever before. The President has requested a pay freeze for our people. He has come out and asked that the COLA adjustments at one-half of the CPI increase be made permanent.

We think it is necessary that the quality-of-life improvements that have been promised will be taken care of by this committee so that our people will have reason to believe not only in this administration but in this Congress.

I had recently a command sergeant major from a southern installation advise me that if the perception of his people did not turn around, that he felt many of his mid-level NCO's were going to leave the service immediately when the economy turned itself around and civilian jobs are available again. I hope that is not true throughout. But he did provide me with that information no longer than 2 weeks ago.

In the past, since the advent of the All-Volunteer Force, Mr. Chairman, I think we have lost sight of the value of our noncommissioned and petty officers. We have placed a lot of priority on quality-of-life improvements and compensations targeted to our junior enlisted personnel and our junior officers.

We believe it is time to reverse this priority and again go back to assigning family housing by giving priority to some of our noncommissioned officers and petty officers. Right at the current time we have our NCO's and petty officers—particularly the senior ones—integrated in with junior enlisted people.

You cannot work these people, and be their boss one day, and then go home that evening, and live, and play with them in the same area.

This also is true with our clubs. As you well know, in the Army and particularly in some of our Air Force they are E–1 through E–9 clubs. They have done away with the NCO clubs and although they may have partitioned off a certain area, there is no way that you are going to keep those people hidden from one another.

It is not only that, but you have to realize that our junior people have different tastes in music, entertainment, and activities than our senior people.

So, when we are trying to put them all together it only comes up with a mish-mash and it does hurt morale and discipline in the armed services.

We are asking this committee to take a look at this and possibly encourage the services to go back to assigning NCO's and petty officers in their own areas of family housing, as well as to designate clubs strictly for NCO's and junior enlisted personnel.

We now turn to morale, welfare, and recreational facilities. We were quite pleased to see the improvement made at Twentynine Palms, Calif., the Marine Corps Training Center there. They have centralized those morale, welfare, and recreation facilities. It is just a fabulous undertaking and it shows the great improvement in that particular area.

However, we realize that this cannot be done everywhere. We do recommend modernization of many of the recreation facilities and welfare facilities, etc, that they have in the services.

We were particularly pleased to note that San Clemente, which is outside of Camp Pendleton, indicated there has been a reduction in incidents involving military personnel of 21 percent last year. The sergeant major of the Marine Corps contribute this to the improved facilities of morale, welfare, and recreation that has been done inside Camp Pendleton.

Another problem we have today is with geographical bachelors, Mr. Chairman. These are the people who are married and because of deployment that are living away from their families, living on a military installation. These people are put into bachelor enlisted quarters which have little or no division as far as individual rooms are concerned. There may be a partition between each one or two individuals.

Again, when you put the junior people in with the senior people, their taste in music and recreation is entirely different. We would ask that this committee consider authorizing funds for the modernization of these enlisted quarters so that they may be divided up in either one-man or two-man rooms.

The quality-of-life improvements are important to our service members because if the economy improves and jobs become available again it certainly can make the difference between retention or losses as we suffered back in the late 1970's. We hope that we could do things for our people to keep them onboard because we need their skills, we need their professionalism, and we need the quality, and the training they provide our young people.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Sgt. Maj. Mack McKinney follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF C. A. (MACK) MCKINNEY, SERGEANT MAJOR, USMC (RET.), EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman, I am retired Marine Sergeant Major C. A. "Mack" McKinney, Executive Director for Government Affairs, Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA (NCOA).

My Association has a membership in excess of 250,000. More than 150,000 are noncommissioned and petty officers of the U.S. Armed Forces, a majority of them currently serving on active duty, in the Reserve or National Guard.

The Association also has chapters worldwide; in Europe, Asia, Africa, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, aboard ships at sea, as well as in the Continental United States.

I extend the Association's appreciation for the invitation to appear today before your distinguished subcommittee and hope that this statement will assist you in determining some of the programs or provisions that should be included in the fiscal year 1984 Military Construction bill.

MILCON REQUEST

The new fiscal year's MILCON program contains requests for improving working facilities and family housing, particularly in certain overseas areas such as Europe. The members of this panel, as well as NCOA, are quite aware of some of the deplorable conditions that exist in these two areas. The Association supports most of the requests as being necessary and in the interest of all military personnel.

Whether the programs requested by the Services for improvements are in the proper order of priority is not the subject of this statement. The Association's purpose in appearing here today is to apprise the subcommittee of the needs and desires of the membership it serves—noncommissioned and petty officers who rightly are characterized as the "backbone of the services."

In reviewing this statement, NCOA urges the subcommittee to keep in mind that it is the NCOs and Petty Officers who recruit and train enlisted personnel, then provides middle-management, guidance and leadership as these young men and women serve their terms of enlistments in the armed forces. There is no military group closer to the troops than the NCOs/POs. There is no group that knows more about exactly what is needed and what is best for their charges. They've been there.

INTRODUCTION

Some weeks ago I had the privilege of attending a hearing conducted by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction. The four top enlisted chiefs; Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force; were the principal witnesses. Sergeant Major of the Army William Connelly advised the panel that although it had done well last year in improving quality-of-life programs for servicemembers, it yet had a lot more to do.

NCOA agrees with SMA Connelly and urges this distinguished panel not to slow the momentum that is doing more good today for recruiting and retention than either the administration or the Department of Defense. Improvements in family housing, working facilities and recreational, welfare and morale facilities are doing much to upgrade the quality-of-life for servicemembers. When one considers the pay "cap" imposed upon the military last year, plus a recommended pay "freeze" for fiscal year 1984, the best effort that can be made to offset such adverse actions is improving the working and living conditions forced upon the men and women serving in the armed services.

The current recession has been somewhat of a blessing in disguise for military construction programs. Costs are down and the Services are able to get much more for their construction dollar. In many cases, the Services have been able to save enough money in priority contracts to begin construction on other projects that were authorized but not funded in previous fiscal years. In this respect, NCOA recommends that much of the savings in military housing construction be earmarked for the purchase and erection of more manufactured housing on military installations.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Some years ago this NCOA spokesman was somewhat suspicious of the value of manufactured housing. The question of its length of service was a moot one. How did it compare with on-site constructed housing? The answer was one that registered considerable surprise in that it made me wonder why I didn't think of it before: "When was the last time you saw a manufactured housing or mobile home scrap yard"?

With this in mind, NCOA officials visited a number of manufactured home shows coming away convinced that the answer to the military family housing shortage was in the purchase of these preconstructed units. For the amount of money that is funded for an on-site constructed home, the Services can purchase nearly two of the manufactured homes. The latter can be finished in one-third the time it takes to build a like number of units on site. Thus, the needs of military families can be met in a much faster time-frame. Better yet, manufactured homes may be dismantled, transported and reassembled at another location. As long as they are maintained in the same manner as applicable to on-site constructed homes, manufactured housing will remain as serviceable and as liveable as that of "stick" housing.

FAMILY HOUSING

The All Volunteer Force (AVF) has brought a new society into the ranks of the Armed Forces. More and more servicemembers, currently about 55 percent, are married or have families. The need for housing has grown beyond the fiscal capability of the Nation to keep abreast of the demand. With the Services having just a bit more than 400,000 units worldwide and a military population in excess of 2 million, family housing is available only for about 30 percent of those requiring housing. This forces a significant number of servicemembers to seek housing off-base. Many of them do so even though they prefer on-base housing.

The lack of adequate housing creates a number of major problems. Among them are a few significant ones that are of concern to NCOA. They are addressed below.

ASSIGNMENTS

The most damaging of all is the assignment policies of the armed services. With the advent of the AVF and its focus on recruiting rather than retention, the Services gave priority of housing assignments to junior enlisted servicemembers.

Noncommissioned and petty officers (NCO's/PO's) found previous privileges in housing assignments eroding at a fast clip. In lieu of assignments to housing befitting their grade and years of service, NCO's/PO's were offered smaller units. It mattered not that over a period of years senior NCO's/PO's had accumulated household furnishings far in excess of what could be placed in the smaller units. And it mattered not that senior NCO's/PO's had college-age children away during the school year returning home to live through the summer months and holidays. They had to accept the smaller units or, perhaps, lose their quarters allowance (BAQ).

It is a fact that most senior NCO's/PO's and families would rather live on-base. To do so many must sacrifice size or live among their subordinates. On the other hand, many junior enlisted servicemembers with families prefer to live off-base. However, due to high-costs for civilian housing, availability of transportation or distances involved, or not being close to commissaries and exchanges, many in this group reluctantly accept on-base housing.

NCOA recommends that this subcommittee direct the Services to reverse their current policy and, again, give priority in housing assignments to NCO's/PO's based on grade with family size as only a secondary factor. Also, to direct the Services not to assign NCO's/PO's to housing areas that contain families whose service spouses are of a subordinate rank. As it is for most commissioned officers, enlisted personnel should be assigned to family units according to grades (i.e., E-7's thru E-9's, E-4's thru E-6's, and E-1's thru E-3's). In the military where discipline and rank play a major factor in a servicemember's daily life, senior personnel should never be forced to fraternize with their subordinates.

VARIABLE HOUSING ALLOWANCES (VHA)

The fact that most military families must reside in civilian housing caused a concerned Congress to provide VHA for those whose rental costs were greater than their BAQ. In far too many cases, the VHA is not adequate. The problem was compounded by last year's cap and, perhaps, also this year's. NCOA found quite a number of servicemembers, particularly junior enlisted personnel, barely able to manage their rental payments—payments that went for housing that in many cases could be described as substandard. This is especially true in areas where tourists cause housing and commercial services to increase dramatically during peak seasons.

NCOA recommends to Congress that it direct the Services to pay closer attention to surveying the areas where seasonal tourists cause local prices to rise above their normal levels. Surveys conducted during off-seasons can do much harm, financially, to the servicemember who must live in that area.

NCOA also recommends that Congress direct the Services to conduct a study of the feasibility of assigning more senior personnel to on-base family housing, on a volunteer basis, to determine whether considerable funds can be saved even if higher BAQ/VHA rates are paid to junior enlisted personnel to compensate for having to live on the civilian economy.

Although it is not especially palatable to say so, NCOA believes that young enlisted servicemembers should earn greater comforts as they advance in grade. To give them satisfaction early in their beginning years will not aid in their development in discipline and the ability to accept responsibility as they grow in stature. This is not to say that they should have to live in poverty, or that they should be forced to live a bare existence. It is enough to know that to learn one must experience hardship. To be a good military leader, one must have experienced the hardships of service in the junior grades. This is particularly true for the NCO/PO grades. They have not become the "backbone of the military" by virtue of the comforts provided them when they were young servicemembers.

In this respect, young enlisted servicemembers should not be given the same level of comforts provided their seniors. It was the reversal of this policy that caused many of the military's experienced and skilled NCOs/POs to leave the Services in the late 1970s. There is not much incentive in working and training for years only to discover that there are no rewards and privileges given for success.

UNIT COHESIVENESS

Also for some years NCOA called on Congress to bring back unit cohesiveness. A few years ago, the Army decided it would do just that. Slowly but surely cohesiveness will build a stronger unit peopled with servicemembers who work, live and play as a team. Unfortunately, this cohesiveness is not applied to military families. Quite frequently they are spread throughout the nearby civilian community or, as in the case of Metropolitan D.C., all over the surrounding suburbs.

Military families should be kept together and as near to the military installation as possible, if not physically on the base itself. "Defense" is the name of the game our servicemembers must play. If they live in civilian housing scattered far and wide, they may not be able to participate if there is a need to mobilize in the event of an emergency or catastrophe. It is far more serious in Europe, especially Germany, than in the United States. Commanders would have a most difficult task just to get their troops together in a short time if an emergency mobilization was put into effect.

The answer, of course, is military housing on-base, possibly using more manufactured housing in lieu of on-site construction. Although this is only a partial solution, Congress should address itself to having a study completed on what measures can be taken to alleviate this very serious problem. All the weapons the United States has on its military installations will be for naught if servicemembers cannot get to the bases to use them.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Two major problems exist with military recreational facilities. One is with certain enlisted club systems and the second with other recreational facilities.

Similar to housing assignments, many enlisted clubs are open to all enlisted grades from E–1 thru E–9. This policy was adopted some years ago under the guise of fiscal reponsibility. However, many enlisted clubs are no longer self-supporting and unable to schedule activities that are attractive to all grades and all ages. Even separating certain grades in segregated parts of the club does not work well. There is no building sufficiently sound-proofed to restrain noises for one group penetrating the area occupied by another group.

Here, too, we find senior enlisted personnel having to fraternize with junior personnel in club activites. It is not good for morale and, definitely, not conducive to good discipline. Therefore, future clubs should be built to accomodate enlisted personnel by rank (i.e., senior NCO's/PO's, junior NCO's/PO's, and junior enlisted personnel in grades E–1 thru E–3).

Other recreational facilities, such as bowling alleys, gymnasiums, theatres, arcades, hobby shops, libraries, snack bars, and etc., should be placed in one central location. According to Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Leland Crawford USMC, this concept has been utilized at the Marine base at Twentynine Palms, CA. It is an extremely good method to impove morale, offers an excellent way to relax and enjoy one's self, provides a clean, healthy atmosphere, keeps the troops from going into town to seek recreation that may not exist and, most important, reduces the chance of a young servicemember obtaining and using drugs or alcohol or becoming entangled with local civilian authorities.

NCOA highly recommends that Congress urge the Services to construct future recreation centers employing centralization of facilities wherever and whenever feasible.

Where such centralization cannot be accomplished because of unit dispersals on a large installation, every effort should be made to modernize and/or construct attractive and functional recreation facilities for the troops at convenient locations.

BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS

The current deployment policies of some of the Services tend to create "geographical bachelors." These NCO's/PO's are married and have families, but because of extended deployment aboard ships or outside CONUS, their families remain at more convenient locations. For the times spent in CONUS, these servicemembers live in bachelor enlisted quarters (BEQ) which, for the most, are not separated into rooms. Instead, the BEQ's are open-bay barracks that may be divided, if they are, only by partitions.

The "geographical bachelors" are required to pay "rent" for these spaces but have little if any privacy. In many cases senior NCO's/PO's are billeted with junior NCO's/PO's whose tastes in music, television and living standards are worlds apart.

For example, junior NCO's/PO's were reared on rock music played at a loud decibel. The older NCO's/PO's prefer the softer music. While "Laverne and Shirley" might be a big treat for junior NCO's/PO's, it doesn't always meet with the approval of the older group.

In any case, neither junior nor senior NCO's/PO's should have their individual choices of musical and television programs forced on others. They attempt to counteract by having their own stereos and/or TV sets in partitioned billeting spaces where the noise levels do nothing but mix together into one loud irritating roar.

NCOA recommends that priority funds be authorized and appropriated to modernize BEQs for NCO's/PO's so that single or double private rooms are provided for the occupants.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

NCOA also includes the following suggestions for consideration that are of importance to NCO's/PO's.

(1) Authorize all senior enlisted personnel who hold command positions at division or higher level to have priority on the waiting list for quarters or housing. This is in recognition of their special position of leadership.

(2) Personnel should not have to vacate housing at one military installation when being reassigned to another in the same interregional area unless there is a vacancy

at the new installation and the move is provided free-of-charge to the servicemember. Further, a dislocation allowance should be provided to cover incidentals involved in the move.

(3) Provide better security in housing areas, particularly those off the installation or in remote areas. Civilian security currently is not providing adequate control. There is an absence of highly visible and frequent patrolling.

(4) More and more military personnel who prefer mobile homes are opting for the longer or double-wide units. Currently, mobile home parks controlled by military or government housing offices have not upgraded their facilities to accommodate the larger homes. All home parks, where possible, should be redesigned to admit these units.

(5) Authorize military installation commanders, having vacancies in family housing, to provide on request of the sponsor such housing to families of military members assigned to unaccompanied tours overseas.

CONCLUSION

The information provided herein has been obtained in discussions with top NCO's/PO's throughout the armed services.

It is not the intent of this Association or these NCO's/PO's to paint a picture of need based on personal preference. Instead, it is their warning, and NCOA's, that if Congress does not improve the quality-of-life for NCO's/PO's, but continues to prioritize that for junior enlisted personnel, many of the former group will leave the military service as soon as civilian employment improves.

NCOA gives credence to these chiefs for it was they who remained in service in the late 1970's when many of their comrades "voted with their feet." They are acutely aware of what happened and the damage the exodus did to personnel and unit readiness. They do not want to see it occur again. Neither does NCOA.

Senator THURMOND. We are glad to have you with us and thank you again for the splendid work you are doing for your country.

General GREENLIEF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Captain MOODY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Sergeant Major McKINNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Now we have Mr. Philip Hutchinson of the Committee on Federal Procurement of Architectural/Engineering Services.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP A. HUTCHINSON, JR., COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING SERVICES, ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM J. BIRKHOFER, DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, AMERICAN CONSULTING ENGINEERS COUNCIL, AND MILTON F. LUNCH, GENERAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Is anyone with you?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Yes, I have two gentlemen with me whom I would like to introduce to you.

Senator THURMOND. All right.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. As you noted, Mr. Chairman, my name is Philip Hutchinson. I am the counsel to the Committee on Federal Procurement of Architect/Engineer Services. This is a group that is composed of the six national architectural and engineering societies who represent most of the practicing architects and engineers in America.

I am accompanied today by Mr. Bill Birkhofer who is the director of governmental affairs for the American Consulting Engineers Council, and also by Mr. Milton Lunch who is the general counsel of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

I plan to abbreviate my statement, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as you have graciously agreed to include the full document.

Senator THURMOND. We will place your full statement in the record.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Thank you, sir.

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today in support of S. 720, which will authorize funding for military construction projects and to discuss the Department of Defense regulations which prescribe that virtually all contracts for architectural and engineering services must be set aside for small business.

Last year we called to your attention that DOD's A–E set-aside program created an inequitable situation for some of the largest, most highly qualified A–E firms and did not help the truly small firms.

Subsequent to the earlier testimony by our organization and others with similar concerns, the committee issued a report which took cognizance of the problem and directed the Department of Defense to review the situation to insure that large architect/engineer firms continue to get a reasonable share of the Defense design work and that truly small A–E firms are given a reasonable opportunity to compete.

The committee requested the Department of Defense to provide a report on its review and findings on this matter by January 1. The report from DOD was issued in February and we have studied it with care.

Regrettably, the report was not definitive and did not offer a solution to the problem noted by this committee. However, we do not believe it is helpful at this point to debate the merits or content of the DOD report except to note that it leaves the basic issues unresolved.

There have been recent discussions between representatives of the architect/engineer community and the Department of Defense to seek a resolution of the problem without undue delay.

It was our understanding that DOD was willing to immediately revise its current regulations to provide in effect that architect/engineer contracts with an estimated fee below a stipulated figure will continue to be set aside for small A–E firms, and that A–E contracts with estimated fees above the stipulated amount would be open for all firms to compete.

Such an agreement in our view would be consistent with the policy directive expressed by this committee that small firms be given a reasonable opportunity to compete for appropriately sized Defense design projects, and that large firms also be allowed to be considered for a reasonable share of the A–E contracts.

While small firms under this reported proposal would be given exclusive rights to the smaller projects, they would also be allowed to compete on the basis of merit for any and all Defense design contracts.

While the proposal I described would be an acceptable interim solution, we think that ultimately a policy should be adopted in the Defense acquisition regulations calling for open selection among all A–E firms, most of which are classified as small business. This would be consistent with the basic Federal A–E procurement law which states that all firms should be eligible for consideration on the basis of qualifications.

Such a policy would also be consistent with the action of the 97th Congress, as recommended by this committee, to apply the Federal A-E procurement law to military construction operations.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, we wish to acknowledge with appreciation the leadership role of this committee in pressing for an interim solution to the present DOD discriminatory small business A-E set-aside regulation. In our view, the Department of Defense could resolve the concerns of the A-E professions by immediately adopting the interim solution. That is to allow A-E firms, large and small, to compete for design contracts valued over a certain dollar amount and to permit only small firms to compete for contracts under that amount.

This interim solution can be put into effect without amending the Small Business Act or seeking SBA approval. DOD seems unwilling to act. We hope, Mr. Chairman, that the committee will direct the agency to take appropriate actions.

Thank you very much for considering our views.

[The prepared statement of Philip A. Hutchinson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PHILIP A. HUTCHINSON, JR., COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING SERVICES

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, may name is Philip Hutchinson, Jr., and I am legal counsel to the Committee on Federal Procurement of Architect-Engineer Services (COFPAES), which represents the following professional technical societies:

American Congress of Surveying, and Mapping; American Consulting Engineers Council; American Institute of Architects; American Road and Transportation Builders Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; and National Society of Professional Engineeers.

Accompanying me are William J. Birkhofer, Director, Governmental Affairs of the American Consulting Engineers Council and Arthur Schwartz, Assistant General Counsel of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

We are pleased to appear before you today in support of S. 720, which will authorize funding for military construction projects critically needed to further our national readiness posture.

We wish to thank you as well, Mr. Chairman, for your continuing personal interest in the concerns of the United States architect-engineer ans surveying community. We are particularly appreciative of your Subcommittee's efforts last year. In writing into permanent law recognized and established procedures to obtain architectural and engineering (A-E) services in accordance with Public Law 92-582, which provides for A-E selection on the basis of professional qualification and experience to perform the required services, based on the scope and size of each project, you have established a time-tested, effective standard for obtaining the design support so critical to the military construction program. We commend you for including this in the military construction codification which we strongly supported.

Regrettably, Mr. Chairman, we have not been so successful in resolving with the Department of Defense our concerns over its policy of setting aside virtually all architect-engineer contract opportunities for small business.

Notwithstanding the committee's expectation that DOD would review its set-aside procedures to insure that the large and truly small architect-engineer firms have a reasonable opportunity to compete for appropriate DOD design projects, we regret that no change in policy has been forth coming.

The report you requested of DOD, which was submitted some 45 days late, is in our view totally inadequate, for the following reasons:

(1) While DOD correctly contends that it has statutory authority to implement smal business set-asides for A-E services, the Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR) implementation of the set-aside, which is dramatically more stringent than similar provisions in the Federal Procurement Regulations (FPR), is inappropriate. Coupled with the current A-E size standard, the DAR set-aside policy ensures preferential

procurement treatment not for truly small and minority A-E firms (which average 10 to 12 employees in size throughout the profession), but rather for firms lying just under the size standard threshold; such firms (ranging in size from about 75 to 175 employees) are better resourced (in staffing, equipment and capital) than the smaller firms, and are insulated from competition of larger firms (about 175 employees and more), who are currently "frozen out" of the competitive process.

(2) DOD contends that establishing specific set-aside criteria for the A-E industry would set a precedent, leading to compromise of small business utilization program objectives. In fact, there is a precedent in the very same DAR provision (Sec. 1-706.5) establishing a class set-aside of all construction contracts of under $2 million.

(3) DOD continues to mask the excessiveness of its A-E set-aside policy by comparison of A-E small business utilization statistics with other "negative small business programs." It would seem that DOD, through a "management by exception" process, should concentrate on improving small business utilization in those industries. The facts, as confirmed by DOD's statistics are that (a) DOD small business set-asides for construction-related A-E services constituted nearly 72 percent of contract actions and about 58 percent of contract dollar volume and (b) small businesses were awarded 90.5 percent of all A-E contracts, representing 77 percent of all A-E contract dollar volumes in fiscal year 1982. Those figures, by any reasonable measure, illustrate the excessive nature of the policy. Perhaps a greater emphasis on enforcement of subcontracting requirements in these "negative" areas would provide an added "assist" to small businesses, and reduce the unfair burden on the so-called "procurement sensitive" industries such as ours. In fact, we would suggest that DOD's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization give high priority to increasing small business utilization through subcontracting opportunities in major hardware procurement.

(4) DOD continues to inaccurately relate A-E contract award statistics to those dealing with industry size and composition. As a practical matter, it is inaccurate to equate the percentage of large A-E firms to total A-E firms without reflecting the relative percentage of employment in each. For example, while DOD's report notes that the 200 largest firms constitute 0.7 percent of all A-E firms and receive nearly 23 percent of DOD's A-E dollar awards, it should also be noted that those firms employ between 40 and 50 percent of all A-E employees. Interestingly enough, this 23 percent large-business share; now being reported by DOD stands in sharp contrasts to DOD's original claims that approximately two-thirds of all A-E contract dollar awards were going to large A-E businesses.

Our efforts to persuade DOD's Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council to resolve this problem have been fruitless to this point. Our formal request of last November, contained in DAR Case No. 82-100-36, has not even received a formal response.

We have been led to believe, Mr. Chairman, that DOD may soon be reporting to you a means for providing interim relief to the A-E community by establishing a "threshold" based on A-E contract value, below which all procurements would be set aside for small business and above which A-E contract opportunities would be open to competition for all A-E firms. This, in our view, would represent an acceptable interim solution, assuming that

(1) the dollar "threshold" is established at a level of approximately $85,000;

(2) the "threshold" approach is implemented immediately;

(3) that DOD, through its Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council, acts to permanently resolve this matter, through a change in the Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR), prior to the earlier of (a) the effective date of implementation of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), or (b) January 1, 1984.

This latter point is important, in that we would not want the DAR provision to automatically "roll over" into the FAR, thus extending the current problem to civilian-agency A-E procurement as well.

Mr. Chairman, we again thank you, the subcommittee and staff for your continuing interest in the architect-engineer profession.

This concludes our prepared remarks and we would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Hutchinson, I believe you were present when Dr. Korb testified.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And you heard his testimony on this subject. Are you hopeful that there can be an interim solution?

Mr. Hutchinson. We were surprised. We expected that the solution would be announced today. We have been working with various representatives of the agency and were frankly under the impression that today they would come here and explain this interim solution that we had been working with them on in good faith.

Senator Thurmond. Do you have any suggestions that this committee could take that would help?

Mr. Hutchinson. Senator, you very appropriately in the committee report last year included language that encouraged the agency to take the proper steps.

I think that we should play out the discussions that we have had with the Defense Department. Maybe there is just some lack of communication here today. But unless we can get this interim solution voluntarily enacted, I would suggest that the committee through legislation, through the Construction Authorization Act, direct that a certain amount of these projects must be available for competition by all firms, both large and small.

Senator Thurmond. Any other suggestions?

Mr. Hutchinson. Perhaps I should ask my colleagues if they have comments that they would like to make.

Mr. Birkhofer. Mr. Chairman, Bill Birkhofer here.

The interim solution that we thought would be proposed by Dr. Korb today is generally one that is acceptable to the industry.

Senator Thurmond. And what is that?

Mr. Birkhofer. That would be to establish a threshold, Senator, in terms of a fee value, a contract fee value, of somewhere between $75,000 and $100,000, below which all contract opportunities for A-E services would be set aside for small business.

Senator Thurmond. When you say "small business," how do you define small business?

Mr. Birkhofer. Small business as it is currently defined by the SBA.

You see what we have here, Senator, is a situation where the SBA size standards and the DOD policy on set-asides of procurements for small business—which we believe to be excessive—have come together to create a situation in which the middle size firms in our industry, let us say those firms with 75 to 175 people in the firm, are in an absolutely insulated position, they get no competition from above because the larger firms are totally frozen out by DOD's policy.

And yet, the very smallest of firms in our industry, which you correctly noted earlier has an average of 10 to 12 employees per firm, are frozen out as well because they do not have the resources or the staff to be able to compete effectively with those mid-sized firms.

What we are seeking is a reasonable opportunity for those who are small businesses to have a shot at a certain level of contracting, but to open up the balance of all A–E contracting for all size firms and to let the Brooks Act—which Mr. Hutchinson has talked about—work as it should be.

Now, the Brooks Act will equate the size of the firm with the size and the scope of the project very effectively if it is allowed to work.

Senator Thurmond. Do you have anything to say?

Mr. **Lunch**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Milton Lunch for the National Society of Professional Engineers. We are all working together on this matter.

The only thing I wish to add, Mr. Chairman—I think it has already been mentioned—is apparently there is some breakdown in communications in the Department of Defense with regard to the understanding of the problem.

Dr. Korb, I am sure in the greatest of sincerity, seemed to place the problem as one of the Small Business Administration's definition. Frankly, this really has nothing to do with the problem. The Small Business Administration for over a year has been considering a change in the size standards.

The advance information is that they probably will reduce the figure from $7.5 million to some lower figure. That may be a very good thing to do, but it does not relate to the problem of the Department of Defense regulation which presently says all A-E contracts must be awarded to small firms, whatever the definition may be.

The result, as the chairman pointed out to Dr. Korb, is that the larger firms which may be the best-qualified firms for a particular project are frozen out and are not allowed to even be considered on their merits.

We are not advocating that any particular contract be given to a large firm or small firm. We are merely advocating, as the committee report did a year ago, that the large firms be allowed to be considered on the basis of qualification and merit for appropriate projects.

I had a call from one of our members last week who pointed out that there is a certain military project in his area which he thinks his firm is uniquely qualified to be selected for. But they cannot be considered because they are above the $7.5 million cutoff figure.

They would like to be considered—not to be guaranteed the job in any way, but allowed to be considerd on the merits. That is what we are trying to accomplish here.

I have just been advised, Mr. Chairman, by note that the people in the Pentagon who have been involved in these discussions tell us that the arrangement that we thought had been made is still intact. But apparently there is some breakdown in communication within the Pentagon about this matter.

So I think our suggestion would be, as Mr. Hutchinson has indicated, that unless this matter can be resolved within the next few days we would like to urge the committee to let us work with the committee and its staff to develop a legislative solution if we cannot work out the solution we thought had been agreed upon.

Thank you, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. Speaking to this interim solution, that might solve the problem for the large firms, but what about the truly small firms?

Mr. **Lunch**. Mr. Chairman, under this arrangement—I think it is very important we make this clear—under this arrangement every firm would be eligible for consideration on the merits for every project.

The small firms would not be frozen out for any project under this arrangement. All this would really say is that for projects above the threshold figures, $75,000 or $100,000, whatever it might turn out to be, all firms are eligible to be considered, including the small firms.

So there is nothing in this idea in any way detrimental to the interests of the so-called small firms.

Senator THURMOND. Is there anything other than that, that you think is needed?

Mr. BIRKHOFER. Senator, this has been described by DOD as an interim solution. What we would hope for is a permanent solution eventually.

This interim solution that we are discussing today may well be satisfactory as a permanent solution. But what we want to assure is that the excessive treatment of set-asides for A–E contracts in the DAR is not simply rolled over into the Federal aquisition regulation which, as you know, will be effective next year and will then include all of the body of procurement regulation that affects both DOD procurement and civilian agency procurement currently under the Federal procurement regulation.

So, we think that this is a good interim solution if in fact it can be advanced. But we do want to insure that there is a permanent solution stipulated in the DAR at some point down the road, perhaps a point which you might work with us and we can come to some agreement on, so that we do not have this situation repeated in the future.

Senator THURMOND. Is there anything else any of you would like to say?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LUNCH. Thank you, sir.

Senator THURMOND. We have some additional questions to be answered for the hearing record.

[Questions with answers supplied follow:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND; ANSWERS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $27.8 million for special process laboratories at Fort Meade, Md. What does "new and rapidly emergent technology" mean which is used to justify new construction? What new equipment is projected for the new facility which cannot be integrated in the old facility? Also give us a breakdown of the $17 million included in the "Other Appropriations" line of the DD Form 1391.

ANSWER. The new and rapidly emerging technology which we used in justifying the special process laboratories refers to very large scale integration (VLSI). This technology will enable us to integrate the capacity of a computer like the IBM 370 on a single microchip, thereby making possible great advancement in miniaturization of equipment with all the advantages that reduction in size entails. [Deleted.]

These technological advances cannot be incorporated into our existing microelectronics facility. They require a unique set of physical plant considerations such as vibration control, pure air, and exacting temperature and humidity controls. The new facility has been planned to satisfy all those demanding requirements.

The $17 million shown in the DD Form 1391 under "other" represents an estimate of equipment and associated costs that will be incorporated over 5 to 10 years into the new facility upon completion and does not represent an additive figure to the fiscal year 1984 budget.

The special process laboratories facility will represent a state-of-the-art approach to microelectronics technology and electronic fabrication for the U.S. Government. We therefore intend to purchase and install equipments over the foreseeable future that will allow NSA to keep abreast of scientific developments. We will be making a comparable effort with our computer security operation, which is also scheduled for inclusion in the special process laboratory.

The types of equipment that we plan to purchase include test equipment, electronic assembly testers, optical microscopes, X-ray devices, video cameras, and image processors. [Deleted.] As each budget year approaches, our technical personnel will be called on to review and justify the exact pieces of equipment which they will require. At that time the requirements will be scrutinized and evaluated prior to inclusion in the agency's budget.

Senator THURMOND. Last year, this committee heard testimony from the architect-engineering community and from several professional engineering societies, who expressed concern with the Department of Defense's procedures for setting aside architect-engineer contracts for small business. As a result, you were directed to provide a report on the review and findings with respect to this issue by January 1, 1983. The report was not received until February 15, 1983. Why was the report late? Who prepared it? Do you concur with its findings? How accurate is the report?

ANSWER. The report was late because of the time required to give consideration to many issues affecting this matter. A great deal of research had to be accomplished regarding the past procurement of architectural and engineering services, and the economic data regarding the size structure of this industry. Time was also consumed in many meetings between DOD officials and representatives of large A-E organizations. Additional time was also required for meetings with the Small Business Administration regarding this matter.

The report was prepared by the Office of the Secretary of Defense's Directorate of Small and Disadvantaged Business and approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense. My office (MRA&L) concurred in the report.

The report is totally accurate.

Senator THURMOND. This committee did not ask for a justification of the "status quo". However, your report goes through lengths to do just that. It was the hope of this committee that DOD would recognize the need to modify its policy to meet the objections stated in our report. Why has DOD not changed its policies to provide contracting opportunities for both very small and large architect-engineer firms?

ANSWER. It appears that policies with which the committee is concerned have more to do with the small size standards for A-E industry which is the sole responsibility of the Small Business Administration. In this regard, the SBA is awaiting Office of Management and Budget approval to seek the view of the general public regarding their latest proposed standards. Currently, an A-E firm is considered a small business firm if it does less than $7.5 million in business annually. The number of people employed by the firm is not a factor.

Pending the outcome of the SBA's proposal to revise the size standard, the Department of Defense Small Business Office has met with representatives of the architect-engineer profession to discuss their concerns and to seek a solution to them within the constraints of the current size standard and the requirements of the Small Business Act. They hope that such a solution can be reached within the next few days.

Senator THURMOND. How can DOD claim that it is helping small businesses through its set-aside policy when small firms—the average of which has twelve employees—must compete against firms which can approximate 200 employees in size?

ANSWER. As noted above the number of employees within a given size standard is the sole responsibility of the SBA. DOD has no latitude but to comply with their rules and regulations in this regard.

Senator THURMOND. Would DOD be willing to set-aside a certain portion of architect-engineer contracts for set-asides and another portion for unrestricted open competition?

ANSWER. DOD would not be willing to establish such a policy for the following reasons:

a. The only mechanism DOD or any Federal agency has for carrying out the mandate of the Small Business Act to award a fair share of its total purchases of goods and services is through the set-aside program. If a ceiling were to be placed on set-asides for A-E then the same treatment would have to be accorded many other industries who have sought the same treatment in the past.

b. Establishment of limits on set-asides would result in almost impossible administrative burdens and delays to the procurement process. This would occur because of time needed to monitor awards on almost a daily or weekly basis to determine whether any previously established ceiling had been reached. It must be understood that A-E services are purchased by hundreds of contracting offices throughout the U.S., not just through the offices of our construction activities. Additionally, DOD procures over 600 classes of supply plus a myriad of different types of services any number of which could become the object of the same attention as is presently being directed toward A-E services. Such action would have a most adverse effect on DOD's acquisition process.

Senator THURMOND. How may architect contracts were awarded during the period 1980-1982? Give us a breakdown by year and total amounts. How many were set aside? Give a breakdown by year and total amounts.

ANSWER. The following figures are for architect-engineer contracts related to construction. I understand that the committee has been given numbers in the past that included such items as marine architecture (which is ship design), but these figures include only facilities construction design.

[Dollars in thousands]

	Total number of contract actions	Total	Total number of set-asides	Total set-asides
1980	3,148	$194,204	729	$40,415
1981	4,091	234,218	2,130	110,050
1982	5,299	313,815	3,812	182,291

Senator THURMOND. How many were for architect-engineer firms with less than 10 employees?

How many were for firms with 10-20 employees?

How many were for firms with 20-50 employees?

How many were for firms with 50-75 employees?

How many were for firms with 75-125 employees?

How many were for firms with 125-200 employees?

How many were for firms with over 200 employees?

ANSWER. DOD does not collect information by contract award as to how many employees a firm winning an award may have. This information could probably be collected but we would have to go to the field offices of the design agencies and they would have to manually examine several thousand contract files to assemble the data. We will provide this information for the committee if requested, but we will need several months to collect it.

SECTION 6 SCHOOLS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Senator THURMOND. In a letter dated February 3, 1983, Captain W. J. Gost, USN, notified this committee of DOD's intent to award architect/engineer contracts for advance planning of six Section 6 schools military construction projects. That letter will be entered into the record at this point. Why do you propose to build schools in the CONUS using DOD funds as opposed to Department of Education funds?

ANSWER. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 made the Department of Defense the only government agency responsible for the funding of the education of military dependent children residing on bases in the United States. This authorization provided that the Secretary of Defense shall make "payments and arrangements of the kind that may be made by the Secretary of Education under Section 6 of the Act of September 30, 1950."

In addition, the DOD Appropriation Act, 1983, gave the Secretary of Defense the authority, under Section 10 of the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended, to make arrangements or provide for school construction, leasing, renovating, remodeling and rehabilitating."

Senator THURMOND. Provide for the record a historical summary of how this construction has been accomplished in the past?

ANSWER. All prior construction for Section 6 Schools was done by the Department of Education. No school facilities were constructed with Defense funds. However, the Secretary of Defense now has the authority to fund for the education of military dependents and for school construction. The first budget request for construction of Section 6 Schools under DOD will be in the fiscal year 1985 Military Construction program.

LONG-RANGE SECURITY PROGRAM

Senator THURMOND. Last year this committee expressed concern over the management of this program. As a result, the Department was directed to provide a quarterly letter report giving status of the program and efforts being taken to complete the projects. Give us a historical summary of the program and a detailed report of actions taken since we initiated the reporting procedures.

Answer. As you are aware, in the mid-1970s, with the help of this committee, the Department initiated a multi-faceted program to improve or upgrade physical security features at our nuclear storage sites. The program includes both civil construction improvements (fences, guard facilities, lighting and communications systems) and the installation of instrusion detection systems (IDS). We currently have [deleted] sites worldwide which have been or will be upgraded by the Long Range Security Program (LRSP). All CONUS and some U.S. sites overseas were U.S. funded. The majority of our sites [deleted] and the security upgrades were included in the NATO Infrastructure program. The Services prefinanced some of these NATO sites in order to get the program started while NATO developed and approved the NATO criteria and programed the sites for funding. Most of the sites are non-U.S. user sites, which are the responsibility of the user nation to secure. It is the responsibility of the host nation to complete the site upgrade design and let construction contracts.

[Chart Figure 1 deleted.]

Figure 1 is the Long Range Security Program (LRSP) summary sheet from the Department's most recent quarterly report provided to the Chairmen of six Congressional Committees (Senate and House Committees on Armed Services; Senate and House Subcommittees on Military Construction, Committees on Appropriations; Senate Subcommittee on Military Construction and Stockpiles, Committee on Armed Services; and House Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities, Committee on Armed Services).

Most of the sites which have yet to have construction contracts awarded will be under construction this year. The first site to receive IDS under the NATO funded program will be awarded in the fall of this year.

Progress made this past year is shown on Figure 2 which is a current status summary of the worldwide site upgrade program compared to the status a year ago.

FIGURE 2.—LRSP CIVIL CONSTRUCTION RE-CAP

	Total sites	Completed	Under construction	To be awarded
January 1982				
March 1983		[Deleted]		
LRSP IDS Re-Cap:				
January 1982				
March 1983		[Deleted]		

You will note that the number of sites in the program has [deleted].

As Dr. Richard L. Wagner, the assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) reported to the House Appropriations, Military Construction Subcommittee last year, the implementation of the security upgrade program has proven to be a frustrating and difficult experience for a variety of reasons. The international dynamics of the NATO progress in completing and approving site designs, the slowness of the contractural process, and the time-consuming construction process itself all have caused program slippage and delays.

Because of these complexities, the LRSP program has not, in the past, progressed as rapidly as the Department wanted. Last year, there were three major hurdles the Department faced in moving the NATO security upgrade program forward. These were: Completing site designs and awarding construction contracts by the host nations at the remaining NATO projects.

Reaching a decision by SHAPE on the Federal Republic of Germany's (FRG) proposal [deleted] sites. Work had been deferred at these sites until a decision was made [deleted].

Obtaining NATO agreement and approval of a NATO program for the common procurement and installation of IDS at the NATO sites.

The Department has worked hard this past year to manage this situation better and resolve the issues in NATO. The DOD has in the past, and will continue to, aggressively pursue completion of the program with our NATO allies. The Secretary of Defense has expressed his concern and stressed the importance of the nuclear weapons security upgrade program [deleted]. In addition the DOD, with the help of the State Department, has used the Embassy staffs much more extensively to work bilaterally with host nation officials at the appropriate levels to expedite program completion. The Department has also provided technical assistance to the NATO IDS Ad Hoc group for procurement and installation of IDS. Finally, as a result of the fall [deleted]. Dr. Wagner, ATSD (Atomic-Energy) chaired the first meeting on 18-19 January, and the second meeting two weeks ago.

I am pleased to report that these efforts have paid off in moving past the hurdles the Department face this time last year, and the Department is making progress in moving the upgrade program forward. Several construction contracts have been awarded in the past few months, and I expect almost all of the remaining sites to be under contract this year. [Deleted.]

Considerable progress was also made regarding the NATO program for common procurement and installation of IDS. In mid-December 1982, the NATO IDS Ad Hoc Committee and the NATO payments and progress committee resolved issues that had been raised regarding the invitation for bids (IFB) package. The NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency issued the IFB to each of the qualified potential bidders on December 13, 1982. Contract award for the NATO IDS program and the start of work at a prototype site is projected for the fall of this year.

LRSP STATUS EUROPE

FEB. 15, 1983

[Chart figure 3 deleted.]

Figure 3 shows the status of the upgrade program in Europe. It compares the status of civil construction and IDS portion of the program broken out by the number of sites that were U.S. funded or prefinanced and those that are the full responsibility of NATO. As you can see, the majority of work yet to be done is with the sites in the NATO funded portion of the program.

Although significant progress has been made, the Long Range Security Upgrade Program will not be completed for several years. There is very little more that can be done to move the program faster. The sites are the responsibility of the host nations, the infrastructure program is slow, and it takes several months to start the work once a contract is awarded. The construction portion of the program is scheduled for completion in 1985 and the NATO IDS portion of the upgrade is projected for completion in late 1986.

Before going further, let me first say that I believe the security of our weapons today is [deleted] good. The security forces are generally well trained, and there is widespread understanding among security forces and their leaders about the importance of the job and the need to be professional at it. Terrorists attempting an attack on a site stand a good chance of being killed—a prospect that would be evident to any group planning such an attack, and that would have a deterrent effect. Additionally, the LSRP improvement is a visable and impressive deterrent. [Deleted.]

The need for additional weapons access delay was confirmed for us about two years ago, when "adversary tests" were done at a site [deleted]. U.S. special forces troops played the role of attacking terrorists; and they were able to breach the fences [deleted].

As a result of these tests and terrorist assessments, the Department determined that a program was needed to provide delay devices [deleted]. Combinations of such hardware items constitute what we call WADS (Weapons Access Delay System).

WEAPON ACCESS DELAY SYSTEM (WADS)

[Chart figure 4 deleted.]

Specific types of delay components are shown on Figure 4.

ENERGY CONSERVATION REQUEST

Senator THURMOND. How much have you requested for energy conservation projects?

ANSWER. This year we are requesting $117.3 million for Energy Conservation Investment program projects, including $14.8 million for military family housing retrofit.

Senator THURMOND. I understand that this years request is less than that requested in each of the last 5 years. I also note that the total fiscal year 1984 MILCON request is larger that the previous 5 years. Why are you requesting less funds for energy conservation projects?

Answer. Each years funding priorities are different based upon the particular, and specific installation requirements for that year. Also mission requirements vary each year and they need to be satisfied at a higher priority. Therefore, the residual funding, within the over all fiscal constraints from which these projects are funded, changes from year to year. This years request reflects the Departments considered balance of all requirements and funding constraints.

Senator **Thurmond.** How do you determine the allocation for this program?

Answer. Allocation of funding for these projects is made by each service based upon their determination of needs and priorities. All Services have the same energy conservation goals and they are responsible for balancing the various programs available to meet these goals.

Senator **Thurmond.** What oversight responsibilities does the DOD have to insure that the Services budget a fair share in this program?

Answer. The Office of the Secretary of Defense evaluates each Service's programs and progress toward accomplishment of the goals, and recommends funding adjustments during the program and budget review process.

ENERGY PROJECT EXAMPLES

Senator **Thurmond.** Give us at least three examples of completed projects which have paid back the amounts invested.

Answer. Fort Lee EMCS; installed in three increments, November 1979, March 1980 and July 1981; total cost $3.4 million; recorded savings fiscal year 1979 through fiscal year 1981 $2.7 million with over $1 million annual continuing savings.

NAS Norfolk, Virginia, HVAC modernization; installed February 1979; total cost $666,000; estimated savings through fiscal year 1982 over $6 million with $1.5 million continuing annual savings.

Norton AFB EMCS; installed December 1978; total cost $1.2 million; estimated savings fiscal year 1979 through fiscal year 1982 $1.2 million with over $360 thousand annual continuing savings.

LOST COST SAVINGS

Senator **Thurmond.** In the event that the fiscal year 1984 budget request had to be dramatically reduced, what would be the impact of deferring all the proposed energy conservation projects for at least one year?

Answer. The Energy Conservation Investment program is unique in that it not only improves our installations mission support capabilities by reducing dependence on potentially scarce energy but it has a very attractive financial return. If the program were deferred 1 year we would lose approximately $26 million of installation energy cost avoidance.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING MAINTENANCE COSTS

Senator **Thurmond.** The high cost of maintaining DOD's large family housing inventory has been of congressional concern for sometime. In a 1978 report on the subject, GAO identified potential for significant savings by emphasizing housing occupants' responsibilities in the case and maintenance of family housing. The report concluded that occupants did not always pay for damages they inflicted primarily because military regulations required that gross negligence be proved before occupants could be held liable. The report also noted that savings could be achieved through more efficient and effective self-help maintenance programs. In 1980 the Congress enacted legislation (P.L. 96–418) making it easier for the Services to collect for damages, by deleting the requirement to prove gross negligence, and authorizing involuntary collections when necessary. As an additional incentive to collect, the legislation stipulates that collections be credited to the Family Housing Management Account—previously such collections were credited to the Miscellaneous Receipts Account, U.S. Treasury.

Have the provisions of P.L. 96–418 that hold housing occupants accountable for damages caused by abuse or neglect been fully implemented? Please discuss in detail.

Answer. The provisions of P.L. 96–418 have been incorporated into DOD Instruction 4270.21 which has been implemented by Army and Air Force. Navy is pursuing voluntary collection for damages while awaiting resolution of policy issues concerning limits of liability and due process protection for service members.

Senator **Thurmond.** What assurance does DOD have that occupant damages are being detected and assessed?

Answer. The Services conduct inspections at time of assignment and termination of quarters to document the condition of their family housing units. When damage is detected the inspector makes a determination whether it was due to occupant abuse or negligence. The Services indicate they are pursuing collection when occupant damage is detected. However, a recent draft GAO report indicated that the Services' efforts to determine and assess tenant damage are not effective. DOD will develop specific criteria to distinguish damages resulting from normal wear versus abuse and negligence and ask Service Inspector General teams to include a review of tenant accountability and collection procedures for damages in their inspections.

Senator **Thurmond.** Please describe briefly the progress being made to hold occupants responsible for damages, the problems being encountered, and actions being taken to deal with such problems.

Answer. The Services conduct inspections of family housing to determine liability of the service member for damages. The Army and Air Force have established procedures to involuntary check pay to collect damages from the service member while they Navy pursues a policy of voluntary paycheckage for damages. Some inspectors at the installations are having difficulty distinguishing between normal wear and occupant abuse and negligence. DOD is developing specific criteria to alleviate that problem.

Senator **Thurmond.** To stimulate occupant responsibility for and participation in home maintenance, the Services have established voluntary self-help programs. By providing housing occupants the necessary training and free materials in return for their labor, these programs are intended to reduce maintenance costs while fostering responsibility in family housing units. Information indicates that the Government is still paying for maintenance work that should be done by occupants and, given the problems associated with voluntary self-help programs, some programs may cost more than they save.

What has been done to measure the costs and benefits of the family housing self-help programs?

Answer. The Services' self-help programs are established to encourage occupants to act responsibly in the care of their home. The Services have not performed cost/benefit analyses on their program and OSD will direct the Service Secretaries to make an assessment of their self-help programs to include a determination of actual or best estimate of the program, and the savings being realized.

Senator **Thurmond.** How do DOD and the Services insure that adequate controls are exercised over self-help materials to detect losses and to avoid misuse of materials? Please explain.

Answer. Service regulations provide for an inventory control system to be established at installations to ensure proper audit trails, replenishing of supplies, and tracking of loaner items. Individual instances of non-compliance with service regulations are addressed during Service Inspector General inspections.

Senator **Thurmond.** With the wide variances in self-help program, what assurances do the Services have that occupants are treated equitably?

Answer. Occupant responsibilities and self-help programs are purposely broad in scope to permit the flexibility of tailoring them to meet local conditions which vary due to size, age and type of inventory, differences in housing appliances and equipment, climatic conditions and location of the installation. For that reason there will be differences between installations but all occupants are treated equitably within each installation.

Senator **Thurmond.** Has consideration been given to making self-help maintenance tasks mandatory with the option of allowing occupants who prefer not to do the work to reimburse the Government for the cost of tasks? Please explain.

Answer. Occupants of military family housing are already responsible for performance of routine maintenance and minor repairs to their quarters and grounds. To make maintenance items mandatory and charge tenants if such maintenance is done at Government expense would be unfair to those personnel who lack the skill to perform the work and to families whose sponsor is deployed and the spouse is unable to perform the work.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—UNITED STATES

Senator **Thurmond.** The Authorization Conference Report for fiscal year 1983 required that the Services use construction performance standards that would permit competition by all types of housing construction. What have been the results of implementing this proposition?

Answer. All requests for proposals (RFP) permit competition from various types of housing construction but we have modified our specifications in coordination with the Manufactured Housing Institute to state performance rather than materials and thereby facilitate competition from the manufactured housing industry. All RFPs for fiscal year 1983 projects will include these performance specifications. So far, only one RFP has been issued and no proposals have yet been received. Several more RFPs will be issued in the near future and an evaluation of the results should be available by next fall.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRICTION—OVERSEAS

Senator **THURMOND**. The Authorization Conference Report for fiscal year 1983 requested that the Services review their overseas housing requirements and develop a comprehensive policy on how to meet their needs through construction, build-to-lease, or a combination thereof. In a letter of February 9, 1983, Mr. Stone advised that a joint Service working group was established to look into this matter. How does this study stand?

ANSWER. The study group is at work refining the economic analysis to be used to determine the most advantageous funding source for the acquisition of family housing overseas. An integral part of the study is the head to head comparison between the 157 unit build-to-lease project at Wildflecken, Germany and the 153 unit MILCON construction project for Wildflecken included in the fiscal year 1984 program. We expect the data available from these projects to give a solid basis for the determination of a comprehensive policy for meeting our housing needs. The data will also be used to upgrade and verify the economic analysis. While the group still has much to do before a comprehensive policy can be established. The fiscal year 1984 program is supported by the revised analyses.

Senator **THURMOND**. Why should we approve any overseas housing until you complete this study?

ANSWER. This family housing is needed now and waiting until the study is completed will defer the work for another year. We feel that the proposed fiscal year 1984 construction projects are justified and a deferral will only bring further hardships to the people who will occupy these houses.

Senator **THURMOND**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes funds for new construction in Europe. What is the programed cost for each unit? How much per square foot? Have you considered manufactured housing for European construction?

ANSWER. Excluding site work, which varies greatly from project to project, the units are costing from $53,150 for a 950 sf unit at Wildflecken, Germany in a 153 unit junior NCO housing project to $63,850 for a 950 sf unit at Camp New Amsterdam, The Netherlands in a 50 unit junior Airmen housing project. Square foot prices vary from $55.95 at Wildflecken to $67.20 at Camp New Amsterdam. Manufactured housing is eligible for all family housing projects subject to laws and codes of the host nations.

Senator **THURMOND**. A manufactured housing builder advised our committee that a 1,000 square foot house on a concrete slab, erected without furnishings could be obtained for under $45,000 per unit. This price does not include site development.

What would your position be if we authorized 1,000 units of manufactured housing in Europe? Is there any reason why the site preparation could not be done by Service construction engineers? Is there any reason why these houses could not be delivered to the port and transported to the site and erected by Services construction engineers?

ANSWER. The use of manufactured houses has been shown to be a satisfactory avenue for acquisition of some of our family housing requirements when that method has been the low competitive bid. We would certainly want to consider the feasibility of that authorization as a means of providing for our married personnel. As to the site preparation by Army Engineer Combat Heavy Battalions, the earthwork and paving could probably be done by them but the water, sewer, drainage and electrical service installations would have to be done by a licensed contractor. The installation of utility services is usually the most expensive portion of the site preparation work. The feasibility of erection by the Army Engineer Combat Heavy Battalions is being investigated as to acceptability under host nation law and as to complexity of erection for the troops. This information will be forwarded as soon as received. The feasibility of purchasing manufactured homes in the United States and transporting them to the site is also being investigated. Preliminary results indicate that host nation laws and codes will require work beyond U.S. requirements. In Germany both exterior and interior walls must have a two hour fire rating, party walls must extend above the roof, both exterior and interior walls must be accoustically treated and project drawings must be approved by an engineer licensed by a German authority. These factors will affect the purchase price and the weight to be shipped. Definitive information on these aspects will also be provided as soon as available.

AUTHORIZATION TO USE MONEYS RECEIVED FROM GRAZING AND AGRICULTURAL LEASES

Senator **Thurmond**. Section 803 of last year's bill amended Section 2667(d) of Title 10, USC. This amendment gave the Services the authority to use monies received from grazing and agricultural leases to cover the administrative expenses of leasing for such purposes and to cover the financing of multiple-land use management programs at any installation under the jurisdiction of the Service Secretary. Give us a status report on the implementation of this authority.

Answer. The Defense Department has completed setting up accounting procedures to provide for use of lease revenues to pay for agricultural grazing land improvements. Each of the services is now completing the process and giving implementing instructions to its commands. We estimate that essentially all fiscal year 1983 grazing and agricultural lease revenues will be reinvested to improve this resource. This will increase future income and the amount of land leased and significantly improve overall land management and environmental practices.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OVERSEAS: GREECE

Senator **Thurmond**. How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for Greece? Recent media reports indicate that the future of four U.S. bases in Greece is in doubt. What is the status of negotiations between the United States and Greece over the lease of bases?

Answer. There is $9.8 million for project in Greece for the Army and the Navy. We expect to conclude a successful agreement during the current year. Negotiations continue in a positive vein.

Senator **Thurmond**. Why should we proceed with any construction in Greece at this point?

Answer. Because we expect to have a formal agreement soon. There are no indications that Greece is backing away from any commitments. The Government remains a fully participating NATO member with assigned forces and continues to contribute to all common programs such as NATO infrastructure.

PHILIPPINES

Senator **Thurmond**. How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for the Philippines? What is the status of the negotiations over the base rights agreement?

Answer. The fiscal year 1984 MILCON request is for $58.8 million. That is for both normal MILCON and family housing. The January 1979 amendment to the Military Bases Agreement calls for a review every 5 years. A review will start in April of this year.

Senator **Thurmond**. Why should we proceed with any construction in the Philippines at this point?

Answer. There is no indication at this time that there will be an abrogation of the agreement and we see no reason not to proceed with construction.

EGYPT

Senator **Thurmond**. Please provide for the record a historical summary of DOD proposals and Congressional actions in regards to military construction at Ras Banas. How does the Department plan to satisfy the requirements placed by congressional committees as they relate to Ras Banas? Give us your views on the importance of proceeding with the Ras Banas project.

Also, provide a list of projects that have been completed at [deleted] and the source of the funds used. What are the plans for future construction at [deleted].

Answer.

PRIOR BUDGET REQUESTS AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

[Dollars in millions]

Service	Authorization	Appropriation
1982:		
Army	$36.0	$0.0
Air Force	70.4	0.0

PRIOR BUDGET REQUESTS AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

Service	Authorization	Appropriation
1983:		
Army	50.4	0.0
Air Force	121.7	91.0

Fiscal year 1984 budget request

	Millions
Army extend fiscal year 1982 authorization	$41.0
Air Force extend fiscal year 1982 authorization	55.4

House and Senate authorized requested program in fiscal year 1982 and 1983. Senate approved total appropriations in fiscal year 1982 and 1983.

August 11, 1982, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction deleted all funding in fiscal year 1983.

September 30, 1982, Appropriations Conference Committee restored $91.0 million in fiscal year 1983 but included restrictive language in the Conference Report, which was requested by House Subcommittee members.

December 23, 1982, SECDEF letter submitted to House and Senate Committees in response to Appropriation Conference Report. Letter provided detailed answers to Committee concerns and outlined the vital need of the Staging facilities at Ras Banas.

January 5, 1983, Chairman Whitten letter indicating receipt of SECDEF's letter and requesting suspension of actions by the Department that would lead to obligation of funds for construction of Staging facilities.

January 20, 1983, SECDEF letter to Chairman Whitten indicating the Department was moving ahead with normal design and advertisement procedures but it would not be obligating funds until May 1983.

SECDEF indicated that this would provide sufficient time to have discussions on his December 23 submission and still allow the orderly processing of the program toward contract award.

February 2, 1983, Chairman Hefner letter indicating the Department should not proceed with Ras Banas construction program until committee has determined conditions of Conference Report have been met.

March 8, 1983, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction conducted a hearing on Persian Gulf Construction Request. Chairman Hefner indicated the Defense answers provided December 23, 1982 did not sufficiently address two items: (1) Additional written assurances; (2) Direct contact with Allied nation concerning a request that they specifically support, directly or indirectly, U.S. construction effort in SWA.

March 10, 1983, SAC subcommittee hearing including Persian Gulf construction request. Chairman indicated Defense should satisfy House on Ras Banas prior to conference on fiscal year 1984 bill.

Actions being taken:

1. In response to HAC Subcommittee statements that Defense did not follow their direction to obtain additional written assurances, Defense is assembling material to show that there have been several specific requests from State officials and visiting Congressmen asking for assurances from the President of Egypt.

2. In response to Allied burdensharing, a joint State/Defense message to the appropriate Ambassadors is being prepared requesting they report on action taken in response to Conference language.

When information is collected, it will be sent to the committee.

Ras Banas in considered to be the most desirable site currently available for use as a strategic rear staging area. Its primary purpose is deterence, i.e., demonstration to all parties that the U.S. can bring military forces to bear in a very short timeframe, if required.

[Deleted.]

In accordance with current regulations this is a proper charge to O&M account. There are no military construction items included in the FYDP (1984-1988).

JAPAN

Senator THURMOND. How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for Japan? How much is Japan contributing toward construction? Give us specific projects where Japan has contributed?

ANSWER. The fiscal year 1984 MILCON request is for $47.24 million. About $190 million in construction is included in the Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1983 program, which goes into effect on April 1. We will be requesting about $250 million for JFY 1984. Over the last three year, JFY80 to JFY82, we have received about $417 million at 240 yen per dollar in facilities improvement construction. A list of those projects is attached.

Japanese fiscal year 1980 FIP (in millions of yen)

Army:	
Cp Zama—Family housing	2,529
Cp Zama—BEQ (design)	52
Cp Zama—Incinerator (design)	21
Cp Zama—Sewage treatment plant	428
Total	3,030
Navy:	
Ikego—Family housing (site invest)	15
Atsugi—BEQ	1,018
Kamiseya—BEQ (design)	23
Yokosuka—BEQ	1,063
Atsugi—Hush House (site invest)	3
Yokosuka—Ship to shore sewage (design)	93
Atsugi—Support for JFY 1979 project	3,032
Total	5,249
Marine Corps:	
Iwakuni—Family housing	3,015
Cp Courtney—BOQ	305
MSA—BEQ	2,428
MSA—Dining Fac	599
Cp Fuji—Sewage treatment plant (design)	16
Cp Hanson—Sewage treatment plant	568
Cp Schwab—Sewage treatment plant	479
Iwakuni—Sewage treatment plant (design)	18
Cp Courtney—Sewage treatment plant	289
Iwakuni—Support for JFY 1979 FIP	804
Cp Schwab—Safety facilities	236
Cp Schwab—Safety OB's (design)	5
Cp Hansen—Security fence	49
Total	8,811
Air Force:	
Yokota—Family housing	2,218
Misawa—Family housing	4,095
Misawa—BEQ	1,030
Yokota—Incinerator (design)	21
Misawa—Support for JFY 1979 projects	348
Yokota—Support for JFY 1979 projects	2,349
Total	10,061
Total	27,151
JFY 1979 supplemental	40
Administrative expenses	63
Grand total	27,254

Japanese fiscal year 1981 FIP (in millions of yen)

Army:	
Naha—Sewage Coll Syst	88

Naha—Pier Improvements (site invest)	52
Cp Zama—Family Housing	535
Cp Zama—BEQ	401
Cp Zama--Town House sewage disposal	2,273
Total	3,349
Navy:	
Ikego—Family housing (site invest)	49
Cp Shields—Relocate Facs	584
Atsugi—BEQ	1,148
Yokosuka—BEQ	1,165
Atsugi—NEX	586
Yokosuka—Utilities upgrade (site invest)	38
Sasebo—Utilities upgrade (site invest)	8
Yokose—POL Tank T-1 (design)	45
Atsugi—Hush House	1,192
Yokosuka—Ship to Shore Sewage Coll	2,128
Atsugi—Support for JFY 80 projects	1,087
Yokosuka—Support for JFY 80 BEQ	183
Total	8,213
Marine Corps:	
Cp Hansen—BEQ	2,220
Futenma—BEQ	2,179
Cp Butler—BEQ/BOQ upgrade (survey)	9
Cp Fuji—BEQ w/mess	439
Cp Fuji—BEQ/BOQ	493
Cp Fuji—Latrine/shower	222
Cp Schwab—BEQ	1,153
Cp Fuji—Fire station	99
Cp Fuji—Water district	73
Iwakuni—Util Upgrade (site invest)	30
Cp Zukeran—Util Upgrade (site invest)	26
Iwakuni—Hush House (site invest)	7
Cp Fuji—POL Storage	48
Iwakuni—Fuel Dolphin (site invest)	38
Futenma—A/C Fuel Hydrant (design)	33
Cp Schwab—Track Vehicle Maint (design)	35
Cp Fuji—Admin/Hq Bldg	145
Iwakuni—Sewage Disposal	560
Cp Courtney—Ext Work BOQ	324
Total	8,985
Air Force:	
Misawa—Family housing	2,300
Kadena—Family housing	4,991
Do—Site development 124	962
Cp Shields—Family housing (site dev)	250
Misawa—Water Sys (site invest)	58
Yokota—Util Upgrade (site invest)	38
Misawa—Util Upgrade (site invest)	33
Kadena—Hush House	1,164
Kadena—Hardened aircraft shelters (design)	54
Misawa—Family housing	1,111
Yokota—Incinerator	137
Misawa—Demolition BEQ	33
Yokota—Ext Work	939
Total	12,070
Total	32,617
Administrative expense	85
Grand total	32,702

Japanese fiscal year 1982 FIP (in millions of yen)

Army:	
Cp Zukeran—BEQ	518
Sagamihara—Day care center	240
Army POL Depots—POL fire protection	202
Sagami Depot—Seweage Trt plant (design)	31
Cp Zama—Drainage (design)	2
Army POL Depots—POL line (design)	60
Cp Zama—Utilities (MFH)	82
Cp Zama—Utilities (BEQ)	55
Cp Zama—Incinerator	574
Naha—Pier Reconstruction	548
Total	2,312
Navy:	
Ikego—Family housing (survey)	187
Atsugi—BOQ	1,805
Atsugi—Dining facilities	192
Fukaya—BEQ w/mess	199
Yokosuka—Dining facilities	403
Yokosuka—BOQ	980
Cp Shields—BEQ	946
Atsugi—Elementary school	148
Yokosuka—Personnel center	868
Cp Kuwae—Hospital sprinkler system (survey)	7
Sasebo—Sewage Coll systems (survey)	18
Akasaki—POL tank	755
Yokose—POL tank	799
Misawa—Fire Protection, Hanager S&D	21
Atsugi—A/C Pk Aprn (design)	15
Atsugi—Utilities (BEQ)	112
Yokosuka—Utilties (BEQ)	59
Atsugi—Utilities (NEX)	71
Yokosuka—Ship to shore waste	257
Yokose—POL Tank Y-1	752
Total	8,594
Marine Corps:	
Iwakuni—BOQ	1,699
Iwakuni—BEQ	907
Iwakuni—BEQ	1,763
Iwakuni—Dining facilities	392
MSA—Dispensary	540
Cp Zukeran—Sports facilities	54
Numazu—Landing facilities (survey)	11
Futenma—Sewage dispensary line (survey)	16
Cp Zukeran—Oil filter/seperators (design)	19
Futenma—A/C maintenance hangar	1,212
Cp Hansen—Organic unit storage	909
Cp Schwab—Com/electric maintenance shop	241
Cp Schwab—Organic unit storage	256
NTA—Base camp complex	762
Cp Hansen—BEQ	121
Cp Schwab—BEQ	906
Cp Fuji—Fuel storage	54
Iwakuni—Sewage dispensary facilities	10
Iwakuni—A/C hush house	1,024
Iwakuni—Fuel dolphin	437
Cp Fuji—Administration facilities	62
Futenma—Fuel hydrant system	672

Cp Schwab—Lvt maintenance facilities	444
Total	12,511
Air Force:	
Cp Shields—Family housing	1,747
Misawa—Dining facilities	341
Misawa—BEQ	963
Misawa—BOQ	547
Yokota—BEQ	1,608
Kadena—BEQ	1,859
Kadena—Utilities upgrade (survey)	81
Kadena—Oil filter/separators (survey)	3
Misawa—Family housing	1,649
Kadena—Family housing	3,006
Cp Shields—Family housing	1,480
Misawa—Water systems (design)	23
Yokota—Incinerator	592
Kadena—HAS	2,933
Kadena—HAS (design)	28
Total	16,860
Total	40,277
Administration expenses	609
Grand total	40,886

PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SAVINGS

Senator THURMOND. Last year several projects were authorized to be built with savings.

Give us the Department's position regarding this initiative.

ANSWER. The Department appreciated the Congress' effort in the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction (MILCON) bill to authorize a selected list of projects in addition to those projects funded. The action permitted the Department to use savings generated from a good bidding climate to obtain the additional construction. It also provided the Services with an incentive to save money through better management.

Senator THURMOND. Would you advise the committee to pursue this initiative for the fiscal year 1984 request?

ANSWER. Yes; the action of the Congress in the 1983 MILCON Authorization bill was beneficial because it took advantage of a depressed market condition that had not been fully anticipated during the fiscal year 1983 budget process. Although this bidding climate was taken into account in pricing the fiscal year 1984 program, actual experience in executing the authorized fiscal year 1984 program could go either way; we might save additional money, or it might cost us more if the industry regains its health. Planning on the former happening and reducing appropriations for the projects requested could result in an adverse impact on military construction plans if industry regains its health and construction costs increase. It would be better to play safe and to authorize additional projects within the appropriated amounts requested; that way, both possibilities are accounted for and both the taxpayer and the Defense base structure would benefit.

Senator THURMOND. What suggestions would you offer to improve the initiative?

ANSWER. As stated in the response to the prior question, the initiative could be improved by authorizing additional projects to be accomplished within presently requested appropriated amounts.

S. 617, USE OF ENERGY-CONSERVING EQUIPMENT AND BIO-FUEL

Senator THURMOND. S. 617, a bill to promote the use of energy-conserving equipment and bio-fuels by the Department of Defense, was recently referred to our committee for consideration. What is the Department's position on this bill?

ANSWER. The bill, as reviewed, encourages the use of energy-conserving equipment and bio-fuels by the Department where economical. It parallels our own interests and efforts in those areas and we have no objection to those portions which would effect the Defense Department.

S. 424

Senator **Thurmond**. S. 424, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into long-term contracts for the lease of a limited number of housing units at or near not more than five Air Force installations for the purpose of providing badly needed family housing for Air Force personnel, and for other purposes, was recently referred to our committee for consideration. What is the Department's position on this bill? How does S. 424 differ from Section 801 of your proposed fiscal year 1984 Military Construction bill?

Answer. The Department of Defense urges the committee's support for Section 801 of the fiscal year 1984 Military Construction Authorization Bill vice S. 424. The Department's preferred approach is to rely on the housing allowances provided by the compensation system because this minimizes government involvement, allows military families free choice in selecting their shelter, disperses the military population throughout the community thereby increasing the local tax base, and relies on the private enterprise system to meet Defense requirements. The Rand Corporation reviewed Department of Defense housing policies and concluded that, in the long-run leasing family housing costs more than other alternatives.

S. 424 would authorize the Air Force to lease for up to 30 years family housing built by private developers on government land. The housing would not be part of the local tax base, would be built to government specifications, would not afford military families freedom of choice in selecting their housing, would increase government involvement, and would result in a more costly solution for the government in resolving housing shortages for military families.

LAND CONVEYANCE MINERAL WELLS, NEVADA

Senator **Thurmond**. S. 507, a bill to authorize the conveyance of certain lands to the County of Mineral Wells, Nevada, was referred to our committee for consideration. What is the Department's position on this bill?

Answer. I am not able to state that the bill is in accordance with the administration's program because the Department's position has not been cleared by the Office of Management and Budget. The property, withdrawn from the public domain, is excess to Defense needs subject to the retention of certain easements. The Department would defer to the views of the Department of the Interior and the General Services Administration. The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee has requested that no action be taken to dispose of the property which was reported to the committee on September 3, 1982. The legislation, if enacted, should provide for the Army to retain the necessary easements and require the County of Mineral Wells to bear the costs of modifying existing utilities systems to disconnect the tract conveyed, as well as any administrative costs associated with the conveyance.

INCREASE OF HIGH LEASES

Senator **Thurmond**. Section 802 of S. 720, a bill to authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes (previously your proposed draft legislation), requests authority to increase the number of high cost leases from 200 to 225. Why the increase? Give us a list by country of the present and proposed leases. Include the location, grade of individual who will occupy the quarters, cost of lease, and length of lease.

Answer. The high cost leases are required to prevent considerable hardship for personnel who are assigned to high cost areas of the world. Without these leases it would be impossible for some of our people to obtain even minimally acceptable housing. The military member is often faced with housing costs that are staggering to most military members budget. These costs range from excessive (but normal for the area) rental payments, advance rental payments, security deposits and initial get ready costs. While many of these costs are usually recouped over the period of an overseas tour, a member with a private lease usually goes into debt initially for housing cost. A member should not be required to incur a large indebtedness or sacrifice savings to comply with an official assignment overseas. DOD currently has authorization for 200 high cost leases of which 155 have been executed and 28 more are in process for a total of 183. These leases will all be in force by the end of fiscal year 1983. For fiscal year 1984 we have an identified requirement for 25 additional DIA leases for personal augmentations at existing Defense Attache Offices, for two new Defense Attache Offices in the African-Mid Eastern area, and for existing leases requiring renegotiation in fiscal year 1984 and which are expected to move from low cost to high cost. With the execution of the 25 proposed attache leases, there will be only 17 authorizations available to accommodate the expected additional leases that will be moving through the threshold from low cost to high cost.

Lists of the executed 155 leases, the 28 leases in process and the 25 lease additional requirement for fiscal year 1984 are attached.

DOD HIGH COST LEASES

Location	Cost (dollars)	Grade	Expiration
Nigeria	88,004	06	Oct. 13, 1986.
Hong Kong	86,535	06	July 14, 1985.
Nigeria	84,140	E9	Sept. 14, 1984.
Do	82,650	04	Sept. 18, 1983.
Honk Kong	72,400	06	July 31, 1984.
Oman	61,004	04	Aug. 30, 1984.
Hong Kong	53,616	04	June 14, 1985.
Saudi Arabia	53,240	06	Dec. 31, 1983.
Do	49,640	05	Sept. 1, 1983.
Hong Kong	47,980	03	July 8, 1983.
Oman	47,061	E6	May 30, 1984.
Saudi Arabia	45,775	04	Oct. 1, 1983.
Do	45,495	04	Jan. 14, 1984.
Do	44,390	05	Aug. 1, 1983.
Algeria	42,420	05	Mar. 31, 1985.
Hong Kong	39,978	04	July 8, 1984.
Yemen	39,950	05	Aug. 10, 1983.
Belgium	37,728	010	Aug. 16, 1983.
Algeria	37,430	W2	Feb. 1, 1984.
Belgium	36,541	09	Sept. 1, 1983.
Do	36,399	G18	Oct. 16, 1983.
Yemen	36,300	E7	Dec. 14, 1984.
Italy	35,170	06	Oct. 31, 1983.
UK	33,900	06	Mar. 24, 1987.
Belgium	33,871	09	Aug. 1, 1983.
Columbia	33,600	06	Dec. 31, 1985.
Hong Kong	33,204	E8	Oct. 31, 1985.
Syria	33,060	E6	Sept. 30, 1984.
Do	33,000	06	June 30, 1983.
Senegal	32,632	05	June 30, 1984.
Congo	32,400	06	Dec. 31, 1985.
Ivory Coast	31,460	05	July 31, 1983.
Saudi Arabia	31,435	E5	Sept. 14, 1983.
Poland	31,360	E6	May 31, 1983.
France	31,200	07	June 30, 1984.
Belgium	31,134	07	July 1, 1983.
Do	31,134	ES4	Dec. 31, 1985.
Uruguay	31,100	E7	Sept. 30, 1988.
Italy	30,650	09	Sept. 30, 1983.
Cameroon	30,630	05	Sept. 14, 1985.
Egypt	30,360	04	Sept. 30, 1983.
Italy	30,071	08	Dec. 14, 1983.
Do	29,963	09	Sept. 30, 1983.
Hong Kong	29,750	E7	Oct. 14, 1983.
Portugal	29,321	08	Dec. 31, 1983.
Bahrain	29,244	08	June 30, 1984.
Chile	28,760	06	Sept. 30, 1985.
Do	28,760	06	Aug. 4, 1985.
Belgium	28,696	07	July 1, 1984.
Singapore	28,010	06	July 15, 1983.
Congo	27,400	W01	Feb. 28, 1985.
Senegal	27,300	E7	July 22, 1983.
Do	27,300	E7	July 3, 1983.
Ivory Coast	27,180	W2	Nov. 5, 1984.
Czechoslovakia	27,070	06	Dec. 31, 1983.
Do	26,910	06	Dec. 31, 1983.
France	26,551	05	June 30, 1985.

DOD HIGH COST LEASES—Continued

Location	Cost (dollars)	Grade	Expiration
Norway	26,300	08	Sept. 21, 1984.
France	26,220	04	June 30, 1985.
Romania	26,114	06	Sept. 30, 1985.
Mexico	25,703	06	Aug. 31, 1988.
Cameroon	25,500	W01	July 1, 1983.
Oman	25,050	06	July 14, 1984.
Malaysia	24,943	06	Oct. 15, 1984.
Turkey	24,900	08	Nov. 31, 1984.
Italy	24,573	06	Nov. 30, 1983.
Denmark	24,560	06	July 31, 1983.
Belgium	24,488	08	Aug. 16, 1984.
Ivory Coast	24,220	E5	Dec. 31, 1983.
Philippines	24,150	06	June 30, 1984.
Belgium	23,974	08	July 1, 1984.
UK	23,939	05	Aug. 3, 1988.
Syria	23,835	W2	Nov. 14, 1985.
Sudan	23,688	06	Oct. 18, 1983.
Italy	23,592	06	Apr. 30, 1984.
Hong Kong	23,565	06	Apr. 26, 1985.
Italy	23,520	09	Aug. 31, 1983.
Sudan	23,500	W2	Aug. 1, 1986.
Singapore	23,490	06	Apr. 14, 1986.
Italy	23,300	06	Nov. 30, 1983.
Belgium	23,117	ES4	Dec. 31, 1985.
Romania	22,889	06	Nov. 31, 1985.
Venezuela	22,427	E8	Aug. 31, 1985.
Italy	22,233	07	May 31, 1984.
UK	22,100	G15	Jan. 13, 1984.
Italy	21,840	07	Jan. 31, 1985.
Panama	21,800	E7	Dec. 31, 1985.
Venezuela	21,624	E6	June 30, 1985.
Italy	21,563	07	June 30, 1984.
Netherlands	21,301	08	Aug. 16, 1983.
Do	21,255	07	July 31, 1984.
Belize	21,150	W01	Sept. 30, 1988.
Venezuela	21,025	E7	Aug. 9, 1988.
Belgium	20,834	07	June 30, 1983.
Jordan	20,800	05	Feb. 17, 1984.
Belgium	20,783	08	Apr. 1, 1984.
Italy	20,652	08	Apr. 30, 1985.
Japan	20,495	E7	June 30, 1983.
Turkey	20,250	08	Oct. 1, 1983.
Belgium	20,181	07	Dec. 1, 1983.
Italy	20,100	07	Sept. 30, 1983.
Oman	20,100	E7	July 6, 1984.
Sudan	20,000	E5	Sept. 14, 1985.
Somalia	19,930	05	Dec. 31, 1984.
Tunisia	19,800	CW3	Mar. 20, 1985.
Malaysia	19,700	CW3	July 31, 1984.
Singapore	19,700	E5	Feb. 7, 1985.
Do	19,700	E7	Feb. 5, 1985.
Malaysia	19,379	06	June 30, 1984.
Israel	19,335	04	Mar. 31, 1984.
Belgium	19,092	06	Aug. 16, 1983.
Indonesia	18,635	05	June 14, 1984.
Do	18,635	05	Aug. 31, 1984.
Do	18,635	05	Sept. 29, 1984.
Do	18,635	06	June 14, 1984.
Do	18,602	FS	Nov. 28, 1984.
Do	18,602	FS	Dec. 31, 1985.
Singapore	18,600	E7	Apr. 1, 1985.
Israel	18,578	05	Oct. 14, 1984.

DOD HIGH COST LEASES—Continued

Location	Cost (dollars)	Grade	Expiration
Morroco	18,550	05	May 31, 1984.
Jordan	18,500	E6	Dec. 31, 1983.
Chile	18,500	E6	July 31, 1985.
Italy	18,117	07	June 30, 1983.
Greece	18,104	06	Feb. 31, 1984.
Malaysia	18,000	E5	July 15, 1985.
Oman	17,908	E5	Apr. 19, 1984.
Netherlands	17,890	08	Dec. 1, 1987.
Lebanon	17,872	06	Feb. 4, 1985.
Somalia	17,827	E7	Nov. 15, 1984.
Zaire	17,780	E5	Jan. 1, 1984.
Do	17,780	E6	Jan. 1, 1984.
Poland	17,748	W4	May 31, 1984.
Indonesia	17,702	FS	Mar. 31, 1984.
Do	17,702	FS	Nov. 28, 1984.
Jordan	17,700	CW4	July 1, 1984.
Singapore	17,650	05	June 9, 1985.
Brazil	17,592	04	July 9, 1984.
Indonesia	17,527	FS	Nov. 30, 1983.
UK	17,472	06	Mar. 24, 1987.
India	17,470	04	Apr. 30, 1984.
Malaysia	17,400	E6	Jan. 31, 1984.
Liberia	17,370	06	June 30, 1984.
Philippines	17,316	05	Aug. 11, 1984.
Tunisia	17,300	06	May 31, 1984.
Netherlands	17,222	07	July 1, 1983.
Liberia	17,200	04	Sept. 13, 1983.
Do	17,200	04	Sept. 13, 1983.
Philippines	17,176	E7	June 30, 1984.
Italy	17,171	08	June 30, 1985.
Israel	17,150	05	July 20, 1983.
Philippines	17,052	06	July 31, 1983.
Do	17,040	06	Oct. 19, 1984.
UK	33,900	08	Mar. 24, 1987.
Philippines	20,000	06	Sept. 30, 1983.
Do	17,300	06	Dec. 31, 1985.

HIGH COST LEASE POSITION

Location	Occupant	Grade	Estimated date	Estimated annual cost (thousands)	Tenure rights
Added requirements to end fiscal year 1983:					
1. Buenos Aires, Argentina	Assistant Air Attache	04	June 1983	$26.3	Undetermined.[1]
2. Belize City, Belize	Defense/Army Attache	05	August 1983	23.4	Do.[2]
3. Brasilia, Brazil	Assistant Army Attache	05	June 1983	19.2	Do.[1]
4. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Assistant Air Attache	04	August 1983	19.2	Do.[1]
5. Santiago, Chile	Intelligence Assistant	E7	June 1983	18.7	Do.[1]
6. Bogota, Colombia	Operations Coordinator	W1	April 1983	20.3	Do.[1]
7. Do.	Intelligence Assistant	E7	do	18.2	Do.[1]
8. Do	Defense/Army Attache	06	December 1983	31.2	Do.[1]
9. London, England	Assistant Air Attache	05	May 1983	24.2	Do.[1]
10. Do	Defense Attache	06	June 1983	35.2	Do.[3]
11. Paris, France	Naval Attache	06	August 1983	31.1	Do.[1]
12. Do	Air Attache	06	September 1983	39.3	Do.[1]
13. Do	Assistant Army Attache	05	June 1983	26.9	Do.[1]
14. Do	Assistant Naval Attache	05	August 1983	26.9	Do.[1]
15. Hong Kong	Operations Coordinator	W4	May 1983	38.1	Do.[1]
16. Do	Assistant Naval Liaison Officer	03	July 1983	41.2	Do.[1]

HIGH COST LEASE POSITION—Continued

Location	Occupant	Grade	Estimated date	Estimated annual cost (thousands)	Tenure rights
17. Do	Assistant Army Attache	04	July 1983	41.2	Do.[1]
18. Panama City, Panama	Defense/Army Attache	05	do	32.4	Do.[1]
19. Bangkok, Thailand	Assistant Naval Attache	04	September 1983	19.3	Do.[1]
20. Do	Assistant Army Attache	05	July 1983	19.3	Do.[1]
21. Do	Intelligence Assistant	E8	May 1983	19.3	Do.[1]
22. Montevideo, Uruguay	Army Attache	05	do	29.5	Do.[1]
23. Caracas, Venezuela	Intelligence Assistant	E6	August 1983	21.7	Do.[1]
24. Harare, Zimbabwi	Operations Coordinator	W1	May 1983	19.1	Do.[2]
25. Classified Location	Defense/Naval Attache	06	August 1983	42.3	Do.[2]
26. Do	Army Attache	05	do	36.4	Do.[2]
27. Do	Operations Coordinator	W4	do	25.3	Do.[2]
28. Do	Intelligence Assistant	E7	do	23.2	Do.[2]
Fiscal Year 1984 requirements:					
1. Buenos Aires, Argentina	Army Attache	06	July 1984	$32.1	To be determined.[1]
2. Do	Naval Attache	06	August 1984	32.1	Do.[1]
3. Do	Assistant Army Attache	05	April 1984	27.3	Do.[1]
4. Do	Intelligence Assistant	E8	August 1984	21.5	Do.[1]
5. Do	Intelligence Assistant	E7	June 1984	21.5	Do.[1]
6. Santiago, Chile	Operations Coordinator	W4	July 1984	19.4	Do.[1]
7. Bogota, Colombia	Defense Army Attache	06	do	32.3	Do.[1]
8. Do	Intelligence Assistant	E6	do	19.4	Do.[1]
9. Paris, France	Assistant Army Attache	05	June 1984	27.9	Do.[1]
10. Caracas, Venezuela	Intelligence Assistant	E6	August 1984	22.7	Do.[1]
11. Hong Kong	Intelligence Assistant	E7	April 1984	32.4	Do.[1]
12. Muscat, Oman	Army Attache	06	December 1983	46.1	Do.[3]
13. Do	Intelligence Assistant	E7	do	34.1	Do.[3]
14. Mogadishu, Somalia	Air Attache	05	July 1984	24.3	Do.[3]
15. Do	Intelligence Attache	E7	do	19.7	Do.[3]
16. Do	Intelligence Attache	E7	do	19.7	Do.[3]
17. Algiers, Algeria	Air Attache	05	November 1983	42.4	Do.[3]
18. Paramaribo, Suriname	Defense Army Attache	05	July 1984	21.2	Do.[4]
19. Bangkok, Thailand	Assistant Air Attache	04	October 1983	19.6	Do.[4]
20. Classified Location	Defense/Army Attache	06	January 1984	39.2	Do.[2]
21. Do	Operations Coordinator	W4	do	33.4	Do.[2]
22. Do	Defense/Army Attache	06	June 1984	41.2	Do.[2]
23. Do	Operations Coordinator	W4	do	37.3	Do.[2]
24. Accra, Ghana	Intelligence Assistant	E7	do	17.2	Do.[4]
25. Kathmandu, Nepal	Operations Coordinator	W4	August 1984	18.3	Do.[4]

[1] Conversion of private lease to government lease.
[2] New Defense Attache Office.
[3] Personnel augmentation.
[4] Low-cost to high-cost.

Senator THURMOND. What actions are you taking to prevent the annual escalation of the number of high cost leases? What is the Department of State doing to help you keep the cost and number of these leases to a minimum?

ANSWER. The only viable alternative to high cost government leasing in the long term is the acquisition of government owned quarters through purchase or construction. The fiscal year 1985 State Department program will contain $5 million as the first year of a 4 year program for quarters acquisition. As these quarters become available, the high cost lease requirement will be reduced.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

Senator THURMOND. In a report titled, "U.S. Participation in the NATO Infrastructure Program," GAO recommended modifying the schedule of U.S. payments to the infrastructure program. The GAO digest of the report will be entered in the record at this point. Give us the reasons why DOD is reluctant to change the timing of U.S. payments. Please explain how the system presently works commenting on the savings that could be obtained by instituting GAO's recommendation.

Answer. The following insert for the record is taken from the GAO final report. Also included is the DOD response to the relevant findings and recommendations. The DOD response to the final report maintained that no significant cost savings were apparent and, given that some savings might be possible, these might be offset by follow-on changes made by the allies.

[Report to the Congress of the United States by the Comptroller General, Jan. 28, 1983]

U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE NATO INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

U.S. participation in NATO's infrastructure program is a frequently used method of meeting some of the U.S military construction requirements in Europe. However, unique programing policies and procedures, a large NATO civilian and military bureaucracy, and numerous U.S. organizations responsible for carrying out U.S. participation in the program, all combine to make programing, construction, and funding of infrastructure projects a lengthy, complicated process.

GAO's report answers some of the most frequently asked questions about how NATO carries out the program, how projects are funded and costs shared among the alliance members, and what benefits the United States obtains through its participation.

GAO also identifies how savings could be achieved by changing the current schedule of U.S. payments to the infrastructure program, and recommends that the Department of Defense develop and propose to the Congress a separate funding mechanism for paying for U.S. projects built prior to formal NATO approval and recovering the funds from NATO.

CHAPTER 4.—CHANGES IN THE TIMING OF PAYMENTS FOR NATO INFRASTRUCTURE COULD SAVE THE UNITED STATES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Cost savings could be realized by changing the timing of U.S. payments to the NATO infrastructure program. Our analysis of U.S. payments to the infrastructure program from 1979 to 1981 revealed that by using monthly rather than a quarterly payment schedule, the United States could have saved about $3.9 million. Because the timing of payments can have a direct impact on interest costs on Treasury borrowings, consideration should be given to establishing a payment schedule that minimizes interest expense, while providing for prompt and timely payment of U.S. obligations to NATO.

U.S. PAYMENTS TO NATO—THE PROCESS, PRACTICE, AND POTENTIAL FOR SAVINGS

U.S. contributions to the NATO infrastructure program are paid directly to host nations in response to a quarterly request for payments known as a NATO call. Anounts to be paid by the United States are determined by NATO's international staff based on expenditure forecasts submitted by host nations in semi-annual financial reports. The reports, due each February and August, provide estimates for construction expenses to be incurred by a host nation for a 6-month period. After adjustments by the international staff, the amounts to be paid to each host nation for the quarters are calculated and included in the NATO call. Payments are then made in the currency of the host nation.

Based on information supplied by the NATO/SHAPE Support Group, in calendar years 1979, 1980, and 1981, actual U.S. expenditures to the program were about $87, $149, and $149 million respectively. For calendar years 1982 and 1983, U.S. mission to NATO officials projected that the United States could spend about $192 and $230 million.

The NATO/SHAPE Support Group makes the payments to host nations or NATO agencies as specified in the NATO call. The Support Group receives the NATO call from the U.S. Mission to NATO, records the amounts owed by the United States, and makes payments. Current Treasury requirements provide for U.S. payments to be made in response to the NATO call within 30 days.

Timing of U.S. payments—why 30 days?

NATO has not issued instructions specifying when payments should be made to host countries or to NATO agencies which use infrastructure program contributions. Attempts to obtain agreement for all NATO members on when payments should be made to the progam have not been successful. While nations are urged by NATO authorities to pay "as quickly as possible" in response to a NATO call, we found that payments by NATO member nations vary widely. Information we obtained on the payment schedules of eight NATO members showed that while some nations pay promptly, many others do not.

For the United States, existing Treasury regulations for cash management require that, where no due date is specified, the due date will be considered to be on the 30th day from the receipt of the invoice. In addition, regulations on the use of Government funds to meet obligations with foreign countries and international organizations provide that—

U.S. dollars will be retained in the account of the U.S. Treasury as long as possible to minimize interest costs on the public debt; and

Arrangements requiring U.S. funding will be negotiated to provide for dollar outlays as close to the need for current programs expenditures as possible.

Treasury regulations also prohibit currency speculation because financial risk should not be a part of meeting foreign currency needs for Government overseas operations.

Our recent reports [1] focused on the need to develop well-defined operating procedures to govern U.S. management of payments to NATO's international programs. We noted that some currency speculation in the acquisition of foreign currencies had taken place and that the timing of the payments to NATO had not followed any consistent pattern. As a result of our reporting, agreements were reached among U.S. Mission to NATO, Support Group, and Treasury officials that foreign currency payments would be made for contract and delivery 30 days from the date of the approval of the NATO call, or on a due date specified in writing by the U.S. Mission to NATO. Some allowances were made for payments to be accelerated or delayed for political reasons by the U.S. Mission to NATO. Procedures have since been implemented to eliminate the possibility of currency speculation and to require that the payments be made in 30 days.

Further refinements in current payment procedures could save money

Effective cash management principles require that disbursements of U.S. funds be made as close to the actual due date as possible. Doing this minimizes the amount of interest the United States pays on its borrowings while still meeting its obligation to promptly pay its bills. The timing of U.S. payments to NATO has a direct effect on the amount of interest expense.

The United States is the largest net contributor to the NATO infrastructrue program. For example, the United States pays out more than it receives because it does not often act as a host nation for constructing projects. Since the U.S. payments are for estimated obligations to be incurred by host nations during the quarter, spreading its payments out over the quarter can save money by minimizing the premature disbursement of funds. Although delaying U.S. payments too long into a quarter could have an adverse impact on project implementation, we believe consideration should be given to using a monthly schedule for U.S. payments in response to NATO's quarterly calls. As our analysis on the next page shows, such a schedule of monthly payments would be a more efficient use of U.S. cash resources. It would also provide a regular flow of funds to host nations so that project implementation would not be impaired.

Officials we talked to at the U.S. Mission to NATO and USEUCOM expressed concern that any change in the U.S. payment procedures would be watched closely by other member nations. U.S. officials did not know what the overall impact of such change would be, but they believed some of the financially troubled NATO members could be adversely affected by a change to monthly U.S. payments.

The ultimate benefit of the changed payment schedule is that government public debt borrowings will be delayed, resulting in reduced interest expenses being incurred. At Treasury's suggestion, however, instead of focusing on the reduced borrowings and hence the reduced interest expense, we treated those delayed payments as being retained as part of the Treasury's excess operating cash balances in the Tax and Loan Investment Progrma, which generate interest earnings. We were told by Treasury officials that this program provides the Treasury with a more definitive basis for determining the short-term value of money to the U.S. and costs associated with cash management practices.

Using applicable interest rates supplied by the Treasury Department for the U.S. payment period 1979 to 1981, we calculated the interest that the United States would have earned by comparing our proposed monthly payment system to actual payments made each quarter during that period. Based on our calculations, the payment of quarterly calls cost the United States about $3.9 million in lost income.

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[1] "Government Purchases of Foreign Currencies for Contributiong to NATO" (ID-79-51, Sept. 26, 1979) and "Problems with the U.S. Management of Foreign Currency Transactions for NATO Programs" (ID-82-10, Dec. 16, 1981).

Calendar year	Amount of U.S. payments	Amount of lost income
1979	$86,802,251	$571,963
1980	149,038,600	1,386,345
1981	149,106,114	1,956,718
Total	384,946,965	3,915,026

In commenting on our draft report, Treasury advised that the measurement technique we used is an acceptable indicator of the anticipated savings to be achieved through a revised payment schedule.

The table at appendix I shows the results of our calculations for one payment. It illustrates the methodology we used to compute the interest income which would have been earned by making our payments in three monthly installments—at 30, 60, and 90 days—rather than at 30 days as is the current requirement.

CONCLUSIONS

The ability to increase the availability and utilization of the Government's cash resources is a major objectives to better cash management in Government operations. Our analysis of recent U.S. payments to the infrastructure program revealed that by modifying current payment procedures, larger cash resources would be made available to the U.S. Treasury. As U.S. infrastructure program expenditures are expected to increase in the next few years, adopting a monthly payment schedule, particularly if interest rates remain relatively high, could result in considerable savings to the Treasury.

We were unable to assess the impact of our proposed payment change on NATO's host nations and U.S. officials did not know what reaction other NATO members would have. However, we believe employing a monthly schedule of payments is worthy of consideration because of the potential savings involved for the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense, task the U.S. Mission to NATO to pursue the feasibility with NATO authorities of changing the current schedule of U.S. payments and to prepare a report on its findings. Until NATO adopts more precise payment criteria and unless it can be demonstrated that a monthly schedule of U.S. payments will have an adverse impact on NATO program implementation, we believe a monthly payment schedule should be used. Existing payment procedures should be modified to reflect this change.

AGENCY COMMENTS AND OUR EVALUATION

In responding to our draft, both DOD and the Department of State did not fully agree with our recommendation. DOD agreed that it would be useful for the U.S. Mission to NATO to explore the possibility of changing the U.S. payment schedule to realize the savings in interest. However, both DOD and State suggested that the United States should maintain its present schedule of payments so that no disruption to the present NATO system would occur. State commented that the proposed change would result in political problems as it would require U.S. NATO allies to advance funds due by the United States. DOD noted that while there might be some cash savings by modifying current procedures, it would be likely that this would be done at the expense of disrupting the administration of an already complex system. It could also prompt the allies to modify their procedures, which, in the long run, could run counter to U.S. interests. DOD and State also stated that current U.S. Mission payments in response to NATO calls, on the average, protect U.S. Treasury interests.

The Department of Treasury concurred with our recommendation that the timing of payments should be changed from every quarter to 30-day increments. Treasury advised that such a schedule of payments would, by avoiding premature drawdowns of funds from the Treasury, support the Department's goals and responsibilities for improved Federal cash management.

We recognize that legitimate concerns exist over our recommendation to change the U.S. schedule of payments to the NATO infrastructure program and that is why we have called for a U.S. Mission to NATO report on its findings so that the political and program impacts can be identified, evaluated, and weighed against the potential dollar savings to be achieved by such a change. We continue to support a change to the payment system, however, because:

At present, no agreements have been reached among the NATO members specifying when payments should be made to host countries or to NATO agencies which use infrastructure program contributions;

The payment schedules used by NATO members in responding to NATO calls vary widely;

Payments made to the infrastructure program are advances based on projections of anticipated construction expenses to be incurred for a 6 month period. Some officials have suggested that many of the projections may be overestimated; and

Modification of the existing payment schedule would benefit the U.S. Government by resulting in savings to the Treasury.

We believe that it would be useful for the U.S. Mission to pursue and report on the feasibility of the U.S. modifying its schedule of payments. Unless the NATO members adopt specific payment criteria or the U.S. Mission can demonstrate that such a unilateral change would adversely impact on program implementation and on host nations, we believe a monthly payment schedule should be used.

APPENDIX I

EXAMPLE OF U.S. CALL PAYMENT VERSUS ALTERNATE METHOD

Date of call	Total amount to be paid	Required date of payment	Amount of payment	Balance due	Interest income [1]
Currently required, Jan. 3, 1980	$27,006,144	Feb. 2, 1980	[2] $27,006,144	0	0
Proposed, Jan. 3, 1980	27,006,144	⅓ Feb. 2, 1980	9,002,048	$18,004,096	[3] $225,051
		⅓ Mar. 4, 1980	9,002,048	9,002,048	112,525
		⅓ Apr. 3, 1980	9,002,048	0	0
Total					337,576

[1] Potential earnings on Treasury cash holdings.

[2] For this example, we assume that all payments in the call were made by the United States at 30 days in accordance with current requirements. However, as noted on page 32 of this report, our calculations were made by comparing our proposed monthly system with actual payments during the quarter. Since most of the payments for this call were made after 30 days, the potential interest earnings calculated by GAO were just over $300,000.

[3] To compute the potential interest earnings we used the following formula supplied by the Department of Treasury: Balance due times applicable weekly interest rate divided by 360 days equals daily interest earnings; 18,004,096 times 15 percent divided by 360 equals $7,501; $7,501 times 30 days equals $225,051.

APPENDIX II

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., November 9, 1982.

Mr. FRANK C. CONAHAN,
Director, International Division,
U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONAHAN: This is in response to your letter of September 21, 1982, which transmitted to the Secretary of Defense GAO Draft Report No. ID-83-3", GAO Code No. 463667 (OSD Case No. 6097).

The Department strongly endorses the report's conclusion that U.S. prefinancing of urgent military construction in the NATO Theater is an essential requirement in those instances when the Infrastructure Program cannot respond quickly enough.

Detailed comments are enclosed.

Sincerely,

JAMES N. JULIANA,
Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Manpower, Reserve Affairs & Logistics).

Enclosure.

GAO DRAFT REPORT NO. ID-83-3—"U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE NATO INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM—WHERE WE STAND IN 1982." (OSD CASE NO. (6097)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESPONSE

Finding A: Current Level of United States Prefinanced Projects.—GAO found that as of June 30, 1982, (1) the U.S. Military Service (Army, Navy, and Air Force) had used military construction appropriations to prefinance projects for reimbursement by NATO, totalling about $832.6 million; (2) during this same period the Services had recouped only about 48 perent of the total; and (3) about $250 million will probably never be recouped (approximately 30 percent). (p. 16)[1]

DOD Response.—DOD agrees with the finding however, the following is provided for clarification. The $250 million discussed above represents projects or parts of projects which are not currently eligible for NATO funding and should not be considered in the same light as the prefinancing of eligible projects. Normally, the prefinancing of non-eligible projects is accompanied by a "precautionary" prefinancing statement. This recognizes the fact that the projects are not eligible but are of such a nature that they could become eligible at some future time. By submitting a prefinancing statement and adhering to prescribed NATO procedures the U.S. reserves the right to recoup funds in the future should the projects become eligible. DOD takes the position that our record of recoupment should be measured only against the total of eligible projects prefinanced. Using the statistics on page 30, this totals $582.9 million of which 53.8 percent or $313.7 million has already been recouped. An additional $59.4 million is included in approved slices and should be recouped by the end of fiscal year 1983 which will increase the percentage of recoupment to some 64 percent of the total of eligible projects prefinanced.

Finding B: Congress Critical of DOD's Record of Recoupment.—GAO found that the Congress has been critical of DOD's record of recoupment and as a result, in recent years, has not approved many requests for military construction funds to prefinance projects, creating funding shortfalls. (In connection with this funding, GAO noted that congressional unwillingness to approve funds for prefinancing comes at a time when the infrastructure program does not have enough funds to finance many of NATO's already programed projects.) (pp. 21-22)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees with the above finding while noting that current congressional criticism is directed primarily at the recoupment backlog. While the Department's recoupment record has measurably improved over the past few years, there is still some $210 million which requires programing. Of this total about 50 percent is for aircraft shelters prefinanced during the mid-seventies when airfield physical protection enjoyed a high NATO priority and near term recoupment was probable. Unfortunately, NATO funds became scarce and other operational requirements took priority over sheltering. As a consequence, recoupment of these projects will be delayed at least into the late 1980's. In spite of this backlog there still exists a need for occasional prefinancing in those instance where urgent military needs cannot be funded by NATO.

Finding C: Benefits of Prefinancing.—GAO found there are several reasons why a nation may decide to prefinance a project—the primary one being expediency (because of the lengthy time it takes for NATO to program and fund a project), but also some nations use the prefinancing technique (1) to expedite construction toward the end of cost-sharing period when NATO funding is often limited in hopes that funds will be available at the beginning of the next cost-sharing period or (2) to construct a project that is not currently eligible for infrastructure funding hoping that subsequent negotiations with NATO authorities will result in the project becoming eligible for recoupments. (pp. 16-17)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees with the finding but with the following caveat. The distinction between the prefinancing of eligible and ineligible projects should not become blurred. As mentioned previously, when NATO procedures can be followed, a precautionary prefinancing statement is often submitted for non-eligible projects as a way of protecting U.S. investments in the event the project becomes eligible in the future. The prefinancing of eligible projects is primarily initiated when the timing of urgently-needed construction cannot be satisfied by the more involved NATO process. As noted in the report, prefinancing also becomes required toward the latter years of the five year infrastructure cycle when funds normally become scarce.

Finding D: Drawbacks of Prefinancing.—GAO found there are a number of disadvantages to prefinancing—i.e., because (1) getting a project included in an approved

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[1] GAO NOTE.—Page numbers have been changed to reflect location in this report.

NATO slice and recovering NATO funds can take years, (2) there is always the risk to a nation of non-reimbursement, (3) NATO's construction standards are austere, and completed prefinanced national projects often exceed the established NATO standards (only a part of a project will be authorized for funding), leaving the excess costs to be funded nationally, (4) for the United States prefinancing increases administrative requirements in that a prefinance project must be programed twice, once for military construction from the Congress and once for infrastructure funds from NATO, and (5) when funds are recouped, they do not revert to the Services responsible for recovery, but rather to the U.S. infrastructure account for reprograming, creating a disincentive to the Services. (pp. 16–17)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees in part with some of the report statements but takes exception with subsections (2), (3). Comments follow which address the other areas as well. (1) In the past, much of the delay experienced in obtaining recoupments could be attributed to project selection and their relative priorities. Prefinancing proposals are more selective now and take account of the probability of near term recoupment. Some of the delays are also the result of host nation administration. Some progress is being made here as well. (2) The risk of non-reimbursement occurs only when prefinancing ineligible or parts of ineligible projects. Additionally, this risk can occur when projects are prefinanced before criteria and standards are fully developed and approved. Normally, the U.S. will construct to the draft criteria under review, however, final screening could delete some items already constructed and then only partial recoupment is possible.[2] (3) NATO standards have been established as the minimum required for wartime operations. Most infrastructure facilities are also used in peacetime and often the austere wartime standards are not suitable for continuous day-to-day operations. Almost all NATO nations provide additional national funds (conjunctive funding) to augment the NATO criteria. This is normally required to meet specific nationally-mandated health and safety standards which may not be eligible for NATO funds. (e.g., increased levels of heat and lighting, fire alarm and sprinkler systems). Oftentimes, U.S. prefinancing statements will be submitted to NATO with requests to consider deviations from NATO criteria. There have been a number of instances where, as an exception, NATO funds have been authorized for what would normally have been a national responsibility. (4) Although recouped funds do not revert to the Services, this is not reviewed as a serious disincentive. The Services are keenly aware that Congress monitors recoupment and currently measures prefinancing proposals against satisfactory rates of reimbursement.

Finding E: NATO Prefinancing Procedures Must Be Followed.—GAO found that in order for a prefinanced project to qualify for recoupment, NATO procedures must be specifically adhered to including the submission of a prefinancing statement or a precautionary prefinancing statement (used when a project is not considered eligible for infrastructure funding) and if this is not done, NATO will not fund any part of the project. (p. 17)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees with the finding. These procedures insure that all prefinancing nations will construct to at least minimum NATO standards if they expect eventual reimbursement. It also provides protection for maintaining the integrity of construction and protects the prefinancing nations by guaranteeing eventual full payment (once in an approved program) if all procedures have been followed.

Finding F: No Special Consideration for Prefinanced Projects.—GAO found that obtaining NATO approval for any project is very difficult; it must survive several levels of screening by military authorities and no special consideration is given a project just because it was prefinanced. (p. 18)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees with the finding. All projects—whether prefinanced or not—are subject to the same operational and technical screening by the NATO Military Commanders. This policy preserves the prerogative of the NATO Military to establish priorities and program projects without being influenced by the prefinancing actions of individual nations. It also works to ensure that prefinanced projects will be included in an approved program based solely on their operational priority.

Finding G: Role of U.S. Military Command.—GAO found that the three U.S. Military Commands are primarily responsible for (1) U.S. prefinancing and recoupment actions with each component insuring that NATO procedures are followed so that full and timely recovery of U.S. funds is facilitated and (2) identification of candidate projects by development (for each Service) an annual 5-year construction plan for both the U.S. military construction and NATO infrastructure programs. (p. 28, Draft Report)

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[2] GAO NOTE:—Discussion on point two was dropped from the final report.

DOD Response.—DOD agrees with the finding. The three U.S. component commands in Europe are best qualified to determine individual service priorities in theater. However, HQ USEUCOM does prepare an integrated priority list which, in turn, is used by the various regional NATO military commands in determining overall U.S. construction priorities. Ths has a decided influence on the selection of projects for NATO infrastructure programming—including those which have already been prefinanced.

Finding H: Ability To Look At Project Selection From Both A Theater and NATO Perspective is Lost.—Although tasked to develop theater-wide priority listings (i.e., development of Construction Annex), GAO found the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) has little impact on project selection for prefinancing because proposals are already included in the individual service component's program and thus an opportunity to look at project selecton from both a theater and NATO perspective is lost. (p. 19)

DOD Response.—DOD does not agree with the finding. The Department agrees that USEUCOM is not involved in the initial selection of projects proposed for prefinancing. These are, generally, first reflected in the Service POMS, however, one would expect that the Services have taken account of EUCOM's overall construction priorities, the known priorities of the major NATO Military Commands, and OSD Defense Guidance. The sum of all these influence inclusion of the project in a MILCON budget, insure support during congressional hearings and command a high enough priority to be eventually included in a NATO program (recoupment). In the past, loss of a theater perspective may have been true, however, in recent years with MRA&L assuming overall program management, all perfinancing proposals are reviewed very carefully in OSD during the PPBS cycle. Review is conducted against published EUCOM priorities and the known priorities of the NATO Military Commanders. Annual OSD-conducted POM reviews include EUCOM representation.

Finding I: Potentially Recoupable Prefinanced Amount.—GAO found that the Military Components, with encouragement from USEUCOM, have made fairly good progress in the past several years in recovering funds for projects which NATO has already approved and that USEUCOM has established a goal to eliminate the $59.4 million backlog by the end of fiscal year 1983. (In connection with this finding, GAO noted that because of the low priorities of the prefinanced projects that have not yet been included in an approved NATO slice and the limited infrastructure funds available, it is very unlikely that any of these projects will be programed by NATO until 1985, the beginning of the next cost-sharing period.) (p. 20)

DOD Response.—DOD concurs with the Report finding and considers current recoupment progress extremely good particularly in view of many new and competing priorities and the current scarcity of NATO infrastructure funds. DOD agrees that NATO programing will probably not include any prefinanced projects until fiscal year 1985 although, there remains a possibility that some supplemental NATO funding may be made available for the fiscal year 1984 period.

Finding J: Non-Recoupable Amounts of U.S. Prefinancing.—GAO found that about $249.7 million, or about 30 percent of the total amount prefinanced by the U.S. Military Services is categorized as non-recoupable primarily because (1) U.S. construction exceeded NATO's construction standards (indicating that although DOD guidance directs U.S. prefinanced projects be built in accordance with NATO construction standards, this is not always done) or (2) the project does not fall into one of NATO's 13 approved eligible categories; but also because (3) there is a push to complete a project quickly to meet an urgent military requirement given precedence over NATO standards; (4) changes to NATO's already established standards (ammunition igloos was given as an example), and (5) differences between NATO and the United States on whether a project is NATO-eligible. (pp. 20–21)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees in general with the findings, however, some amplification is required. In the absence of specific information regarding the type of projects which make up this $249 million, only some general remarks can be made.

1. The difference between the prefinancing of NATO eligible projects and the precautionary prefinancing of non-eligible projects must remain clear. In some instances, the U.S. will submit a (precautionary) prefinancing statement for projects or portions of projects which exceed NATO criteria but which are operationally required. NATO builds only to minimum wartime standards which often is not adequate for continuous peacetime operations.

2. Precautionary prefinancing statements are submitted for those projects currently ineligible for NATO funding but which could become eligible at some future

time. This is viewed as a way of preserving the U.S. right to recoup funds in the future, however, this is not considered routine prefinancing.

The total of precautionary prefinancing should not be a part of overall recoupment targets. DOD has pursued a long standing policy of making maximum use of the NATO Infrastructure Program to satisfy our European construction requirements, and, as part of this policy, the Department seeks to expand eligibility where it is beneficial to the U.S. In many instances, it is more economically beneficial to nationally fund specific requirements rather than pay the U.S. 27 percent share of the total for all similar projects throughout NATO. This is particularly true of personnel support facilities.

(3) Pages 20/21 discuss how urgent military requirements sometimes take precedence over NATO standards and lead to less than full recoupment. Historically, the U.S. as well as the other NATO nations have prefinanced against partially developed and unapproved criteria without significant loss of recoupment. The security program noted was, in fact, strongly supported by Congress, however, NATO construction was delayed due to various problems. The U.S. prefinanced in the absence of fully developed criteria, which subsequently did not include many of the constructed items. DOD views this instance as the exception rather than the norm. (4) When prefinancing statements are submitted to the NATO payments and Progress Committee, the NATO major Commander representative is required to make a statement regarding eligibility, deviations from criteria and standards, and the probability of programing in any future slice. The example on page 33 concerns facilities at a U.S. controlled training range in Europe. It is not available to other NATO nations and therefore not eligible for common funding.

Finding K: Congressional Concerns Regarding Prefinancing.—GAO found that for years the Congress has been concerned about the amount of prefinancing done by the United States, resulting in the imposition of strict limitations on prefinancing in the fiscal year 1979 military construction appropriation resulting in the U.S. share of prefinancing dropping sharply over the last 4 years. (p. 21)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees with the finding. Of the three restrictions listed on page 34, it is the requirement for a repayment schedule tht serves to virtually eliminate prefinancing for the future.

Finding L: Outlook For Future NATO Funding.—GAO found that responsible U.S. officials believe there is currently a genuine crisis in the infrastructure program as a result of funding shortfalls, adversely impacting (1) U.S. Long-Term Defense Program measures, (2) force planning, and (3) the reinforcement of NATO and although the United States has lobbied for a higher ceiling on the current slice group and continues this effort, not much progress has been made or is likely, (implied) because the capacity of the program is limited by the actions of all member nations acting in concert. (p. 22)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees. For the current NATO five year funding period, nations could reach agreement on a fund ceiling which met only 50 percent of the military commanders' identified requirement. Inflation has also taken its toll leaving little or no funding for the latter part of the period. Past efforts to increase the infrastructure fund ceiling have not been successful due to the short term inability of a few nations (Germany in particular) to obligate additional monies. Additional initiatives are now underway to surface this issue during the December 1982 NATO Ministerial meetings and to reach a positive decision. Most NATO nations favor an increase but Germany has been delaying consideration citing national economic problems.

Finding M: U.S. Military Commanders in Europe In a Dilemma.—GAO found that U.S. military commanders in Europe find themselves in a dilemma—on one hand charges with responsibilities to increase conventional warfare capability and on the other hand, they are not always able to get infrastructure funding for their NATO-eligible projects required to accomplish their missions, nor is the Congress willing to prefinance those projects. (p. 22)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees. Military requirements in the NATO Theater historically exceed the level of available funding. Consequently, the major NATO military commanders are forced to establish a system of priorities which will produce the best mix of infrastructure and equipment procurement within a finite fund ceiling. Oftentimes, many U.S. projects, even those in direct support of assigned forces, do not generate the priority (relative to all other requirements) needed for inclusion in an annual program. During periods of scarce funds, even higher priority projects cannot be programed and it is at precisely these times that prefinancing is essential if U.S. urgent operational requirements are to be met.

Finding N: Instituting Recoupments "Rolling Fund."—Although in the fiscal year 1981 budget hearing it was suggested to Congress that they might want to reconsider use of prefinancing by instituting a recoupments "rolling fund" which would require the creation of a separate funding account (outside the current Services military construction appropriation). GAO found DOD had not pursued this suggestion. (p. 23)

DOD Response.—DOD concurs. In view of congressional opposition to prefinancing in general, and, more specifically their concerns regarding the large recoupment backlog, it did not appear to be a propitious time to initiate a request for a separate fund solely for prefinancing.

Finding O: "Rolling Fund" Would Address Disincentive in Present Prefinancing and Recoupment Process.—GAO found that the establishment of a "rolling fund" (where the recouped amounts would be returned to the account for Service use and the ability to prefinance future projects would be contingent on Service recoupment performance) would address what many officials believe is a disincentive in the persent prefinancing and recoupment process—i.e., that the funds are returned to the infrastructure account rather than to the Services. (p. 23)

DOD Response.—DOD concurs in part with the finding. In the formulation of annual budgets (MILCON) the Services are constrained by fiscal limits established by the Department. Any prefinancing proposal provide the Service with the required facility, however, it represents construction which should have been funded by NATO (if adequate funds had existed). Funds eventually recouped should, in theory, be returned to the Services for the programming of national MILCON which was deferred in favor of prefinancing. The policy of using recoupments for the U.S. NATO contribution coupled with recent Congressional restrictions has effectively stopped almost all prefinancing proposals. The creation of a "rolling fund" would provide a source of funds quite apart from Service MILCON budgets but its existence would be dependent on recoupment rates. Under these circumstances the plan might be an incentive to better recoupment performance, although the recoupment rate has significantly improved. Based on recent performance, DOD is not convinced that the Services require an incentive to recoup, rather, what is required is the capability to prefinance urgent military requirements in a timely fashion under those circumstances where the NATO program is not sufficiently responsive or short of funds. A "rolling fund" could provide a continuous source of funds for that purpose.

Conclusion 1.—In light of the severe NATO infrastructure funding shortfalls, the U.S. Military Services may see the need for—and the Congress may want to consider—approving prefinancing requests for some urgently needed projects. (p. 16)

DOD Response.—DOD concurs. This is considered the most significant conclusion of the report—the recognition that selective prefinancing is required to meet urgent U.S. military construction requirements under certain conditions—when timing is critical and or the NATO program is critically short of funds.

Conclusion 2.—Recoupment statistics indicate that in the past not enough attention has been devoted by the component commands to adhering to the NATO standards. (p. 20)

DOD Response.—DOD does not agree. The statistics provided on page 32 do not support this conclusion. As stated earlier in this response, the $247.7 million of "non-recoupable" prefinancing represents the prefinancing (assumed most precautionary) of construction which was not eligible for NATO funds. The report does not clarify the fact that this is required construction which is to be funded nationally. However, under certain circumstances the Services submit prefinancing statements to (1) attempt to obtain NATO funding for above-criteria items on a case-by-case basis, (2) protect our investment by submitting a precautionary statement on those projects which could become eligible at some future time.

Conclusion 3.—An impasse has been reached in Europe between U.S. Military commanders in Europe accomplishing their mission and the NATO infrastructure funding shortfall, further complicated by the unwillingness of Congress to authorize prefinancing.[3]

DOD Response.—DOD concurs. This situation strengthens the case for selective prefinancing and recognition by the Congress of its utility in meeting urgent U.S. requirements.

Conclusion 4.—U.S. prefinancing and recoupment record could be improved by creation of a separate funding mechanism for prefinancing. (p. 23)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees—the primary objective is to allow controlled prefinancing which, in turn, will result in improved rates of recoupment.

Conclusion 5.—U.S. prefinancing and recoupment record could be further improved by expanding USEUCOM's role in the selection of projects to be prefinanced. (p. 23)

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[3] GAO NOTE.—Selection dropped from final report.

DOD Response.—Concur. The Unified Command's primary role in the NATO theater is to determine overall U.S. requirements and integrated priorities access Services Lines. Overall management of any prefinancing/recoupment mechanism would be retained at the OSD level.

Conclusion 6.—Since USEUCOM provides theater-wide management over 11 U.S. prefinancing and recoupment efforts, it may be in the best position to manage a "rolling fund" and at the same time provide USEUCOM with a new role in reviewing and components.[4]

DOD Response.—DOD does not concur. While USEUCOM would indeed play a major role in the establishment of priorities and selection of projects, overall management responsibilities would have to be at the OSD level (OASD, MRA&L) in accordance with current SECDEF direction. The creation of a rolling fund could not be limited to just the European Theater but must include all NATO areas (e.g., Iceland and the Atlantic Command) where the prefinancing of facilities may be necessary.

Recommendations to the Secretary of Defense (related to findings A through O).—Based on findings A through O (and the related conclusions), GAO recommended to the Secretary of Defense that . . .

Recommendation 1.—Before requesting any additional prefinancing for NATO-eligible construction projects, DOD develop a system like the "rolling fund," designed to provide greate incentive to the Military Services to recoup funds from NATO. (p. 26)

DOD Response.—DOD does not concur. The initiation of a prefinancing proposal is properly dictated by military need. On occasion U.S. prefinancing is necessary because NATO can not respond quickly enough. Availability of funds for prefinancing should not be tied to recoupment.

Recommendaton 2.—USEUCOM be given greater participation in the selection of projects for prefinancing. (p. 26)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees. USEUCOM has recently become deeply involved in reviewing Service prefinancing proposals.

Recommendation to the Congress (related to findings A through O).—Based on findings A through O (and the related conclusions), GAO recommended to the Congress that . . .

Recommendation 3.—Because prefinancing of some urgently needed facilities may be in the U.S. national interest, this alternative will need to be reconsidered but before debating prefinancing decisions, require that DOD improve its recoupment record by developing and adopting a system like the "rolling fund." (GAO noted such a new system may require changes to existing legislation.) (p. 26)

DOD Response. DOD agrees, however, the opportunity to approach Congress, as required, with urgent prefinancing proposals should not be deferred pending the development of any new system.

Finding P: Changes in Timing of Payments for NATO Infrastructure Could Save U.S. Million.—Because the timing of payments has a direct impact on the amount of interest earned on short-term cash holding held by the Department of Treasury, GAO found significant cost-savings could be realized by changing the timing of the U.S. payments to, the NATO infrastructure program from the current quarterly to monhtly. (Note: In connection with this finding GAO noted that for 1979 and 1981, had a monthly payment procedure been in effect, the United States could have saved $3.9 million.) (p. 28)

DOD Response.—In the absence of statistical data, DOD cannot comment on the stated finding. However, in response to the above, the U.S. Mission to NATO believed changing the timing of payments to be ill-advised. As stated by the Mission, the reason for quarterly payments in advance is to provide NATO funds to host nations so that they do not have to advance national funds to accomplish a NATO Task. Thus, if NATO made monthly payments as GOA proposes, first quarter payments should be in the hands of the host nations on the first days of each month to cover payments due to contractors in those periods. NATO has found that delays in approval of quarterly pay sheets, and in the making of national paymnents, preclude the use of less than quarterly paysheets if, indeed, host nations are to disburse NATO funds rather than making treasury advances to cover NATO bills. The Mission also notes that if monthly payments were found to be inadequate to cover the actual costs of a quarter, nations would be inspired to "over estimate" expenses in order to ensure availability of adequate funds. The U.S. Mission also comments that there appears to be no economic advantage. Within cash-flow considerations (shortfalls balancing overcontributions), the payments should be made to host countries at the midpoint of each quarter. NATO procedures require a lengthy screening of the first and third quarterly payments leading to approval usually at the end of Janaury and July, respectively. When U.S. payments are made 30 days later, they come some 60 days into the quarter or 15 days late. Second and fourth payments should be approved automatically on the first day of the quarter with U.S. payments 30 days later, about 15 days early. Thus the average of payments would seem to protect U.S. Treasury interests.

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[4] GAO NOTE.—Discussion added on page 24 of this report.

Finding Q: Quarterly Payments Not Required.—GAO found (1) that NATO has not issued instructions specifying when payments should be made, (2) that attempts to obtain agreement from all NATO members on when payments should be made have not been successful, (3) while nations are urged to pay as quickly as possible, payments by NATO member nations vary widely, and (4) current quarterly payments are based on U.S. Treasury rules, not NATO requirements. (p. 29)

DOD Response.—DOD concurs. To the best of our knowledge, the findings are factually correct and require no additional comment.

Finding R: Further Refinements in Current Payment Procedures Could Save Money.—In response to prior GAO audits, procedures have been implemented in foreign currency transactions to eliminate the possiblity of currency speculation and to require that payments be made in 30 days, but GAO found that inasmuch as effective cash management principles require that disbursements of U.S. funds to the infrastructure program be made as close to the actual due date as possible, spreading U.S. payments out over the quarter would save money by minimizing the premature disbursement of funds. (In connection with this finding, GAO noted that some officials at the U.S. Mission to NATO and USEUCOM expressed concern that (1) any change in the U.S. payment procedures would be watched closely by other member nations and (2) they did not know what the overall impact of such a change would be, but believed some of the financially troubled NATO members could be adversely affected by a change to monthly U.S. payments.) (p. 30)

DOD Response.—DOD notes the finding. DOD agrees with the concerns expressed by the U.S. Mission and USEUCOM.

General Conclusions (Related to findings P, Q and R.—Based on findings P, Q and R, GAO concluded that . . .

Conclusion 7.—The ability to increase the availability and utilization on the government's cash resources is a major objective of better cash management in government operations and this could be accomplished through modification of current U.S. payment procedures to the infrastructure program, resulting in larger cash resources being made available to the U.S. Treasury.

DOD Response.—Based on statistics provided at a preliminary meeting with GAO representatives, DOD notes that there might be some cash savings by modifying current procedures, it is likely this would be done at the expense of disrupting the administration of an already complex system and could prompt the Allies to modify their procedures which, in the long run could run counter to U.S. interests.

Conclusion 8.—As U.S. infrastructure program expenditures are expected to increase in the next few years, adopting a monthly payment schedule, particularly while interest rates remain high, could result in considerable savings to the Treasury.

DOD Response.—DOD agrees that program expenditures are expected to increase, however, current interest rates are on the decline and are anticipated to decline further. DOD notes there exists some differences between the cost saving calculations of the U.S. Mission and GAO.

Conclusion 9.—Although it was not possible to assess the impact of the proposed monthly payment change on NATO's host nations and U.S. officials did not know what reaction other NATO members would have, employing a monthly schedule of payments is worth considering because of the potential savings for the United States. (p. 31)

DOD Response.—DOD agrees that allied reaction would be difficult to assess at this time, however, the following comments deserve consideration. The system of quarterly paysheets and advance payments is the product of a consensus among the participating fourteen nations and, one assumes, represents the most equitable solution to the problem of payments. The primary objective of the procedures is to advance host nations funds with which construction costs (to contractors) can be paid without requiring those nations to use national funds. Shifting to a monthly payment schedule could be interpreted as a deviation from the primary objective and could prompt other nations to switch to individual disbursement schedules which provide maximum economic benefit to them. The end result could be a completely unmanageable system. The U.S. participation in the NATO program requires a certain degree of compromise in working with 13 other nations to arrive at procedures which are the most equitable to all.

Recommendation to the Secretaries of State and Defense (Related to findings P, Q and R).—Based on Findings P, Q and R (and the related conclusions), GAO recommended that the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense . . .

Recommendation 4.—Task the U.S. Mission of NATO to pursue the feasibility with NATO authorities of changing the current payment schedule of U.S. payments. (In connection with this recommendation, GAO emphasized that until NATO adopts more precise payment criteria and unless it can be demonstrated that a monthly schedule of U.S. payments will have an adverse impact on NATO program implementation, a monthly payment schedule should be used and existing payment procedures modified to reflect this change.) (p. 31)

DOD Response.—DOD does not fully agree. The U.S. should maintain its present schedule of payments as originally agreed in order that no disruption to the current system should occur. DOD agrees that it would be useful for the U.S. Mission to explore the possibility of changing our payment schedule to realize the savings in interest.

Senator THURMOND. The same report also recommended that DOD develop a rolling fund system to provide a greater incentive to the military services to recover maximum funding from NATO. Please provide for the record DOD's intentions regarding this recommendation.

ANSWER. In its response to the GAO final report, DOD maintained that, based on recent recoupment rates, the services did not require a rolling plan as an incentive. Rather, what is required is the recognition that prefinancing is required at times to meet urgent military requirements. Requests should not be constrained by artificial limits on funding.

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. In the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Conference Report, DOD was directed to select a standard design for permanent party barracks (other than trainee barracks).

What is the status of the standardization?

ANSWER. A standard design has been developed in conjunction with the three Services. The design is now being submitted to Congressional Committees as required by Section 2856 of Public Law 97-214.

Senator THURMOND. What are the size of rooms according to the standards adopted?

ANSWER. The design is based on a 564 square feet module which contains two living rooms and connecting bathroom. Each living room contains 180 square feet of net living area.

Senator THURMOND. Were fiscal year 1984 projects examined to see if the new standards could be applied?

ANSWER. The fiscal year 1984 projects are well advanced in design. It would not be practical to use the new standard for these projects. The new standard will be used for fiscal year 1985 projects.

Senator THURMOND. Provide additional comments regarding the standardization.

ANSWER. The standard design will provide equal treatment for personnel in all Services, increase individual privacy, and provide more living space. The design was discussed in detail with Mr. Martinez, Professional Staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 29, 1983. A copy of our memorandum to the Services establishing the new design was forwarded to this Committee on April 8. An additional copy is attached.

[From Lawrence J. Korb, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C., Apr. 1, 1983]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS ON DESIGN OF UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING

This memorandum establishes the standard design criteria for future housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel with the exception of trainee barracks. It complies with the direction of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives in their reports Nos. 97-612 and 97-474 accompanying the Military Construction Codification Act of 1982 and the Report of the Committee of Conference, No. 97-880 accompanying the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1983.

Housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel will be based on a standard module comprising two sleeping rooms and a connecting bath. The module will contain approximately 564 square feet of gross area, and will be approximately square in plan. Gross area will be measured from the centerlines of all enclosing interior walls and to the outside face of exterior walls. Interior corridors may not exceed five feet in width unless wider corridors are required to meet fire and safety criteria. Design should be carefully developed to produce approximately 180 square feet of net living area per sleeping room, including space for wardrobes. Enlisted members will be assigned to this module as follows: two persons in the grades of E1-E4 per sleeping room, four per module; one person in grades E5-E6 per sleeping room, two per module; and one person in grades E7-E9 per two sleeping rooms, one per module.

Precise areas and dimensions are not being specified since it is recognized that local design conditions, materials and practices will differ. Thus, the benefits of standardization may be obtained in addition to the economies available through adaptation to local conditions.

Use of this standard design will provide equitable treatment for all personnel regardless of Service and has the added advantage of providing more space for all grades than was previously provided. Careful design of the module should provide approximately 90 net square feet of living space for grades E1-E4. Approximately 180 net square feet will be provided for grades E5-E6 versus the 135 square feet previously provided and grades E7-E9 would receive approximately 360 net square feet versus the previous 270.

All future design for unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, except trainee barracks, will incorporate this standard module. However, existing housing will not be considered inadequate or programmed for upgrade simply because it does not resemble the new standard module or afford as much space per person.

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR PEACEKEEPER

Senator **THURMOND**. On January 19, 1983, the Department of the Air Force notified this committee that it intended to award contracts for the design of a proposed Peacekeeper military construction program. The same notification was sent to the Appropriations Committees. On February 2, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction did not approve the obligation of any planning and design funds for the system. Those letters will be entered into the record at this time.

(See letters, p. 209.)

Give us the current status of the Peacekeeper missile system program.

How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for projects in support of the Peacekeeper missile system?

Why should we approve any funds for this system until the controversy over its basing is settled?

ANSWER. The President's Commission on Strategic Forces has been meeting for nearly 3 months and has just submitted it's report to the President. The President is expected to make his recommendation to the Congress in the near future.

In the meantime, facility design is at a standstill pending resolution of the basing mode issue and specific approval of the Congress to begin design.

Our original fiscal year 1984 budget request contained $449 million for Peacekeeper including construction, Defense Access Roads, Military Family Housing and Planning and Design. If the President accepts the commission's recommendation to replace 100 Minuteman Missiles with Peacekeeper, our revised fiscal year 1984 MCP contains $72 million for construction and Defense Access roads. Because available prior year planning and design funds are sufficient, additional fiscal year 1984 planning and design funds are not required.

That controversy should be resolved to support a fiscal year 1984 authorization. Fiscal year 1984 funds are required to insure a Peacekeeper IOC of 1986.

SPACE SHUTTLE

Senator **THURMOND**. How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for projects associated with the space shuttle?

ANSWER. $49.2 million.

Senator **THURMOND**. What are the projects?

ANSWER.

Location and description	*Millions*
Vandenberg AFB—STS-External tank area icing protection	$6.6
Vandenberg AFB—STS-Security modifications	14.0
Vandenberg AFB—STS-Hazardous material management facility	21.9
Johnson Space Center—STS-Security modifications	0.7
Eastern Launch Site—STS-Security modifications	6.0
Total	49.2

Senator THURMOND. Give us a historical summary of the program emphasizing cost and critical dates explaining their importance to execution of the program.

ANSWER. The Space Task Group, established by the President in 1969, recommended a Space Transportation System be developed to provide a more flexible and effective access to space at a lower cost than expendable launch vehicles. In January 1972, the President authorized NASA to proceed with the development of a reusable Space Shuttle to transport payloads to and from space. The DOD was invited to participate and directed to acquire and operate STS launch and landing facilities at Vandenberg AFB, CA.

In 1976, the Air Force began the necessary engineering design activities for the Vandenberg STS launch and landing facilities and have continuously updated them to reflect the operational experience gained from shuttle flights at Kennedy Space Center. In the fiscal year 1979 MCP, the Air Force requested $145.6 million to support the initial phase of a two-year, $252.6 million STS construction program for a December 1982 IOC.

In early 1978, the STS IOC was slipped to June 1983 with no significant effect on the MCP. In early 1979, the IOC was again slipped, this time to December 1983, to reflect an additional number of launches, and schedule changes. Additionally, thrust augmentation became a requirement. These requirements expanded the MCP to a 5-year, $447.6 million program.

The current October 1985 IOC was established in mid 1981 as a result of a Secretary of the Air Force Review of the STS program: manpower buildup for the operational phase of the Vandenberg facilities was lagging and NASA was directing significant facility changes as a result of their RDT&E program. This further expanded the MCP to the current eight-year, $628 million program.

Over the past 5 years, $485 million have been provided through appropriations ($380 million) and five reprogramings ($105 million) for facility projects at Vandenberg AFB, Port Hueneme, Johnson Space Center, Goddard Space Flight Center. Construction of these projects is approximately 85 percent complete. Our fiscal year 1984 request will complete essential construction requirements needed for an October 1985 initial operational capability of up to five launches per year. Some additional construction will be required over the next two years to insure the capability to support the launch rate of five per year and accomplish performance modifications identified by NASA.

Senator THURMOND. Several cost variations have occurred in projects associated with the STS. Give us a list of projects that have had cost variations. Include project and amounts.

ANSWER.

Project title (dollars in millions)

STS Launch Complex, PA—$104.7, fiscal year 1979 MCP.
Cost variation/reprograming—$82.4, approved fiscal year 1982.
Cost variation/reprograming—$17.4, approved fiscal year 1984.
STS Orbiter Processing Facility, PA—$43.0, fiscal year 1980 MCP.
Reprograming—$5.2, approved fiscal year 1981.
Reprograming—$4.4, approved fiscal year 1982.
(Cost variation not required.)
STS Solid Rocket Booster Disassembly Facility, PA—$16.7, fiscal year 1981 MCP.
Reprograming—$17.6, approved fiscal year 1982.
(This action restored funds that had been used as a source for the launch complex fiscal year 1982 cost variation.)
STS facility modifications, PA—$12.65, fiscal year 1983 MCP.
Cost variation/reprograming—$11.75, in committee.

Senator THURMOND. What oversight responsibilities does DOD have to insure minimizing cost variations in this program?

ANSWER. DOD oversight of the STS program occurs at several levels.

Daily surveillance on site.—The Shuttle Activation Task Force (SATAF) was created by Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) to provide daily construction oversight and to coordinate the planning, design and construction effort with the site activation effort leading to an initial launch in October 1985.

Monthly Construction/Site Activation Review.—A General Officer Steering Committee has been established by AFSC to provide guidance to the SATAF. The committee is comprised of the Air Force general officer in charge of STS operations, the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) general officer commanding the Corps Division responsible for design and construction of the STS facilities, the executive level managers of the SATAF and the COE on-site construction office. The Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering and Services, HQ AFSC meets monthly at Vandenberg AFB with the General Officer Steering Committee, the SATAF and the Corps Resident Engineer to monitor progress.

Quarterly Progress Review.—Each quarter the Director, Engineering and Services, HQ USAF together with the Director, Engineering and Construction, Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), USA travel to Vandenberg to attend a General Officer Steering Committee meeting.

Secretary's Program Review.—Each quarter, the STS Program Manager briefs the Commander, AFSC, the Air Force Council and the Secretary of the Air Force on the status of the entire STS program. This briefing covers the status of funds from all appropriations as well as the progress of construction, site activation and equipment procurement.

OVERSEAS SENIOR GRADE HOUSING

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year the committees agreed that the Services should develop a comprehensive plan for providing secure housing in the most cost effective manner for all general officers and civilians of comparable grade assigned overseas. What is the status of this plan? How are the Services now providing secure housing for senior grade officials?

Answer. The Army, Air Force and Navy have developed comprehensive plans for providing secure housing in a cost effective manner for all general and flag officers and civilians of comparable grades assigned overseas. The Army has made modifications to government leased and owned quarters. The Army's fiscal year 1984 family housing budget contains a request to replace two leased units which are marginally secure with new units to be constructed on government controlled property to provide more secure housing for two high ranking officials in Vicenza, Italy. The Air Force plan set priorities on accomplishment with the highest priority quarters having already been modified. Additional quarters will be modified as Operations and Maintenance funds are programmed. The Navy is making physical improvements to four residences in Europe, with additional requirements identified for future funding. The security of residences of certain senior officers in countries outside Europe has also been upgraded.

CONSTRUCTION IN SUPPORT OF THE RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year this committee expressed support for the requirement for the earliest expedient construction of facilities to enable the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to react quickly to emergencies in Southwest Asia. Give us a progress report of the overall construction effort during the past year. Also give us a summary of the proposed construction in support of the RDF for fiscal year 1984. Include in your summary the country and amount totals.

Answer. The following table outlines: (1) the overall construction program for Southwest Asia and indicates progress in advertising, awarding and completion of construction by program year, and (2) the fiscal year 1984 Southwest Asia program.

CONSTRUCTION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN/PERSIAN GULF

[In fiscal years and millions of dollars]

Location	Funding	Contract advertised	Contract award	Percent complete	Estimated completion
1981					
Oman:					
Khasab	$5.0	April 1981	July 1981	100	May 1982.
Masirah	4.0	December 1980	February 1981	100	December 1981.
Do	76.5	June 1981	September 1981	60	September 1983.
Diego Garcia	13.0	October 1980	January 1981	85	April 1983.
Do	119.0	November 1980	July 1981	27	February 1984.

CONSTRUCTION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN/PERSIAN GULF—Continued

[In fiscal years and millions of dollars]

Location	Funding	Contract advertised	Contract award	Percent complete	Estimated completion
Kenya	19.1	June 1981	September 1981	90	December 1983.
Somalia	.4	September 1981	October 1981	75	September 1983.
Portugal [2]	20.0				
1982					
Oman:					
Masirah	33.3	June 1981	Febraury 1982	29	September 1983.
Seeb	43.1	July 1982	September 1982	0	September 1984.
Thumrait	2.1	October 1982	December 1982	22	May 1983.
Diego Garcia	237.7	November 1980	July 1981	27	September 1984.
Kenya	30.5	June 1981	February 1982	90	December 1983.
Somalia	24.0	August 1982	April 1983[1]	0	Febraury 1985.
Portugal [2]	46.6				
1983					
Oman:					
Masirah	15.5	November 1982	February 1983	0	February 1985.
Seeb	8.0	([4])			
Thumrait	36.8	November 1982	February 1983	0	Do.
Diego Garcia	57.8	November 1980	May 1983 [1]	0	
Kenya	8.3	January 1983	March 1983 [1]	0	
Somalia	30.0	August 1982	April 1983 [1]	0	
Egypt [3]	91.0	March 1983 [1]	June 1983 [1]	0	

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[1] Estimated date of contract award or inclusion in CPAF contract.

[2] $34.0 million of $66.6 million on hold pending agreement with Portugal on use to support SWA contingencies. Contract information on remaining $32.6 million currently being developed.

[3] Fiscal year 1983 Appropriations Conference Committee language requests additional information/action prior to obligation of funds.

[4] Awaiting Omani approval of bidders list.

Fiscal year 1984 Southwest Asia program request

Country	*Millions*
Oman	$39.6
Diego Garcia	92.2
Egypt	96.4
Morocco	28.0
Total	256.2

Senator THURMOND. Are you satisfied with the Services' efforts toward this program?

ANSWER. Yes. The Services' efforts are in line with DOD guidance.

DEFENSE FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $9.2M for construction of a General Instructional Facility at the Presidio of Monterey, California. Justification for the project includes an implication that the new facility is needed to house an alternate training site at Lackland AFB, Texas which is presently in use to satisfy training requirements. Please provide for the record the following:

What training requirements are presently performed at Lackland AFB.

ANSWER. In 1980 the Commandant of the DLIFLC identified the requirement for additional space to accommodate a rapidly increasing foreign language training load which exceeded the capacity of the Presidio of Monterey. Although construction at the Presidio was planned, it was realized that this could not be completed in time. The English Language Center at Lackland AFB identified temporarily unused spaces which readily lent themselves to foreign language instruction. To limit overhead, the training was limited to one language (Russian, basic) for one Service (Air Force); however, Army students now also attend the Lackland school.

Senator THURMOND. Number of personnel now assigned to Lackland to satisfy the requirement?

ANSWER. Civilian—75. Military—13.

Senator **Thurmond**. Number of students attending training at Lackland AFB?

Answer. Range 375–450. Average 400.

Senator **Thurmond**. Estimate of funds now being spent at Lackland AFB to satisfy the requirement?

Answer. Approximately $2.5 million in fiscal 1983.

Senator **Thurmond**. Description of facilities used at Lackland AFB.

Answer. Academic facilities:

2 classroom buildings containing 56 classrooms total.

1 admin/classroom building containing 3 large classrooms and housing the administrative support for the program, i.e., Assistant Commandant's staff and Department staff.

These buildings are I-type dormitories constructed during the Korean war era and were converted to academic facilities to meet classroom requirements. They are poorly configured for this purpose and do not meet energy efficiency standards.

Lab facilities: 240 lab positions each classroom contains only 30 positions which causes inefficient use of instructor personnel. The equipment contained in each lab is antiquated, 10 to 15 years old; and causes maintenance problems during the high temperature months.

Dormitories: 9 dormitories—56 capacity per dorm; 504 total beds (currently estimated in use, 325 beds).

I-type dormitories constructed during Korean war era. Facilities do not meet current housing space criteria and have generally outlived their beneficial life expectancy.

Senator **Thurmond**. When was the requirement transferred from the Presidio to Lackland and reasons for the transfer?

Answer. November 1980. The use of Lackland was not considered a transfer per se; it was a move to aleviate temporary overcrowding (especially of student barracks space). As explained above, student load increases occurred at a faster rate than facilities expansion.

Senator **Thurmond**. What would your position be if this project is authorized with the proviso that the Lackland mission not be transferred to the presidio of Monterey?

Answer. The total consolidation of Defense foreign language training has been a DOD objective since 1973 when all assets were concentrated at the Presdio of Monterey. Rapid Expansion student requirements caused the use of temporary facility (i.e., Lackland AFB) in 1982, and as stated above, these quarters are not considered adequate permanent construction. Consolidation of all language facilities at the Presidio of Monterey is consistent with the Department's objective of establishing the DLI as a key national resource for not only foreign language training, but also much needed curriculum and test developments, and research in unique instructional technology. To divide this enterprise would limit the opportunity for effective interchange between instructional staff, student test groups, and training developers. Likewise, decentralization understandably requires undersiable increases in funds, personnel, and operational and support overhead.

Senator **Thurmond**. Can you properly utilize the new facility without transferring the Lackland mission?

Answer. Completion of the fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 construction program will enable the DLI to discontinue all satellite operations and meet the DOD objective of reconsolidating training operations at the Presidio of Monterey.

PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS

Senator **Thurmond**. On April 18, 1983, GAO issued a report titled "Improved Energy Management in the Facility Design Process Should Reduce Operating Costs for DOD" (GAO/PLRD-83-46.) This report will be entered in the record at this time. The report stated that the energy management used by the Department of Defense in the design process do not insure that the most economical, energy efficient, new buildings are built for military use. What actions do you expect to take as a result of GAO's recommendations?

Answer. We concurred with the report. We are incorporating the suggestions of the report in our design and construction criteria.

Senator **Thurmond**. What assurances do we have that the projects requested in the fiscal year 1984 request have been properly designed so as to obtain the maximum in energy savings?

Answer. The Service designers are aware of the goal to reduce all new building energy use by 45 percent. The Services have stated that they are meeting this goal.

In addition, all new construction projects are evaluated for the application of alternate, nonconventional energy systems.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Senator **THURMOND**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes a project for Alaska's Defense Fuel Support Point at Adak. Please provide for the record a more detailed justification for this project. In particular, explain the evolution of the requirement and the present form in which this requirement is being satisfied.

ANSWER. The request for additional storage at Adak is to satisfy existing prepositioned war reserve materiel requirements. Adak is strategically important to the United States, particularly in a general war with the Soviet Union, because of (1) its location in close proximity to the Soviet Union and at midpoint along the vital sea lines of communication between Asia and the North American continent and, (2) its key defense facilities [deleted].

Bulk petroleum is not available in sufficient quantity in the Aleutians to support the [deleted] forces.

The requirement has existed at least since 1976 (earlier records are no longer available). Because of the absense of sufficient tankage on Adak, other stocks have been prepositioned in West Coast Defense Fuel Support Points primarily in Puget Sound. Even if we were to presume immediate availability of a tanker, these malpositioned stocks are still 7–8 steaming days away from Adak.

Senator **THURMOND**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $42.1 million for a fuel pier at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Long Beach, California. What reasons are given by the Los Angeles Harbor Department for not renewing the present lease? Please provide present lease cost figures and a summary of the analysis for this project. Also provide a copy of the City's notification to DLA that they do not intend to review the lease.

ANSWER. The existing pier is located in a basin now dedicated for use as the primary small boat facility of the Los Angeles Harbor. It is already surrounded and severely encroached upon by small boat marinas, and more are under construction. The city master plan provides for development of a luxury hotel and facilities for historic vessel mooring. The industrial character of the fuel operation is at odds with these development plans, and the city is adamant about terminating the lease. The current lease cost is fairly low at $110,000 per year, plus wharfage and dockage based on amount of product handled which for 1982 amounted to a total charge of $342,334. This is for two docking spaces only. The timber pier originally constructed in 1912 is severely deteriorated and in need of total reconstruction. Whole sections are currently closed to traffic. There was no formal economic analysis because of the lack of viable alternatives. The Long Beach location of the new pier will also provide substantially improved service to the Navy. A copy of the Los Angeles Harbor Authority position is provided for the record.

MARCH 6, 1981.

U.S. NAVY, WESTERN DIVISION,
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND,
San Bruno, Calif.
Attention: Commanding Officer.
Subject: Navy Fuel Dock, Berths 37–40—City of Los Angeles Harbor Department, Permit No. 226, Order No. 4254.

GENTLEMEN: This office has been recently contacted regarding the possibility of granting the Navy a month-to-month holdover for the use of the fuel dock located in the Outer Harbor, San Pedro, when the Permit expires on June 30, 1985.

As you may be aware, the Harbor Department has extensive plans for the development of the West Channel area for recreational purposes. It is primarily because of this development that you have been notified that Permit No. 226 will not be renewed beyond its termination date. However, the Harbor Department is aware of the lengthy procedures required for the relocation of a facility of this type and its importance to the Navy. For these reasons, if the need arises, the staff of the Harbor Department would be willing to recommend that you be granted a month-to-month holdover on the premises until the replacement facility is complete.

By letter dated February 23, 1981, you were informed by this office that due to the deterioration of the wharf at Berths 37–40, it may be necessary to withdraw vessel use at Berths 39–40 and restrict these uses only to Berths 37–38. It must be recognized that the granting of a holdover beyond June 30, 1985, will have to take into account the condition of the wharf at that time.

If you have any questions regarding these matters, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely yours,

——— ———.

(For S. R. Dillenbeck, Property Manager.)

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $18 million for an Integrated Material Handling Complex at Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. The complex is intended to house an automated system which is to be obtained using Procurement, Defense Agencies funding. Give us a status of the $29 million needed to purchase the system. Also explain how the Navy intends to use the buildings released by DLA upon completion of the project. In addition, please advise if this project is intended to support the handling of consumable items obtained by DLA through the consolidation proposed by DOD in recent years. If so, please provide specific numbers of items handling by the new system.

ANSWER. The $29 million needed to purchase the automated system is part of the fiscal year 1984 Procurement, Defense Agencies Budget request. These funds will provide the necessary operating hardware and software. Fiscal year 1984 funding of the construction is necessary to insure that the facility will be available to receive the equipment. We expect the Mechanicsburg IMHC to become operational during fiscal year 1986. Our material handling systems design contract has been awarded to the Navy contractor which will provide specifications for procurement of the hardware and will identify those software changes necessary to NISTARS to make it compatible with DLA warehouse control systems. Previous studies have indicated that approximately 75 percent of the NISTARS software system can be used by DLA—a significant reduction in the amount of time and effort that would be required, if DLA started from scratch. The detailed specifications will be available by the end of fiscal year 1983, thus there is no question as to our ability to procure the items in fiscal year 1984 and meet the delivery dates that are compatible with the construction schedule.

We understand the Navy needs additional storage space for ship propulsion machinery and spare parts. Mechanicsburg is Navy's primary storage site for these types of equipment/items. The increasing size of the Navy fleet has caused this increase in their storage space requirement. The warehouses we vacate will be turned over to Navy to meet their needs.

This project is not intended to support the handling of consumable items obtained by DLA through the consolidation proposal by DOD. There is no change in the location of any stocks as a result of the management transfer of consumable items. The items are housed in the same place they would have been, as if the consumable item transfer had not been made.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 12348

Senator THURMOND. Executive Order 12348 directed GSA to conduct surveys to evaluate the real property holdings of Executive Agencies. Using the format below, provide the number of surveys conducted at DOD installations in the period 1980–82 indicating how many resulted in identification of properties that are not utilized, are underutilized, or not being put to optimum use. Please indicate in each case the savings to the Department.

ANSWER. E.O. 12348 was signed by the President on February 25, 1982. Since then, in addition to the GSA surveys, the Department of Defense has also conducted several surveys. Attached is information requested. The position of the Department of Defense does not reflect the Property Review Board position on the survey recommendations.

Date	Survey location	Recommendation	Final action	Savings
ARMY				
GSA surveys:				
November 9, 1982	Stratford Army Engineer Plant Center, Conn.	No excess	Concur	None.
April 16, 1982	Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark	do	do	Do.
June 29, 1982	FEMA Regional Complex, Calif.	Excess 80 acres	Army nonconcurred, GSA advised.	Do.
May 3, 1982	Twin Cities, Army Ammo Plant, Minn.	No excess	Concur	Do.

Date	Survey location	Recommendation	Final action	Savings
March 10, 1983	US Army Reserve Center, Schenectady, N.Y.	Fully utilized	do	Do.
September 27, 1982	USARC Kingston, N.Y	do	do	Do.
September 21, 1982	Presidio of Monterey, Calif	Excess 149 acres	Army nonconcurred, GSA advised.	Do.
September 14, 1982	Army National Guard Training Site, Reno, Nev.	Excess 386.92 acres	Under review by Army	Do.
December 13, 1982	Parks Reserve Forces Training Center, Calif.	Excess 289 acres	do	Do.
DOD surveys:				
December 16, 1982	Fort McPherson, Ga	Fully utilized	Under review by Svc/GSA.	Do.
December 16, 1982	Fort Gillem, Ga	Excess 83 acres	do	
January 28, 1983	Fort Sam Houston, Tex	Report being prepared		
January 28, 1983	Camp Bullis, Tex	do		
NAVY				
GSA surveys:				
May 4, 1982	NAS Alameda, Calif	Excess 7.52 acres	Navy objected 7 acres land locked and 0.52 acre accessible only through private property.	Do.
May 18, 1982	NOS Indian Head, Md	Excess 1.2 acres held in fee and .5 acre easement.	Under review by Navy	Do.
DOD surveys:				
January 26, 1983	NMC, NCR Bethesda, Md	No excess	Under review by GSA	Do.
December 16, 1982	NTC Orlando, Fla	do	Under review by Svc/GSA.	Do.

Date	Survey location	Recommendation	Final action	Annual O&M savings
AIR FORCE				
GSA surveys:				
Apr. 16, 1982	Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, Comm Annex 2.	Excess 2.68 acres	Concur	$600
July 29, 1982	Laughlin AFB	No excess	do	
Dec. 17, 1982	Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, Comm Annex 1.	do	do	
Dec. 20, 1982	Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, Flight Test Annex.	do	do	
Do	Youngstown Test Annex, NY.	do	do	
Jan. 17, 1983	Altus AFB, Okla	do	do	
Jan. 26, 1983	Loring AFB, Maine	Excess Family Housing Annex No. 3 (16 Units) Excess Family Housing Annex No. 2 and No. 5 (16 units each) when upgrade project for Wherry Housing units on the base property is complete.	By March 16, 1983 letter Air Force advised GSA of nonconcurrence. Upon completion of upgrade project, the Air Force will complete a housing survey and determine if these housing units can be declared excess.	
DOD surveys:				
Nov. 30, 1982	Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz..	Excess 2 parcels (180 acres).	Concur	100
Jan. 17, 1983	Lackland AFB, Tex	Excess 2 parcels (55.32 acres).	Under review by Svc/GSA	100

Senator **Thurmond**. What is your opinion of EO 12348?

Answer. Through careful selection of properties to be surveyed under this executive order, much valuable real estate should be identified that is not being used, that is underutilized, or that is not being put to its highest and best use, and should be determined to be excess to the needs of the Executive agencies. These properties can then be sold and returned to the tax rolls which will benefit the American public.

Senator **Thurmond**. Based on the results of surveys since its inception, do you feel EO 12348 is cost effective?

Answer. DOD cannot comment on the cost effectiveness of the survey program being conducted by GSA. In the case of surveys being conducted by DOD, cost effectiveness cannot be determined until excess real estate is disposed of by GSA. Those surveys completed by DOD to date have identified sizable properties as potentially excess to our needs.

Senator **Thurmond**. Would you support a proposal to exempt the DOD from the requirements of EO 12348?

Answer. EO 12348 is the implementation of the President's initiative to improve real property management. The DOD controls a substantial portion of Government-owned real estate, being the third largest landowner after the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and should not be exempt from the requirements of the executive order.

SUPERFUND

Senator **Thurmond**. Our committee recently received an information paper from the Department of Defense which summarizes the status of the DOD hazardous waste site cleanup program (known as the Installation Restoration program). This paper will be entered into the record at this time.

Are there any military construction funds involved in this effort? If so, how much?

Answer. The Installation Restoration (IR) program is divided into four phases. Phases I, II, and III involve problem definition, and do not involve military construction; they are typically funded with operations and maintenance, and research and development funds. Phase IV, which is the operations phase, involves remedial action. Phase IV work could require military construction funding, depending on the scope of the problem.

There is no military construction funding for the IR program in the fiscal year 1984 request. However, we anticipate there will be requirements for military construction projects in future years requests. We do not know the magnitude of these requirements.

Senator **Thurmond**. How do you determine how much money is used from DOD funds and how much will come from the Superfund?

Answer. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) does not permit use of the Superfund for remedial action at federal facilities. Therefore, all of the money required at DOD installations will be funded by DOD.

Senator **Thurmond**. In the information paper, under the Progress to Date portion, you stated that the Navy and the Air Force programs are running about a year behind the Army. What are the reasons for this discrepancy?

Answer. The Installation Restoration (IR) program was initiated by DOD prior to the enactment of CERCLA, in 1975. The Army initiated the program, due to contaminant migration problems they encountered at some of their munitions plants. This program became the prototype for the comprehensive DOD IR program, which the Navy and Air Force have now also fully implemented.

Questions Submitted by Senator Dan Quayle

Senator **Quayle**. Dr. Korb, section 801 of S. 720 (the fiscal year 1984 military construction authorization bill) provides for a new Housing Assurance program. However, this new program is limited to locations in the United States. Isn't there a requirement or a potential requirement for such a program in overseas areas—for example, in the United Kingdom? Would you have any objection if section 801 were amended to make this program available overseas as well as in the United States?

Dr. **Korb.** The program, as written, permits use world-wide.

Senator **Quayle.** What is the status of the common design for Bachelor Enlisted Housing? How soon will will this common design be available?

Dr. **Korb.** On April 1, I approved a common design which my staff developed in conjunction with the Services. A copy of my memorandum establishing the common design was forwarded to this committee on April 8, 1983. I have a copy of the memorandum which I will provide for the record.

[The information follows:]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS ON DESIGN OF UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING

This memorandum establishes the standard design criteria for future housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel with the exception of trainee barracks. It complies with the direction of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives in their Report Nos. 97-612 and 97-474 accompanying the Military Construction Codification Act of 1982 and the Report of the Committee of Conference No. 97-880 accompanying the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1983.

Housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel will be based on a standard module comprising two sleeping rooms and a connecting bath. The module will contain approximately 564 square feet of gross area, and will be approximately square in plan. Gross area will be measured from the centerlines of all enclosing interior walls and to the outside face of exterior walls. Interior corridors may not exceed 5 feet in width unless wider corridors are required to meet fire and safety criteria. Design should be carefully developed to produce approximately 180 square feet of net living area per sleeping room, including space for wardrobes. Enlisted members will be assigned to this module as follows: two persons in the grades of E1-E4 per sleeping room, four per module; one person in grades E5-E6 per sleeping room, two per module; and one person in grades E7-E9 per two sleeping rooms, one per module.

Precise areas and dimensions are not being specified since it is recognized that local design conditions, materials and practices will differ. Thus, the benefits of standardization may be obtained in addition to the economies available through adaptation to local conditions.

Use of this standard design will provide equitable treatment for all personnel regardless of Service and has the added advantage of providing more space for all grades than was previously provided. Careful design of the module should provide approximately 90 net square feet of living space for grades E1-E4. Approximately 180 net square feet will be provided for grades E5-E6 versus the 135 square feet previously provided and grades E7-E9 would receive approximately 360 net square feet versus the previous 270.

All future design for unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, except trainee barracks, will incorporate this standard module. However, existing housing will not be considered inadequate or programed for upgrade simply because it does not resemble the new standard module or afford as much space per person.

Senator **Quayle.** The original intent of the demonstration project at Fort Irwin, California was to get an evaluation of manufactured housing as to initial cost, maintenance, serviceability and acceptance—however, that did not work out since the bid was awarded to a builder of factory-built housing. Since manufactured housing built to the HUD code is unique in having a preemptive national code (thus providing greater efficiency of production and lower cost), can a demonstration of this product really be valid if the project is built to any other code—military or otherwise?

Dr. **Korb.** The language in the 1982 Military Construction Authorization Act Conference Report No. 97-362, states that the authorization of 200 units at Fort Irwin, California was to permit a test of generic types of factory-built housing, including manufactured housing, versus conventionally-built housing. Bidding on this project was limited to the use of factory-built or manufactured housing as directed in the report. The report directed the Secretary of Defense to establish construction criteria regarding the essential elements of space, structural stability, energy efficiency, material quality and life safety to complement the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards (FMHSS). The Conference Report language indicated that this test was to be conducted with criteria and standards set such as to provide a reasonable trade-off between criteria factors such as life safety, energy conservation, and maintenance costs and the expected lower initial costs of using industrialized production methods. This was accomplished, and both factory-built and manufactured housing proposals were reviewed. The Department of Defense believes that a reasonable and fair test was conducted, that excluded neither the factory-built industry nor the manufactured housing industry.

Senator QUAYLE. The language in the 1982 Military Construction Authorization Act conference report required that the "standards and criteria (be) capable of being met by any of the generic types of factory-built housing, including manufactured housing." For purposes of a valid demonstration of the feasibility of manufactured housing, should Congress be more specific in requiring a project built to the HUD code?

Dr. KORB. The criteria and standards used for the demonstration project at Fort Irwin, California, could be met by any of the generic types of factory-built housing, including manufacured housing. As a result, four proposals were received. Two of the proposers offered two-story factory-built housing units and two proposers offered one-story manufactured units. The award was made to one of the proposers offering factory-built housing units, whose proposal was determined to offer the best design for the least cost. The criteria and standards developed and used for this project were concurred in by the Manufactured Housing Institute and the Home Manufacturer's Council, and were submitted to the committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives 30 days prior to the project advertisement. It is our opinion the directions governing this test contained in the conference report were fair both to the factory-built and manufactured housing industry and to the Federal government. They provided the opportunity to utilize the initial cost advantages of industrialized production while maintaining essential criteria and standards of life safety, energy efficiency, material quality and structural durability.

Senator QUAYLE. Despite what may appear to be the case, a close examination of at least one subsequent RFP (at Fort Lewis, Washington) indicates that we are back to business as usual in that while manufactured housing is allowed, the specifications really don't permit it in requiring such things as sheetrock (taped and painted), all 2X4 studs, and stucco or brick exterior. What happened? Isn't DOD missing a real opportunity to save money? Is the Fort Lewis RFP typical?

Dr. KORB. The language in the 1983 Military Construction Authorization Act Conference Report, No. 97-880 requires that all family housing projects in fiscal year 1983, and thereafter, use construction performance standards when advertising for family housing proposals that permit conventional, on-site construction methods to compete with factory-built housing or manufactured housing. The conference report further states that the construction standards should be patterned after the construction specifications and criteria developed by the Department of the Army for use in the fiscal year 1982 200 unit family housing project at Fort Irwin, California. Further, final standards should be established by the Secretary of Defense with regard to space, structural durability, energy efficiency, material quality and life safety, to be complementary to the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards (FMHSS). In this regard, the RFP for the fiscal year 1982 Fort Irwin, California, project was modified for use on the fiscal year 1983 Fort Lewis, Washington project to require the following:

Minimum interior wall and ceiling finish is required to be ½ inch gypsum wallboard to provide the necessary flame spread and smoke development ratings of not higher than 25 and 50, respectively. These minimums are to ensure life safety.

Options for exterior finishes were identified as brick, concrete masonry, stucco or factory prefinished siding with a 15-year warranty on the finish. These options are to ensure material quality, durability and low maintenance.

Structural wall construction was identified to be a minimum of use of 2-inch by 4-inch studs with single sole plate and double top plate for bearing walls. Non-bearing wall construction may be 2X4 or 2X3 studs. These provide for structural durability, fire safety, and the necessary wall dimension or insulation to insure adequate energy efficiency. Money could be saved initially by ignoring structural durability, life safety, energy efficiency and material quality. However, on a life cycle cost basis, using a 25-year life as an expected useful facility life, the added costs for maintenance and operation, on a present worth basis, would be much larger—not to mention the increased risk to life safety. We concur in the requirements of Conference Report No. 97-880, and believe it provides a reasonable and fair opportunity for all of the housing industry to participate. These standards are being met with manufactured housing in the Navy project at Fallon, Nevada and by factory-built housing at Fort Irwin, California. The Fort Lewis RFP is typical for all Army fiscal year 1983 family housing projects.

Senator THURMOND. We will now go into recess until 2 p.m. tomorrow, when we will have representatives from each of the services to discuss details of their construction budgets.

We will now stand in recess.

[Whereupon, at 3:47 p.m. the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 19, 1983.]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1984

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:15 p.m. in room SR-232A, Russell Senate Office Building, Senator Strom Thurmond, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators Thurmond and Quayle.

Staff present: George K. Johnson, Jr., Robert Nichols, José E. Martinez, James C. Smith, professional staff members; and Marie Fabrizio Dickinson, staff assistant.

Also present: Dennis P. Sharon, assistant to Senator Goldwater; John Campbell, assistant to Senator Warner; Hank Steenstra, assistant to Senator Quayle; Anne Burt, assistant to Senator Humphrey; Greg Pallas, assistant to Senator Exon; and Mary Shields, assistant to Senator Stennis.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND, CHAIRMAN

Senator THURMOND. The committee will come to order.

This afternoon we resume our hearings in review of the fiscal year 1984 military construction request. Today we will hear from a panel of Service representatives: Maj. Gen. Norman G. Delbridge, Jr., Assistant Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army. Is he here?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Rear Adm. W. M. Zobel, Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy. Is he here?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Maj. Gen. Clifton D. Wright, Director, Engineering and Services, Department of the Air Force.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Brig. Gen. Louis H. Buehl, Director of Facilities and Services Division, Installations and Logistics Department, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

General BUEHL. Here, sir.

Senator THURMOND. We will also hear from Mr. Dave Roberts, vice president of Porta-Kamp Manufacturing Co., who will provide testimony in regard to the manufactured housing issue.

The 1984 authorization for the Services is just under $8 billion, with the Air Force again this year requesting more than the other Services. Given the size as well as the age of the Services, I find it very interesting that the Air Force continues to invest at a higher rate than the other Services toward the upgrade of its physical plant. I hope that during your individual presentations you will explain to us the process that you followed in determining the allocations for military construction and family housing.

The Services requests include funds for many programs that are of vital interest to our Nation's security—construction in the United States as well as Korea, Japan, Turkey, Germany, England, Italy, and several other countries, in support of major programs, such as the ground launched cruise missile, the MX-Peacekeeper missile system, Southwest Asia, and many others. We hope to get into all these issues and others as we examine the Services budgets today.

Because we have limited time, we ask that your presentations be limited to the previously agreed time. Each Service, I believe, is allotted 15 minutes. We will, of course, insert your complete statements into the record. We will also insert the statements from the Reserve and Guard components.

It is our intention to go as far as we can in open session and go into executive session only if we get into classified information. If we get into classified information, I would propose that we hold off until the end of the session and consider all classified questions at that time. We trust the witnesses will advise the Chair when we get into classified matters.

As usual, there will be a question and answer period after your presentations, as well as some questions to be answered for the record. I ask that questions for the record be minimized to those necessary to establish a credible record. We will accept questions to be answered for the record until 5 p.m. tomorrow. I would like to have the Services representatives' commitment that you will give the questions every attention possible and return them to us with your answer within 1 week.

I would like to hear from each of you now. The Army, can you do that?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir. We can do that.

Senator THURMOND. Navy?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Air Force?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Marines?

General BUEHL. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. As is traditional, we will start with the Army, General Delbridge, but right now we have the distinguished and able Senator from California here, Senator Wilson, and we will hear from him and then we will proceed with General Delbridge of the Army. And Senator Percy, I believe, is here too. Senator Percy, come around and you may follow Senator Wilson.

STATEMENT OF HON. PETE WILSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity to appear as a witness before the subcommittee today. I am going to discuss a matter that is of concern to the economy of the community of Port Hueneme and also of significance in terms of our national defense policy.

With me today and available to the committee as witnesses are members of the Oxnard Harbor District Board of Harbor Commissioners—the vice president, Ray Fletcher, Commissioner Bob Jennings, and Commissioner Cecil Snell. They are accompanied by former Congressman and former ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee, the Honorable Bob Wilson.

Mr. Chairman, I think that you and members of the subcommittee are familiar with the background of the harbor facilities, but briefly, in 1940 the State of California chartered Oxnard Harbor District, and this district completed construction of a seaport through a local revenue bond issue.

The timing is interesting because very shortly thereafter, when Pearl Harbor was struck and the country thrust into war, the Navy immediately purchased the harbor and 322 acres, through war condemnation procedures. After the war, the Oxnard Harbor District reclaimed 22 acres through action that is similar to that which I am proposing today, which has already been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congresswoman Fiedler.

Port Hueneme is still the only deepwater port between Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Oxnard Harbor District shares the port with the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center. And while the Navy center is the port authority at Port Hueneme, the harbor district remains the commercial port district, authorized to conduct any and all commercial activity within its boundaries.

Indeed, because of the demand for port services in California, the harbor district has today outgrown its ability to adequately service the demands upon it for commercial activity. And in an attempt to alleviate this limitation, the port district, as early as 1979, asked to repurchase from the Navy 26 acres and Navy wharf No. 2 from the naval center.

The Navy and the harbor district have not reached an agreement. The harbor district has now reduced its request downward to 18 acres from the 26 originally requested. They still are asking for Navy wharf No. 2, and they have come to Congress for help.

Mr. Chairman, I think that there need not be a conflict between the needs of this important defense facility and the growing commercial demands upon the port district of the community of Port Hueneme.

The record in recent assessments, including an onsite inspection last year by the House Armed Services Committee staff, shows that the 18 acres in wharf 2 have not been significantly used by the naval center, even during the Vietnam emergency, for which it had the support responsibility. The goal of transferring this property, I think, is now in a way that will not threaten the mission of the CBC center.

No appropriation will be necessary because the Oxnard Harbor District will pay the Federal Government fair market value for the property. It would represent a positive cash flow into the National Treasury.

An outright purchase will enable the district thereafter to spend another $15 million to double the capacity of the wharf, and more importantly, the Harbor Commission will immediately relinquish all of these improved facilities to the Navy, should a national emergency so require.

I have been privileged to receive from Admiral Zobel a very fine presentation of the Navy's side of this argument. Three points have emerged which give the Navy some degree of concern over the proposed transfer, and I think it is worth taking just a moment of the committee's time to summarize those and to hopefully point out a way that they may be resolved.

First, the problems of ammunition loading in proximity to projected port operations must be resolved. It would seem that this problem can be avoided in much the same fashion that it presently is if all ammunition loading is done at wharf 6 and by scheduling the loading to occur at hours when it presents no hazard. As I understand it, that is a relatively few number of hours each month. It would seem that cooperation between the Navy and the port so as to clear the land that the port is seeking to acquire from any human activity at the times of ammunition loading would resolve or avoid that problem.

Second, the Navy is concerned about additional cost to them as a result of increased offloading charges assessed by the longshoreman's labor agreements because of a requirement that cargo to be offloaded less than 500 feet from the longshoreman station. Again, I think this can be avoided by a reconfiguration of the property to be acquired by the port that will allow the Navy to avoid this additional cost or by some other scheduling arrangement.

Finally, what seems to be the most serious of the Navy's objections, there appears to be a near-term temporary increase in the need for target hulls at Port Hueneme in connection with the activities at Point Mugu. In the coming fiscal years, the number of hulls required increases to 10. That is the highest number. Then thereafter, it decreases in certain quarters to six. In addition, the kinds of hulls that are being used as towed targets are not just stricken destroyers but also stricken LST's, which presents a longer and wider silhouette.

As a result, increased berthing requirements at the port require that there be some resolution of this problem. It would seem to me the increased berthing requirement at the port, as a result of these temporary increases, could be accommodated through an agreement between the port and the Navy.

What we are looking at is a need perhaps for some rethinking. Admiral Zobel has indicated a concern that if the Navy doesn't receive adequate berthing space there in the harbor, it would result in additional yearly costs of $2 to $3 million, represented by increased steaming between San Diego and San Francisco.

As I understand it, however, the requirement I think could be satisfied in a different fashion, and I would ask that this be explored. If fewer hulls were used, but used more extensively, that by scheduling the movement of those ships down from San Francisco, where they originally come from, we might be able to either avoid the number of hulls in port at one time. The alternative, as I say, would be to work for some sort of an agreement between the port and the Navy that would accommodate what seems to be a temporary need.

It would seem, in short, a great shame to deny to Port Hueneme the potential that would be represented by their receiving prime frontage and the additional wharf in connection with the increased demand which now exists but which they cannot serve. To deny them the use of that in order to accommodate the hulls I think requires that the maximum effort be made by the Navy and the port to accommodate that need.

I would hope, and I think that the Navy's mission can be served, and at the same time this transfer can be made. So for that reason I am asking that the committee adopt the language from Congresswoman Fiedler's legislation which she has previously introduced on the House side, and I would be pleased to answer questions or to allow the other witnesses who are here with me today to answer any questions, as the chairman chooses.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Thurmond**. Thank you, Senator.

We are familiar with the problem there. We have requested the staff to make a study of that. I am advised that the Navy has some concerns and we will try to accommodate your proposal if an approach can be worked out that is equitable. So we hope that after it is looked into that we can make a favorable report.

We are delighted to have you with us and every step will be taken to accommodate you, if possible. We congratulate you on your interest and your State of California is a great State. Incidentally, Senator Cranston has written me supporting this proposal, too.

Thank you very much for your appearance here.

Senator **Wilson**. Thank your very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Thurmond**. Now we have the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. It isn't often we have such a distinguished witness.

We are glad to have you, Senator. We appreciate the great work you are doing on Foreign Relations. I know right now you are deeply involved in the consideration of the terrorist acts in Lebanon and the peace efforts in Lebanon and other parts of the world. We feel honored to have such a distinguished Senator testify.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES H. PERCY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator **Percy**. I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am not here to talk about the earthshaking event that occurred yesterday in Beirut, a tragic incident which I hope will reaffirm our resolve to move ahead in the peacekeeping role that we have taken in the leadership exerted by the administration.

I am almost embarrassed to talk about the subject that I have on my mind, but there is no place else I can go. I have exhausted every other possibility. What I want to talk about is Chanute Air

Force Base, which is the Air Force's largest technical training installation. If all training at that base came to a halt, it would stop training in such vital mission areas as ICBM and cruise missile maintenance and repair.

I am almost embarrassed about testifying on this because it only involves $79 million. As an industrialist, if a factory manager told me, after having been warned for years that his heating system was going to shut down and have to close the factory in the dead of winter, and he had done nothing about it, the board of directors of my company would fire that factory manager if in fact they had to shut the operation down.

Chanute Air Force Base is located in Rantoul, which is just in the neighborhood of Champaign-Urbana, home of the University of Illinois. I just had lunch with the president of the University of Illinois. If he had been warned by his board that the heating system of the University of Illinois, the central heating system, was going to possibly break down and was in a state of disrepair and he had done nothing about it—in order to save a few dollars and in the dead of winter they had sent 10,000 students home because they couldn't maintain them there, I think he would be looking for a job.

This is exactly the problem we now face. I am very grateful for the chance to testify on the $79 million central steam plant at Chanute Air Force Base which is needed in the fiscal year 1984 military construction, the MILCON program.

At my urging, Secretary of the Air Force Orr conducted a personal inspection of the existing 44-year-old heating plant when he visited Chanute last December. Afterward, Secretary Orr told reporters that this obsolete facility was "one of the saddest plants I have ever seen". On December 16, Secretary Orr wrote me a letter reporting on his inspection of the plant, which I would ask be printed in full in the record of this hearing. To save time, I will only read the key passages in this letter.

> As you indicated to me, the plant is certainly in dire need of replacement. The management pointed out to me supporting I-beams that have corroded to the extent that one can push a pencil through the metal. They also showed me cracks in the building which bring into question the structural safety and the myriad of temporary welds which must be made frequently to keep the plant in operation.

[The letter from Secretary Orr follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, D.C., December 16, 1982.

Hon. CHARLES H. PERCY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I made an extensive survey of the coal fired heating plant at Chanute Air Force Base during my visit there on the 8th and 9th of December, 1982.

As you indicated to me, the plant is certainly in dire need of replacement. The management pointed out to me supporting I-beams which have corroded to the extent that one can push a pencil through the metal. They also showed me cracks in the building which bring into question the structural safety, and the myriad of temporary welds which must be made frequently to keep the plant in operation.

It definitely needs replacement with a modern facility. As you know, the entire plant became inoperable for ten hours during the coldest days of the winter of 1981-1982 and was only placed back in operation by heroic efforts.

There can be little doubt that a modern plant would at least partially pay for itself out of savings in energy.

Your continued concern for the efficiency of the Air Force and the welfare of our people is very greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

VERNE ORR.

Senator PERCY. I am making available to the subcommittee copies of a booklet prepared at my request by officials at Chanute which vividly illustrate just how bad conditions in this plant really are. It is truly to the credit of the base civil engineer at Chanute and his staff that this facility has been kept in operation for as long as it has. And I hold up here a copy of the study that was made of the central steam plant.

[Retained in Committee files.]

A picture is better than 1,000 words. If anyone can look through this and see that the largest technical training base of the Air Force, the principal one, depends upon this heating system, which, located in Illinois in the dead of winter gets down frequently to 20 below zero, I don't know where else you could show our military establishment in as poor a state of repair as we have right here.

I would hope that anyone who reads Secretary Orr's letter and examines the pictures in this booklet would reach the same conclusion I have: replacement of the current inefficient, obsolete and dangerous plant must not be delayed any longer. Indeed, I find it astonishing that the Air Force did not include this project in its fiscal year 1984 request. Last spring I had in fact been advised that the project was a strong candidate for inclusion in the fiscal year 1984 program. Six months later I discovered that it has been postponed to fiscal year 1986. Now the Air Force promises to request it next year.

Mr. Chairman, I wish I could believe that this project would actually be included in the fiscal year 1985 MILCON program. Unfortunately, next year never seems to arrive for Chanute. This project has been lingering just beyond the horizon year after year, but it never seems to arrive. And I speak on behalf of Congressman Ed Madigan, who himself feels that this is an absolute disgrace for us to not fund this immediately.

Even if we could depend on seeing this project in the fiscal year 1985 request, I have grave doubts that we can wait that long. During the severe winter that struck Illinois last year, the plant became completely inoperable for 10 hours and was only placed back in operation through heroic efforts. Had the heating system not been brought back on line, there would have been extensive freeze damage throughout the base.

As I say, Chanute is the Air Force's largest technical training installation, and all training would have come to a halt, including such vital mission areas as ICBM and cruise missile maintenance and repair.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize that this is not an inexpensive project, but it is an essential one. The heating system at any installation, military or civilian, is the heart and lifeblood in the entire operation. This is especially true in the Midwest, where believe me, it does get frigid.

Last month we had an instructive lesson in what happens at a military base when the heat is shut off. At Fort Polk, La., the base commander had to shut down the heating plant last month—last month—when the base used up its fuel allocation. After very unfavorable publicity, the Army gave the base more fuel and the heat was turned back on.

If the aging Chanute facility suffers a total breakdown, restoring heat will not be so simple. In the wake of such a catastrophe, the Pentagon, the Air Force and we in Congress would have a very difficult time indeed explaining how this situation came to pass when we have had so much advanced warning and so much technical expertise put to work on this problem.

In this time of fiscal austerity, the subcommittee obviously faces very difficult choices in determining which MILCON project can be accomplished within congressionally mandated ceilings. I am therefore pleased to respond to your earlier suggestion to me that I identify some possible offsets.

Mr. Chairman, what I am about to give now is a followthrough on the suggestion that you have made to me, to show us other places where reductions in items of lesser priority can be made, so this is not an additional $79 million. We could offset it by doing something of lower priority that is not of this critical nature.

First, I would emphasize, in light of the gross inefficiency of the existing plant, a new facility would largely amortize its $79 million cost in relatively few years. The current plant is only 60-percent fuel efficient, and almost half of the steam that is pumped out of the plant escapes from the above ground distribution line before reaching base facilities. As Secretary Orr states in his letter, "A modern plant would at least partially pay for itself out of the savings in energy."

Additional savings could be realized in maintenance and pollution control accounts.

Second, the recommendation of the Scowcroft Commission will, if endorsed by the President, obviously permit significant reductions in the $363 million that had originally been requested in fiscal year 1984 for MILCON projects at F. E. Warren Air Force Base related to basing the MX in the Dense Pack mode, including real estate acquisition, access roads, family housing, and other support activities.

MILCON requirements related to the MX missile itself, including the flight test facilities at Vandenberg, the maintenance and logistics facilities at Hill, and the $6.5 million maintenance training facility at Chanute would, I presume, remain valid.

Third, I would suggest that the subcommittee take a close look at the $20.5 million requested for building new District Early Warning—DEW—line radars in Greenland. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee I am concerned that in this case military planning may be getting ahead of political consultation with our ally, Denmark.

Beginning in fiscal year 1984, the Air Force is proposing to build new DEW line radars along the populated southwest coast of Greenland to replace the existing radars located on the desolate icecap. Denmark is appropriately sensitive to the political, environmental and cultural implications of such a change for the native Greenlandic population, which only recently was granted a limited degree of autonomy.

As of now, Denmark has not been able to give approval for starting construction at the new sites. Last month, the Danish Defense Minister advised the Pentagon that he was not optimistic that approval could be given in time to meet the fiscal year 1984 timetable, though recent indications have been somewhat more encouraging. We certainly do not want to jeopardize the status of other vital defense installations in Greenland by trying to proceed too quickly with new air defense radar construction.

Last, Mr. Chairman, I would second your recommendation that we carefully consider the $10 million requested for MILCON projects in Greece. We must, of course, provide for the morale and wellbeing of U.S. servicemen stationed at U.S. bases in that country. But before investing millions of dollars in new facilities, we want to be sure that Greece is going to permit us to continue to operate these bases.

In testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee last month, William Schneider, the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, took notice of the difficult base negotiations which still are not resolved, and argued that the U.S. aid program for Greece in fiscal 1984 should not be increased from that provided in fiscal 1983. "To do otherwise" Secretary Schneider declared, "would compromise our ability to reach a reasonable agreement."

In fiscal year 1983 the Defense Department did not request any MILCON projects in Greece. I believe the status quo should be maintained in fiscal year 1984 until a new base agreement is first approved. At such time, the Defense Department could request reprograming for any MILCON projects in Greece whose initiation might be urgently required.

Mr. Chairman, with these suggestions in mind, I hope the subcommittee will authorize the new central steam plant for Chanute in fiscal year 1984. This project attained 35 percent design completion last month and base officials stand ready to complete the design and start construction of this badly needed facility.

I deeply appreciate your consideration of this request, and found it challenging to respond to your suggestion that let's not just add this on to the budget; let's find another lower priority area, and we have found enough to give us a 3 or 4 to 1 investment on that $79 million.

Senator THURMOND. Senator, thank you very much. You have made a very excellent presentation and you can rest assured that the subcommittee will give it the utmost attention.

Senator PERCY. I thank you very much.

Senator THURMOND. Senator Quayle, could you chair the subcommittee for a few minutes?

Senator QUAYLE. Senator, I would be glad to.

Senator THURMOND. We will ask the service panel to come around now. General Delbridge, Admiral Zobel, General Wright, and General Buehl.

Senator QUAYLE [presiding]. We will start, according to the chairman's list, with Major General Delbridge.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. NORMAN G. DELBRIDGE, JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

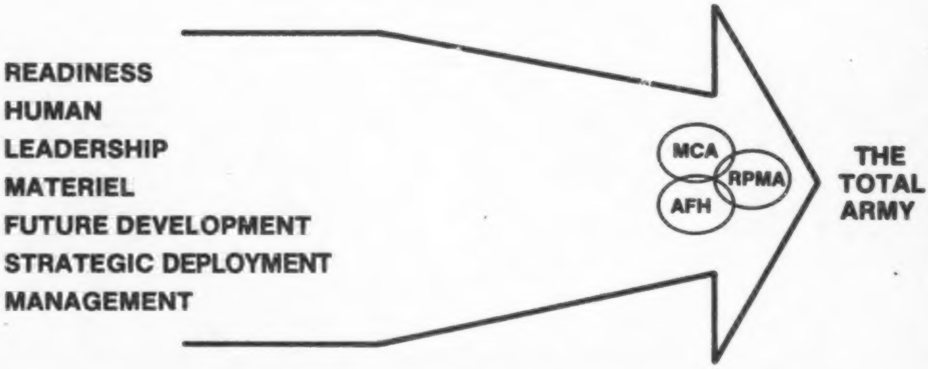
General DELBRIDGE. Thank you, Senator Quayle.

Senator QUAYLE. Your entire statement will be inserted in the record, and proceed as you will.

General DELBRIDGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before the subcommittee to present the Army's portion of the annual military construction authorization request.

The fiscal year 1984 MCA budget includes a request for a total authorization of $1.343 billion. The fiscal year 1984 family housing budget includes a request for a total obligation authority of $1.273 billion. Approval of these requests will permit us to continue the program to improve the Army's facilities that you endorsed in approving the 1983 Army Milcon program.

ARMY GOALS

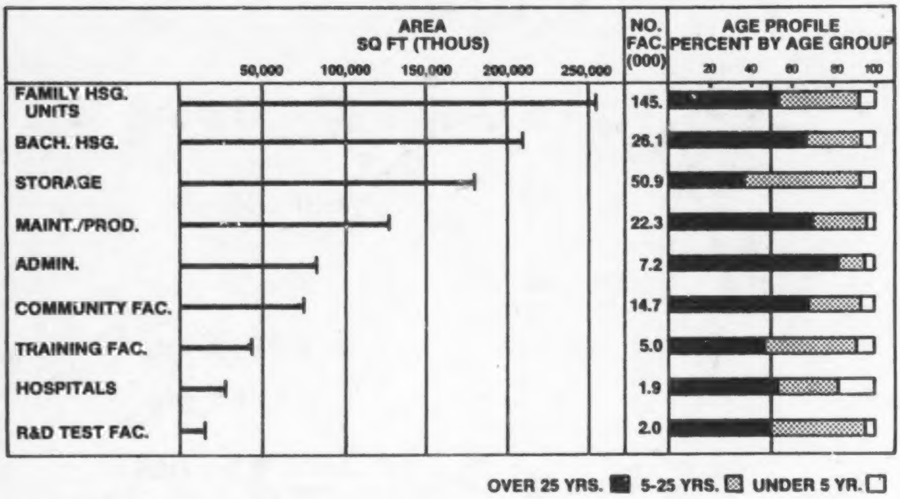


Now military construction and Army family housing, along with the repair and maintenance account that is funded through the Defense Appropriations Act, provides the necessary links to insuring that the seven Army goals indentified by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in their joint fiscal year 1984 Army posture statement lead to successful accomplishment of the total Army mission.

To assist in this effort, we have integrated the planning, programing, and budgeting aspects of our facilities accounts with the ultimate objective of providing a sufficient quantity of quality facilities for the soldier and his family.

Therefore, the Army's fiscal 1984 military construction program has been developed with emphasis on taking care of what we have, while meeting the Army's readiness needs that include introduction of new equipment and changes in force structure. At the same time, we are emphasizing plant renewal and modernization to insure improvement of our soldiers' quality of life.

MILITARY REAL PROPERTY PROFILE
LARGEST CATEGORIES OF BLDGS. — SIZE AND AGE



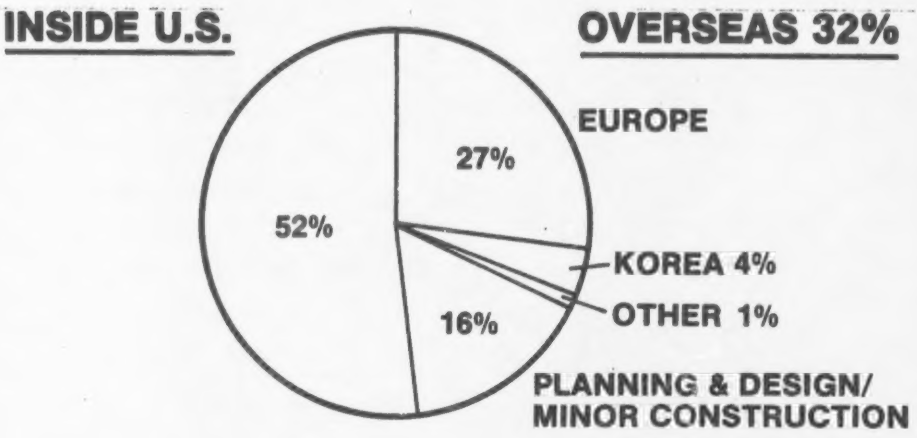
Many of our facilities are old, averaging 37 years of age this year. This chart depicts that age by category of facility. Our previous inability to properly maintain, renew, and replace have led to backlogs which are shown on this chart.

Backlogs

	Millions
MCA	$24,300
OMA (BMAR)	1,900
AFH deferred maint (DMAR)	800
AFH improvements	1,300
AFH construction	900

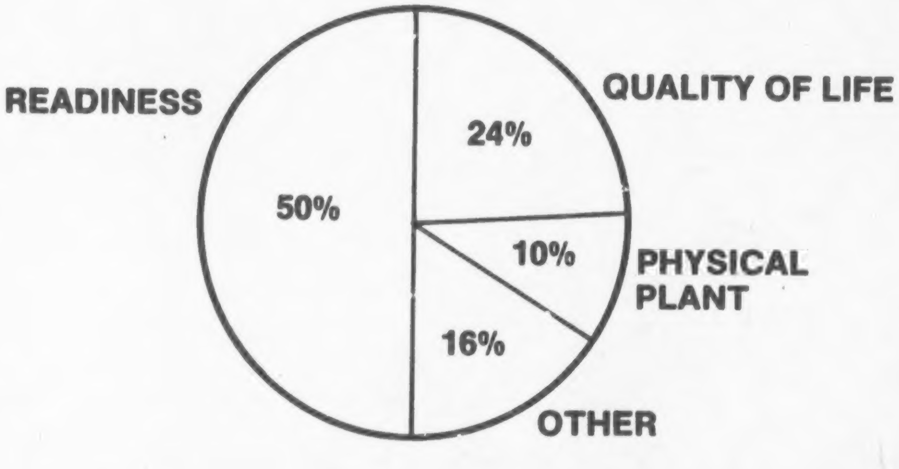
The military construction backlog continues to grow to where it is today—$24.3 billion. Obsolesence and age require that facilities be replaced or renewed to meet our needs. The Army has initiated firm plans that will reduce these backlogs and bring them to a manageable level. The fiscal 1984 program is a start in this direction.

FY 84 MCA
INSIDE U.S. VS. OVERSEAS
$1,343 M



Looking at our military construction program geographically, Mr. Chairman, you will note that 52 percent of the program is inside the United States and 32 percent is overseas, about the same weighting as previous years' programs.

FY 84 MCA
FACILITY CATEGORIES
$1,343 M



Looking at military construction by facility categories, we have combined those categories into four major groupings. Readiness, which includes the areas shown, accounts for 50 percent of our program. Quality of life, for example, accounts for 24 percent of our program.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA READINESS

[$673 million]

	Inside United States (million)	Overseas (million)
Operations and training	$179	$50
Maintenance and production	193	148
RDT&E	35	0
Supply and administration	21	47
Total	428	245

Now looking at these categories in turn, our fiscal 1984 program emphasizes readiness in terms that you see here. Let me highlight some of the major aspects of our readiness projects.

Fiscal Year 1984 MCA Readiness—Range Improvements

	Million
Multipurpose training ranges (5)	$66
Fighting vehicle ranges (2)	17
DIVAD range (1)	9
Infantry remote target system ranges (2)	9
Other ranges (2)	1
Total	102

First, 12 military construction projects totaling $102 million provide for the upgrade of existing ranges or construction of new multipurpose training range complexes. These range complexes provide the required facilities to accommodate the increased firepower of our new weapons systems. There are two infantry fighting vehicle ranges in Germany for $17 million, and the remaining 10 ranges are in the United States and provide multipurpose ranges at Forts Bliss, Riley and Hood; small arms ranges at Forts Benning, McClellan and Richardson, Alaska; and a Divad range at Fort Bliss, Tex.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA READINESS

Northag Support Complex—$16.5 million; Rheinberg, Germany; purchase of existing leased facilities.

Second, the support complex for U.S. forces stationed at remote sites in northern Germany is located at Rheinberg, Germany. Purchase of this complex, shown here from the air, [slide deleted] will provide a long-needed and greatly improved community for the 5,000 soldiers and dependents now stationed in the area. We are presently leasing this facility.

When completed, this modern, well located facility would cost the U.S. Government less than $40 per square foot, as compared with similar new facilities which cost about $100 per square foot. The German Government in this case would purchase the land.

In the area of maintenance facilities, our program includes 32 projects for tactical equipment shops, totaling $153 million. We need to correct the deplorable conditions which are shown here [slide deleted]. Both of these are active facilities, one in Korea on your left, one in Germany on the right, both of which would be replaced by the 1984 program.

We need to replace them with modern facilities, such as this one just recently completed at Fort Stewart, Ga. [Slide deleted.]

Next, this project at Rock Island Arsenal, referred to as REARM, will modernize existing armament manufacturing facilities which date back to the Civil War, such as the foundry shown on the right [slide deleted] which has been in continuous use since 1871.

Our construction request for $22 million provides a complete and usable facility as the first phase of a three-phase construction effort totaling approximately $92 million. The project has a savings to investment ratio of 1.82 to 1 and allows for a payback in approximately 8 years.

And finally, in the readiness area is ammo storage facilities, some of which will alleviate the problems which are shown here at Kitzingen, Germany [slide deleted] where storage facilities are filled to capacity and ammunition is stored in the open, exposed to the elements. We are requesting a total of 15 ammunition storage facilities at a programed amount of $47 million.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA QUALITY OF LIFE

[$314 million]

	Inside United States (million)	Overseas (million)
Troop housing	$120	$95
Community	37	37
Medical	0	25
Total	157	157

Switching now to quality of life, our fiscal year 1984 program attempts to strike a balance between the needs of the servicemembers within the United States and those overseas. We feel that troop housing returns the highest dividends, and therefore receives 68 percent of our quality of life program. Increased emphasis on physical fitness demands suitable facilities, and we have programed these as the core of our community enhancement effort. A relatively modest but essential medical facilities request completes our quality of life submission. [Slide deleted.]

Mr. Chairman, we simply need to improve the barracks, particularly overseas, and I wonder how many are encouraged to re-up, as this sign says, when they are forced to sleep in cramped and uncomfortable quarters, as shown on the left, or eat in facilities such as those shown on the right, both of which would be replaced in this year's program. [Slide deleted.]

Or work in facilities such as these, where units must use their organizational tentage on a long-term basis as a garrison maintenance facility.

Similarly, many of our troops not only live but work in these 30-year-old quonset huts such as this materiel management center at Camp Carroll in Korea. Like so many, it is energy inefficient, dilapidated and has continuous leaks; hence, the need for the temporary roofing that is being pointed out.

Fiscal year 1984 MCA quality of life

[Troop housing—$215 million]

	Million
Inside United States	$120
Overseas	95
Europe	67
Korea	27
Other	1

7,972 spaces—6 percent of backlog.

Here at home, many of our troops are still housed in World War II temporary wooden structures. These facilities, built in haste to last 5 to 7 years, are still in use over 40 years later. We currently have 81,000 soldiers living in these 40-year-old facilities. [Deleted.]

Let me add, however, that we have made great strides in the last few years in improving the quality of our unaccompanied personnel housing, such as these that were recently completed at Fort Devens. The Congress, and this committee particularly, has been generous in supporting our requests, and for this we are most grateful. We do, however, have a ways to go yet and we will appreciate certainly the continued support of this committee.

Fiscal year 1984 MCA quality of life

[Community—$74 million]

	Million
Inside United States	$37
Overseas	37
Europe	26
Korea	7
Other	4

In the area of community facilities, we seek a balanced environment for our troops which considers their off-duty recreational and family needs. Physical fitness training centers are particularly critical for the accomplishment of the Army objective to enhance combat readiness. We request your assistance in replacing poor facilities such as this one at Fort Bragg, which serves serveral thousand soldiers.

Similarly, our troops located overseas have particular needs for improved community facilities. Shown here is an off-duty recreation facility at a remote site in Turkey. The building is characterized by poor interior lighting, poor ventilation, inadequate space. Mission accomplishment is considerably dependent on good morale and needs a well deserved emphasis in our program.

I have with me today the command sergeant major, Command Sergeant Major Leach, who has recently visited those locations, and will be most pleased to talk to anybody about their specific condition.

I have listed the next facility, child care center, under community, but it could have easily been under physical plant because many of our utility systems are old and deteriorating, as seen here in this child care facility at Fort Bragg. This facility is currently in use for the care of the children of our soldiers. We are asking for three child care projects in this year's program, one of which will replace this unsafe, deteriorated structure and utility system.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA PHYSICAL PLANT

[$136 million]

	Inside United States (million)	Overseas (million)
Utilities	$46	$15
Energy conservation	31	9
Water pollution	8	1
Safety	22	0
Real estate	4	0
Total	111	25

We are requesting $136 million for upgrade and improvements of our aging physical plant. Our antiquated utility systems, such as this heating system in Stuttgart, is inefficient, dilapidated and certainly very labor intensive. Consolidating and modernizing such facilities will produce fuel and labor savings.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA PHYSICAL PLANT

USMA facilities—$3.5 million; acquisition of leased property.

Lastly in the physical plant improvements, the U.S. Military Academy has a critical need for more modern laboratories, classrooms and library space to meet the needs of an expanded curriculum.

The Academy was considering costly construction alternatives when the acquisition of Ladycliff College offered an opportunity to save military construction funds. Given the need for additional facilities, Ladycliff College does it most effectively.

AFH subaccounts—fiscal year 1984 budget request

	Million
Construction	$187
Operation and maintenance	1,051
Debt payment	35
Total	1,273

Now let's take a look at the Army family housing program in a little more detail. This is how our family housing requirements in 1984 are being addressed. Less than a sixth of the total funding is being requested for construction, while over five-sixths is being used to operate and maintain family housing units, such as the recently constructed units at Fort Ord, Calif. The remaining funds are for the debt payment program.

AFH FUND APPLICATION—FISCAL YEAR 1984 BUDGET REQUEST

Application	Million	Percent
Cost of ownership	$1,044	82
Program initiatives	229	18
Total	1,273	100

Given the large inventory of housing units, the Army must apply its resources to take care of what it has, while also meeting other family housing requirements in support of its soldiers and their family. The Army has a program which attempts to balance two real and necessary resource competitors. This balance is met through a rational application of funds between the cost of ownership and program initiatives.

AFH—New construction fiscal year 1984 budget request

Location:	*No. units*
Bethel, Alaska	2
Nome, Alaska	2
Kotzebue, Alaska	2
Fort Greely, Alaska	38
Fort Stewart, Ga	244
Fort Polk, La	200
Bayreuth, Germany	13
Kitzingen, Germany	103
Wildflecken, Germany	153
Vicenza, Italy	2
Total	759

Second phase Aliamanu, Hawaii, consolidated community center.

Army policy requires that the first source of family housing is the civilian community. There are cases, however, where civilian communities cannot support soldier requirements or where installations are so remote as to preclude such support, thus inquiring the Army to request construction.

The fiscal 1984 program will provide for the 759 units shown here, as well as the second phase of the consolidated community center at Aliamanu, Hawaii, which support 2,600 Army and Navy families. Shown at the right is a typical unit that military families must currently rent at Fort Greely, Alaska. (Slide deleted.)

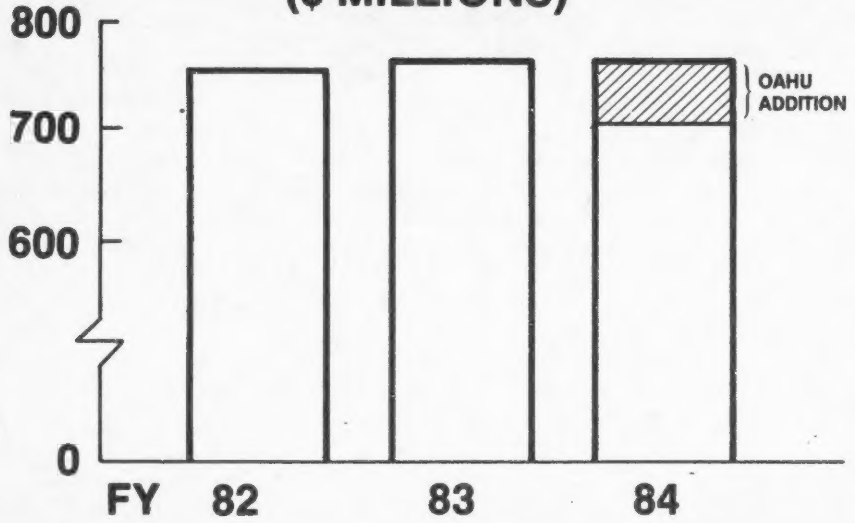
These units are representative of the type of units that are within the financial capability of our lower graded soldiers. On the left is a rental unit in Germany and on the right is a duplex unit in the Fort Polk area.

AFH leasing program

	Units
Increases required:	
Europe	2,008
Other	159
	2,167
Total authorization	20,608
Average	13,178
End Year occupied	15,256
Appropriation request (million)	$87

We must continue to rely on leasing as an alternative method of providing housing in our overseas area. Europe has a current known requirement to replace inadequate housing such as that shown here. The fiscal 1984 program will support additional leases for Europe and Korea. By the end of 1984, this program will house over 15,000 soldiers and their families in adequate housings overseas.

AFH
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BACKLOG (END YEAR)
($ MILLIONS)



Deferred maintenance backlog continues to be a major problem. Our deferred maintenance backlog remains too large, particularly in Europe, whose $392 million accounts for over half of our estimated end of fiscal 1983 backlog of $763 million. An example of this backlog is the clogged utility lines shown here. [Slide deleted.] Repair of such systems as these will be accomplished with the maintenance funding requested in fiscal 1984.

Last, Mr. Chairman, before this committee, I showed this example of the much needed repair work of some of our quarters, albeit an extreme example of the maintenance problems that our units have.

I am pleased to report that this unit has been repaired, although I am sure at this very minute there are other units in our aged inventory that need similar work. This, Mr. Chairman, is why we need your continued support in the funding of our maintenance program for family housing.

AFH post acquisition construction

	Million
Improvements	$81.9
ECIP	26.6

Post-acquisition construction consists of improvements to the current inventory. Improvements are needed to make family housing units consistent with temporary standards of livability. The fiscal year 1984 program will provide some improvements to almost 12,000 units and energy work to 40,000 units with an estimated annual saving of $5.6 million.

Rusted out metal kitchen cabinets, such as those depicted here, will be replaced at Aberdeen proving ground, as well as at 19 other locations.

Mr. Chairman, in summary, I would like to emphasize that the Army's fiscal 1984 MCA and family housing request reflect the needs and supports the programs presented by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff. The request emphasizes readiness, the Army's effort to improve the soldiers' living and working conditions, replace deteriorated facilities and provide for the cost of ownership of our family housing. It includes those projects of highest priority while being consistent with the fiscal reality.

Approval of the request will enhance the Army's ability to acquire and retain quality soldiers and supports improvement of the Army's operational readiness and war-fighting capability.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the requirements for the Active Forces, I would like to very, very briefly discuss the program for the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard. I would also like to submit for the record the full statements of Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman, Chief of the Army Reserve, and Maj. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, the Director of the Army National Guard, along with my prepared statement.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ARMY RESERVE—FISCAL YEAR 1984

Facility category	Number of projects	Cost (million)
New centers	6	$15.7
Expansion/alteration of existing centers	11	20.1
Maintenance facilities	1	4.4
Minor construction		4.6
Planning/design		7.9
Total	18	52.7

The Army Reserve is proposing the construction of 18 major projects in 15 States. They include 7 new facilities and the expansion or alteration of 11 existing inadequate facilities, such as this one in Chicago pictured on your right.

Problems typical with these types of facilities include large, drafty assembly areas, leaking roofs, structural failures, limited kitchen facilities and lack of administrative and storage space. The Reserve's backlog of construction at the start of fiscal year 1984 is projected at $1.1 billion to provide adequate facilities

With the request of $7.9 million for planning and design, we hope to continue the long-range plans that will replace such inadequate facilities, expand existing facilities to meet space requirements, and replace maintenance-intensive and inadequate leased or donated buildings with government-owned facilities.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ARMY NATIONAL GUARD—FISCAL YEAR 1984

Facility category	Number of projects	Cost (million)
Armory	25	$22.0
NonArmory	15	22.5

U.S. ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ARMY NATIONAL GUARD—FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Facility category	Number of projects	Cost (million)
Minor construction		7.6
Planning/design		3.2
Total	40	55.3

The Army National Guard is proposing construction of 40 major projects, including 25 armories, 2 aviation facilities, 4 training facilities, 6 maintenance facilities and 2 U.S. property and fiscal offices and one direct support logistics facility.

Many of these projects replace facilities such as this one at Timmonsville, South Carolina, which are just plain worn out or have inadequate parking, motor pool space, storage area or no area for expansion to correct these problems.

The estimated backlog of construction is $825 million for the modernization or replacement of inadequate facilities for home station training and equipment maintenance and support.

Mr. Chairman, in summary, the Army's Guard and Reserve construction requests emphasize readiness and replacing of deteriorated facilities to improve our ability to respond to the needs of the Nation.

Sir, this concludes my statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions for you.

[The prepared statements of Major Generals Delbridge, Berkman, and Temple follow:]

Prepared Statement by Maj. Gen. Norman G. Delbridge, Jr., Assistant Chief of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee: I am Major General Norman G. Delbridge, Jr., Assistant Chief of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

Once again, I am pleased to appear before the subcommittee to present the Army's portion of the annual Military Construction Authorization request. The fiscal year 1984 request sustains efforts started in prior years to improve the operational readiness of the Army while, at the same time, providing those quality of life improvements so necessary to attract and retain dedicated individuals to service in the Army.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The fiscal year 1984 MCA budget request includes a request (Chart 1) for $1,343,240,000 in new authorization and a companion request for appropriation of $1,375,000,000. The Army Family Housing [AFH] budget for fiscal year 1984 includes a request for total obligation authority of $1,272,639,000. Our authorization request includes $10,130,000 for construction at Army ammunition plants, which is appropriated in the Defense Appropriation Act. However, the request does not include $41,000,000 for the Rapid Deployment Force and $890,000 for Fort Carson fencing which were authorized last year by this committee.

CHART 1.—FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA

[Dollars in thousands]

Facility category	Authorization	Appropriation
Operations and training	$229.040	$270,040
Maintenance and production	330,870	330,870

CHART 1.—FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Facility category	Authorization	Appropriation
Readiness, development, test and evaluation	35,050	35,050
Supply	57,730	57,730
Medical	25,300	25,300
Administrative	9,660	9,660
Housing	215,120	215,120
Community	73,890	73,890
Utilities	61,150	62,040
Energy conservation	40,660	40,660
Occupational safety and health	21,720	21,720
Pollution abatement	8,970	8,970
Real estate	3,450	3,450
Unspecified minor construction	32,000	32,000
Planning, design and access roads	188,500	188,500
Army ammunition plant construction	10,130	
Total	1,343,240	1,375,000

MCA and AFH along with RPMA, that is funded through the Defense Appropriations Act, provide the necessary links to insure that the seven Army goals identified by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army in their joint fiscal year 1984 Posture Statement are achieved.

Table I shows the facility categories in which the funds are requested and the percentage of the construction dollars in each category.

TABLE I.—PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM FACILITY CATEGORY SUMMARY

Facility category	Cost (thousands)	Percentage of total
Operations and training	$229,040	17.0
Maintenance, and production	330,870	24.6
Research, development, test and evaluation	35,050	2.6
Supply	57,730	4.3
Medical	25,300	1.9
Administrative	9,660	.7
Unaccompanied housing	215,120	16.0
Community	73,890	5.5
Utilities	61,150	4.6
Energy conservation	40,660	3.0
Occupational safety and health	21,720	1.6
Water pollution abatement	8,970	.7
Real estate	3,450	.3
Unspecified minor	32,000	2.4
Planning, design and access roads	188,500	14.0
Army ammunition plants	10,130	.8
Total authority requested	1,343,240	100.0

Table II shows the distribution of the appropriations request among major commands in the United States and overseas. Construction projects in the United States account for $696 million, (52 percent) of the budget request. Construction projects outside the United States total $427 million (32 percent). This year's request for planning and design and unspecified minor construction totals $220 million (16 percent).

TABLE II.—PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM COMMAND SUMMARY

Command	Cost (thousands)	Percentage of total
Inside the United States:		
Forces Command	$364,700	27.2
Training and Doctrine Command	139,670	10.4
Materiel Development and Readiness Command	133,570	9.9
Western Command	33,700	2.5
Health Services Command	5,850	.4
Communications Command	1,250	.1
Military District of Washington	2,750	.2
U.S. Military Academy	12,840	1.0
Other	1,800	.1
Total	696,130	51.8
Outside the United States:		
U.S. Army, Europe	357,090	26.6
Eighth U.S. Army, Korea	59,730	4.5
Kwajalein missile range	5,620	.4
Forces Command	3,010	.2
Intelligence and Security Command	260	
U.S. Army, Japan	1,400	.1
Total	427,110	31.8
Other:		
Planning and design	188,000	14.0
Unspecified minor construction	32,000	2.4
Total	220,000	16.4
Total authority requested	1,343,240	100.0

Seen another way, 61 percent of this year's request is for support of new missions and current mission shortfalls not fully satisfied in prior years (Chart 2). The funding in support of new weapons systems, which I will discuss in more detail in a moment, highlights this segment. In addition, 25 percent of our request is for replacement and modernization of the Army's worldwide inventory of aging facilities. Even though MCA funding has increased over the past few years, the rate of increase has not been sufficient to overcome the impact of inflation and the additional costs to support the new systems, thus we have been unable to reduce the Army's backlog of construction. Our current backlog amounts to $24.3 billion—a $2.7 billion increase over what I reported last year. In an attempt to significantly reduce this backlog, current planning calls for military construction funding at greater levels over the next 5 years. The rest of the program (14 percent) is for planning and design.

CHART 2.—FISCAL YEAR 1984 MCA BUDGET REQUEST

	Percent	Million
New mission	31	$419
Current mission	30	407
Replacement/modernization	25	329
Planning and design	14	188
Total	100	1,343

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

With the committee's permission, I would like to discuss briefly a few of our construction program highlights.

READINESS

The fiscal year 1984 MCA Program emphasizes readiness in terms of operations and training, maintenance and production, supply, administration, and RDT&E facilities. This year's request in these categories is for $662,350,000 or 49 percent of the Army's program. Included are five projects to support deployment of an additional Patriot Air Defense battalion in Germany. The NATO Alliance will provide the operational facilities for this unit. The $15.8 million request is for the facilities which are the responsibility of the US to fund under NATO Infrastructure Agreements.

Twelve military construction projects totaling $102,630,000, provide for the upgrade of existing ranges or construction of new multipurpose training range complexes. These range complexes provide the required facilities to accommodate the increased firepower of the new weapons systems now being delivered and to enable adequate training of personnel in the most efficient use of these vastly more effective weapons. An additional $126,410,000 is programmed to provide other operations and training facilities such as operations buildings, a satellite terminal building, communications facilities, aircraft shelters/revetments, flight simulators and weapons maintenance training facilities. There are 32 tactical equipment shop projects totaling $153,210,000 intended to continue our efforts to reduce both mission shortfalls and substandard conditions in equipment maintenance facilities. An additional $155,660,000 is programmed to provide other maintenance facilities for ammunition, aircraft and communication equipment.

The fiscal year 1984 budget also includes $22,000,000 in facilities to begin the modernization of the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, which are utilized to produce many specialized components of artillery weapons. This REARM project is the continuation of a phased modernization program which includes the previously approved major improvement of the gun tube manufacturing facilities at Watervliet Arsenal.

QUALITY OF LIFE (LIVING CONDITIONS)

The Army's Quality of Life program, intended to foster improved morale and individual readiness, continues to receive widespread support in this year's request with 23 percent of the total construction request allocated to troop housing, medical, and community facilities. A total of 2,961 unaccompanied enlisted and 716 unaccompanied officers quarters are to be provided in the U.S. and 4,285 unaccompanied enlisted and 10 unaccompanied officer quarters overseas.

OTHER

National programs such as Pollution Abatement, Energy Conservation Investment program, Occupational Safety and Health Act [OSHA], planning and design, access roads, unspecified minor construction, and other utilities projects make up the remaining 27 percent.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION HIGHLIGHTS—UNITED STATES

Our budget request inside the United States this year provides $696 million in construction projects. The projects are located at installations in 29 states and the District of Columbia. Projects totaling more than $30 million in construction are located in Kansas, Texas, California, Georgia, Maryland, Washington, and North Carolina. Fort Riley, Kansas and Fort Hood, Texas are scheduled for the largest installation level investment with $96 million and $69 million respectively. The First Infantry Division at Fort Riley is one of the REFORGER units which deploy early in any European crisis. Facilities are being provided to allow restructuring this unit to permit the most efficient use of new weapons.

The largest single project is a multi-purpose training range. This project will provide for a permanent multi-purpose training range complex to include the relocation of multipurpose buildings and the construction of equipment maintenance shop, target maintenance building, control tower, classroom/administrative buildings, latrines, and storage buildings. The existing facility is not capable of supporting the training requirements of the new fighting vehicles being fielded this year. Additionally, the existing targetry is antiquated and difficult to maintain. The remaining 19 projects at Fort Riley provide ammunition and fuel storage, tactical equipment shops, dining facilities, unaccompanied personnel housing and administrative/classroom buildings.

The 11 projects at Fort Hood include three multi-purpose training ranges, $17.6 million; two aircraft maintenance facilities, $24.6 million; two tactical equipment shops, $16.6 million; and $9.7 million for weatherstripping, field lighting, tactical vehicle wash rack and a brigade headquarters.

U.S. ARMY EUROPE [USAREUR]

As you are aware, modernization and replacement, as well as much of the maintenance and repair of U.S. facilities in Europe, were postponed until recently. In the 13 years from fiscal year 1965 through fiscal year 1977, the European MCA program averaged about $30 million per year. Beginning in fiscal year 1978, it began to be funded more realistically and the quality of our facilities began to improve. Continued funding at these levels is essential to permit the modernization or replacement of the many of the remaining unsatisfactory living and working facilities.

Our fiscal year 1984 program for USAREUR totals $357,090,000. Once again, it is one of the largest major Army command programs, but in relation to actual requirements, it is an extremely austere program particularly when we consider the deplorable conditions in which our soldiers live and work. Nevertheless, the program will provide a substantial improvement and represents a careful balancing of requirements within fiscal constraints.

In fiscal year 1984, the USAREUR program emphasizes improving the soldiers' living conditions with 33 percent of the USAREUR request allocated to construction of barracks, dining, medical, and community facilities. The new barracks will accommodate 2,666 enlisted personnel in Germany and 7 officers and 15 enlisted personnel in Greece and 137 enlisted personnel in Turkey.

At the same time we are not neglecting our commitment to improve the readiness of our forces in Europe. We are allocating over 60 percent of the USAREUR request to improve facilities associated with operations and training, maintenance, utilities, supply, administration and the purchase of existing leased facilities in Rheinberg, Germany. These new facilities will not only permit the deployment of new weapons, they will also substantially improve the conditions of the areas where the soliders spend much of their working day.

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY (KOREA)

The Army continues to support its commitment in the Western Pacific with a $59,730,000 fiscal year 1984 MCA request in support of the Eighth U.S. Army in Korea. Seventy-seven percent of the request is allocated to replacing the deplorable facilities used by the 2d Infantry Division deployed near the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ]. Let me emphasize, that while our construction standards at these locations are austere, they are consistent with enhancing individual, unit, and equipment readiness within the realities of an unaccompanied overseas environment. The fiscal year 1984 request provides housing for 1,467 enlisted personnel and 3 officers.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

In the fiscal year 1984 MCA budget request, we have included $5.62 million for construction to support the Kwajalein Missile Range. The four projects are a multipurpose recreation building, $3.55 million; a missile assembly facility, $830 thousand; an explosive storage facility for $710 thousand and a wastewater treatment facility project for $530 thousand; all are located on islands in the Kwajalein chain.

SPECIAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS—ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

The small fiscal year 1984 budget request for pollution abatement projects is testimony to the success we have had in bringing our CONUS installations in to compliance with the Clean Water and Air Acts. In this year's program, there are three water pollution abatement projects in the U.S. totaling $7.4 million; one at Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas; one at Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana; and one at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The Schofield Barracks project for the upgrade of petroleum storage includes upgrading grease racks and POL storage areas to prevent contamination of groundwater run-off by spillage and seepage. The other two projects are for an industrial wastewater treatment system at Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, and a pink water filtration system at Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant. While this small program indicates our success, we recognize that there will be future requirements and we continue our efforts to eliminate potential environmental hazards.

ARMY ENERGY PROGRAM

The Army continues to place emphasis on conserving critical energy resources. The fiscal year 1984 Energy Conservation Investment Program includes 30 projects at a cost of $40,660,000. Our calculations indicate that their completion will produce first year savings of $7,300,000 and when completed the projects will provide savings of 1 trillion BTU's annually. The projects in the program include installation of weatherstripping and attic insulation, automatic heating controls, energy control systems, and heat recovery systems.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Army is continuing its program to upgrade medical facilities with a $25.3 million fiscal year 1984 MCA budget request consisting of three projects. In Germany, we have programed $22 million to add to, renovate, and alter the existing Augsburg Hospital; and $2 million for the construction of a 14-chair dental clinic at Wuerzburg, Germany. We are also requesting $1.3 million for a health clinic at Cakmakli, Turkey. The clinic in Turkey will serve the soldiers located at Cakmakli and other remote sites such as Corlu, Erzurum, Ortakoy and Izmit.

DIVISION 86

Division 86 is an organization which will facilitate the integration of new and advanced materiel systems, doctrinal concepts, and human resources. The new division structure provides organizational advantages over today's force designs.

To the greatest extent possible, Division 86 will be phased in with current equipment. This will enable both the active and reserve component units to make the changeover at about the same time. This promotes the total Army and total force modernization concepts. Sound modernization principles and doctrine as well as new weapons and new organizations are key ingredients in this program. The principles used for Division 86 take into account the facts that commanders will be fighting with complex systems, fewer personnel, over greater distances. The accomplishment of these improvements requires revisions to our Facilities Master Plan.

The fiscal year 1984 request includes $51,550,000, with $33,700,000 at Fort Riley and $19,850,000 at Fort Hood. The divisions at Fort Riley and Fort Hood are the first CONUS divisions to receive the Abrams Tank and the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Because of their priorities in Army plans, these divisions are the first to convert to the new organizational structure and require facilities in support of their new structure.

CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS

During hearings on the fiscal year 1983 MCA request, the Congress expressed concerns on which I would now like to report:

The committee expressed its concern about fiscal support by the German government for the plan to relocate Army units to better tactical locations in improved facilities. The United States and German Governments have appointed representatives to participate in discussions on the Master Restationing Plan. Meetings were held in 1982 and early 1983, including a high level meeting on 23 and 24 February 1983. No projects have been included in this request to implement the Master Restationing Plan. Discussions with the German government continue.

The Committee asked the services to develop a plan to get World War II (WWII) temporary facilities out of the inventory. The development of the Army's plan for the disposition of WWII-era temporary buildings requires the completion of several associated studies which collectively address the full spectrum of the Army's requirements for facilities both in peacetime and mobilization. They also address expedient construction capabilities for mobilization which will allow us to assess the number of our mothballed temporary facilities which can be released for demolition. These studies are progressing on schedule. Based upon their results, we expect to begin development of the plan requested by the committee in mid-1983, with completion in late summer.

Last year Congress authorized several projects to be built with savings. We appreciate the Congress' effort in the 1983 Military Construction bill to authorize the execution of selected projects without companion funding appropriations. This action allowed the Army to use savings generated from low construction bids to obtain additional construction. It also provided an incentive to save money through better management to obtain the funds for these additional projects. The order was indeed beneficial in the 1983 MILCON bill because it took advantage of a depressed market condition which had not been fully anticipated during the fiscal year 1983 budget formulation. We have taken the depressed market condition into account during the preparation of the fiscal year 1984 budget. Additionally, the economy is showing positive signs of a strong turn upward. Therefore, we do not foresee savings similar to those generated in fiscal year 1983 and earlier. We believe that the fiscal year 1983 situation was unique, being precipitated by abruptly changing economic conditions. We are continuing to improve estimating techniques to provide more accurate cost data prior to submittal of our annual construction budget to the Congress.

In the fiscal year 1983 Authorization Conference Report, the Department was directed to adopt a standard design for permanent party barracks (other than trainee barracks). The Department of Defense, with tri-service concurrence, has implemented a new design standard which will apply to future permanent party UPH construction in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, and Germany. The new standard does not apply to trainee barracks, Korea or other special consideration areas which will continue to be governed by local conditions and standards. This new design ensures that enlisted personnel of all services will be housed to the same standard in the future. For our soldiers, it will mean an enhanced quality of life with greater privacy for grades E4 and below, and more space and privacy for grades E5 and above.

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING [AFH]

Now I will address the Army's Family Housing Program; a program that is of significant importance to all our married soldiers and their families. Full management of the family housing program was returned to the separate services and defense agencies in fiscal year 1983. For the Army, the provision of suitable living conditions is an imperative and thus one of our highest peacetime priorities. The fiscal year 1984 budget request reflects the Army's commitment to provide adequate housing for our service members and to maintain the quality of the facilities entrusted to our stewardship.

Army Family Housing [AFH] is big business, supporting military families living in 171,800 housing units. We lease 15,200 units and have 156,600 units that we own or control.

These U.S.-controlled units are valued at over $11 billion and are, on the average, 25 years old. The size of our aging inventory and lack of new construction have created facility shortages and large backlogs, particularly with regard to the maintenance and repair program. We also have backlogs in our improvements and Energy Conservation Investment programs.

BUDGET REQUEST

The fiscal year 1984 budget request is for $1,272,639,000 in both authorization and appropriation (Table III).

Our request this year is $268,000,000 larger than the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. The causes for the growth are shown in Table III. I would like to discuss them briefly. Pursuant to last year's appropriation law, two million dollars was transferred to the Army Family Housing Program during Fiscal Year 1983. Inflation of approximately four percent accounts for almost 19 percent of the increase. We are also requesting more new construction than was approved last year.

Table III.—Army family housing

	Million
Fiscal year 1983 appropriation	$1,005
Unexpended balances (transferred to Army)	[1] 2
Inflation	50
Operations/maintenance program increases	85
Construction program increases	46
Oahu consolidation	[2] 85
Fiscal year 1984 budget request	1,273

[1] Transferred to Army Family Housing pursuant to section 118 Public Law 97-323.

[2] The $85,000,000 increase identified here is offset by decreases in the other Services housing programs.

This request includes new construction for Europe which was deferred without prejudice in the fiscal year 1983 budget. The additional $85,000,000 in operation and maintenance will permit us to execute additional leases approved in prior years for build-to-lease contracts and to apply funds to the deferred maintenance backlog thus fixing our current inventory. The most noteworthy cause for the increase is the consolidation of all military housing on the island of Oahu in Hawaii. The consolidation adds all Air Force, Navy and Marine housing on the island, 11,828 units, to the Army's inventory.

Total savings are estimated to be $800,000 per year, however actual savings will be determined after implementation of the consolidation.

Chart 3 shows how the $1,272,639,000 request is spread among the major family housing subaccounts.

Chart 3.—Army family housing subaccounts fiscal year 1984 budget request

	Million
Construction	$187
Operation & maintenance	1,051
Debt payment	35
Total	1,273

The $71 million in new construction will build 759 new housing units and provide the second phase of a consolidated community center; $82 million will fund improvements to our aging inventory; $27 million is for energy conservation investment program projects and $17 million will provide resources for planning and design for future construction. (Chart 4)

Chart 4.—Army family housing construction [1]

	Million
New construction	$71
Post acquisition construction	109
(Improvements)	($82)
(ECIP)	($27)
Planning and design	7
Total	187

[1] For 759 units.

The Operations and Maintenance [O&M] portion will cover the costs of operating ($479,265,000) and maintaining ($495,365,000) our current inventory, to include tackling a small piece of our backlog of deferred maintenance as well as the cost of our 15,256 leased units ($86,858,000).

Funds for debt payment, $34,476,000 are necessary to provide for principal and interest on remaining indebtedness for Capehart and Wherry housing. Also, $362,000 will be used to pay servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums to the Federal Housing Administration [FHA] on mortgages assumed by active military personnel for housing purchased by them, where the service member had a valid certificate of eligibility dated prior to March 31, 1980. There are no new loans in the program.

The funds in the fiscal year 1984 budget request will be distributed geographically as shown in Chart 5.

CHART 5.—ARMY FAMILY HOUSING FUND DISTRIBUTION FISCAL YEAR 1984 BUDGET REQUEST

[In millions of dollars]

	Construction	O&M	Debt	Total
CONUS	$82	$431	$35	$548
Europe	78	463	0	541
Other	27	157	0	184
Total	187	1,051	35	1,273

Given the large inventory of housing units (Chart 6), the Army must apply its resources to take care of what it has. The Army must also meet family housing requirements in support of our soldiers and their families. As mentioned last year, we have developed a program which balances these two resource competitors. This balance is struck through a logical application of funds to both the cost of ownership and new program initiatives.

CHART 6.—ARMY FAMILY HOUSING INVENTORY END FISCAL YEAR 1984 ESTIMATE

	Owned	Leased	Total
CONUS	88,036	0	88.036
Europe	41,298	13,949	55,247
Other	27,216	1,307	28,523
Total	156,550	15,256	171,806

COST OF OWNERSHIP

The cost of ownership is defined as those annual expenditures necessary to operate and maintain the current family housing inventory, and thus provide for the careful stewardship of existing inventory. Funding for the cost of ownership amounts to 82 percent of our budget request.

PROGRAM INITIATIVES

After the cost of ownership has been funded, the reamining 18 percent of our fiscal 1984 budget request will be applied to the program initiatives of new construction, additional leases, deferred maintenance, post acquisition construction and housing occupancy guarantees.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

It is Army policy that the first source of family housing is the civllian community. The Variable Housing Allowance [VHA] certainly supports this policy. There are cases, however, where civilian communities cannot support soldier requirements or where installations are so remote as to preclude such support. New construction is programed when these conditions exist or when it is a more economical alternative.

Table IV shows the fiscal year 1984 projects for family housing units and for the completion of the consolidated community center at Aliamanu, Hawaii which will support 2,600 Army, Navy, and Marine Corps families. The first phase of this project was funded last year.

Table IV.—Army family housing new construction fiscal year 1984 budget request

Location:	*No. units*
Bethel, Alaska	2
Nome, Alaska	2
Kotzebue, Alaska	2
Fort Greely, Alaska	38
Fort Stewart, Ga	244
Fort Polk, La	200
Bayreuth, Germany	13
Kitzingen, Germany	103
Wildfleclken, Germany	153
Vicenze, Italy	2
Total	759

Plus Phase II Aliamanu, Hawaii, consolidated community center.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request contains construction of 271 family housing units in Europe. Of these 269 are in Germany and 2 provide secure housing for high-ranking U.S. officials in Vicenza, Italy. The proposed construction in Germany is for USAREUR's highest priority communities. The remaining projects are at Forts Greely, Stewart, and Polk, and 6 units for National Guard advisors at 3 extremely remote locations in Alaska.

The fiscal year 1984 family housing new construction request is oriented toward reducing the most critical housing deficits both in USAREUR and stateside locations. We must continue to rely on leasing as an alternative method of providing housing in overseas areas. Europe has a current known requirement for additional housing units to meet existing shortfalls. The fiscal year 1984 program will support additional leases for Europe and Korea. By the end of fiscal year 1984 this program house over 15,000 soldiers and their families in adequate housing overseas.

LEASES

Our overall performance in executing leases in the late 1970's was not as good as we desired. Factors such as unwillingness on the part of local citizens to approve leases in their communities, and uncertainty as to force structure composition and stationing contributed to delays in executing the program. We have improved our record as a result of focused management, improved definition of requirements and better coordination with the German Government and its citizens.

Most of our leases are negotiated under build-to-lease contracts. It must be noted that there is about a 2- to 2½-year lag between authorization and occupancy under such contracts. Leases authorized in fiscal year 1984 will be ready for occupancy in late fiscal year 1985 or early fiscal year 1986. Hence, we budget against expected fiscal year 1984 occupancy and will not request funds for additional leases authorized in fiscal year 1984 until fiscal year 1985 or 1986. Thus, the actual appropriation required is less than the requested authorization.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Deferred maintenance is that maintenance and repair work scheduled for completion in an annual work plan but not accomplished due to insufficient funding. It continues to be a major problem. Our deferred maintenance backlog remains too large, particularly in Europe, which accounts for over half or our estimated end of fiscal year 1983 total backlog of $763,000,000.

The fiscal year 1984 budget request contains sufficient maintenance funds to reduce our previous level of deferred maintenance and repair backlog by approximately $57,000,000. However, the units transferred under the Oahu consolidation, have backlog requirements which will cause the Army's backlog to increase by an equal amount.

POST ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION

Post acquisition construction consists of improvements to the current inventory to bring them to current standards and energy conservation investment projects to improve the energy efficiency of our current inventory. Both of these areas have significant backlogs.

The backlog of improvements exists throughout the world with Europe accounting for about one-third of the $1,097,000,000 total. Improvements valued at $40,000,000 are requested for Europe.

The Army Family Housing Energy Conservation Investment Program [ECIP] continues to receive emphasis. The fiscal year 1984 budget request contains $26,000,000 for this purpose. As in other areas, the Army has a backlog of energy conservation projects for its housing units against which these funds will be applied to the higher/quicker payback projects.

HOUSING OCCUPANCY GUARANTEES

The last of the initiatives I would like to discuss is a legislative proposal strongly supported by the Army as another means of reducing the housing deficits in an economical manner.

The Housing Occupancy Guarantee Program is proposed as an amendment to Title 10 of the U.S. Code. It would permit the military Services to enter into agreements with civilian developers to guarantee certain rental levels as a means to promote construction in the private sector.

SUMMARY

In the Army's fiscal year 1984 family housing budget request, we believe we have developed a balanced program which embraces both the cost of ownership and other basic family housing requirements. We propose to meet our obligations to annually operate and maintain our inventory. Further, insofar as possible, we intend:

To continue to fix our current inventory by reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance repair.

To bring more of our aged inventory to contemporary standard of livability through the improvements program.

To make our units more energy efficient through the application of energy conservation investment dollars.

To house additional military families via a combination of new construction and leasing.

With your help we will provide our soldiers and their families with the level of family housing support which they deserve.

Mr. Chariman, I would like to emphasize that the Army's fiscal year 1984 Military Construction budget request reflects the needs and supports the programs presented by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff. The request emphasizes readiness, the Army's effort to improve our soldiers' living and working conditions, and to replace deteriorated facilities. It includes those projects of highest priority which are consistent with fiscal realities. Approval of the request will enhance the Army's ability to enlist and retain quality soldiers and support the improvement of the Army's operational readiness and war fighting ability.

Sir, this concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions or arrange for answers to be inserted in the record.

PREPARED STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. BERKMAN, CHIEF ARMY RESERVE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I welcome this opportunity to present the Military Construction, Army Reserve Authorization request. On behalf of all members of the Army Reserve, I also want to express appreciation for the support this committee has provided our construction program.

INTRODUCTION

The Army Reserve is an essential part of the total Army. The Army Reserve currently consists of over 476,000 men and women. Members of Army Reserve troop program units number over 256,000. In addition, there are approximately 219,000 members in the Individual Ready Reserve [IRR] not assigned to troop program units.

Army Reserve units are primarily combat support, combat service support and general support. They also include significant combat forces. The Army Reserve troop program unit structure is not a mirror image of the Active Army. Its structure is required to ensure the balanced Total Army our country requires—a total Army capable of performing its missions.

Service in the reserve components is a cherished and honored part of the American citizen-solider tradition. This year, 1983, we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Army Reserve as a federal reserve force. The men and women of the Army Reserve who spend their weekends at scheduled drills, attend Annual Training and freely give additional time are striving hard to achieve readiness goals. The full dimension of their contributions includes time away from their families, their friends, businesses, and recreational opportunities. By their service they contribute to our national security.

Current status

Training continues to be a most important responsibility of Army Reserve commanders at all levels. With the exception of two weeks annual active duty, this training generally takes place at the individual's home facility—the Reserve Center. Due to the decentralized nature of the Reserve Components, our construction requirements differ from those of the Active forces. We require a larger number of much smaller and more specialized facilities located in the civilian community in which our members live. There are 1,042 Army Reserve Centers and 253 Maintenance Facilities, owned or leased for the Army Reserve. In addition to providing a base for training and equipment maintenance, these centers contribute to our ability to attract and retain reservists. Only 45 percent of the existing facilities are considered adequate. There are long range military construction plans that provide for replacement of inadequate facilities, expansion of existing facilities to meet space requirements and replacement with Government-owned facilities of those leased or donated buildings which are either inefficient to maintain or are not adequate to meet needs.

Backlog

The reported backlog for fiscal year 1982 was $848 million. The projected fiscal year 1983 backlog to replace obsolete or deteriorated facilities was reported at $938 million. Today the projected backlog for the beginning of fiscal year 1984 is $1,085 million. The increase in the value of total backlog is attributed to a better definition of requirements for specific projects. This includes all projects in the funded portion of the 5-year plan plus that part of the backlog which meets the construction criterial of mission and strength.

Process on prior year program

The construction program of fiscal year 1982 and prior programs is progressing well. the only project of those included in our original budget requests that has not been executed is the Armed Forces Reserve Center in South Charleston, West Virginia. The Army has identified a viable site and the state of West Virginia is in the process of obtaining title to this land to permit the land exchange that was previously authorized in the fiscal year 1982–83 MILCON Acts. It is likely that construction of this project will commence during fiscal year 1984.

With regard to the 16 fiscal year 1983 projects projects, 15 were awarded as of 31 March. The one remaining project is in the final stages of negotiated award with minority small business.

As the committee is aware, there were savings that have accrued to the program during the execution of the fiscal year 1982 and 1983 programs. In December 1982, this committee was notified of our planned use of the fiscal year 1982 savings, and in March we notified the committee of the planned use of the fiscal year 1983 savings. Three of the nine projects to be accomplished with fiscal year 1982 savings have been awarded and all the remaining projects included in our notification documentation can be executed during this fiscal year.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Fiscal year 1984 request

The authorization requested for fiscal year 1984 is $52.7 million. The request will provide $40.2 million for Major Construction, $4.6 million for Minor Construction and $7.9 million for planning and design work.

We are proposing the construction of 18 major projects in 15 States. Specific projects are: 6 new Reserve Centers, 1 maintenance facility, and the expansion or alteration of 11 existing centers. Three of these projects are being constructed jointly with the Army National Guard and two of them are with the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve. We are also unilaterally adding onto two National Gaurd armories. These were selected and ranked based on need, the mission of the unit, mobilization schedules, and the general contribution to the readiness of the Army Reserve. The design of all these projects is beyond the 35-percent level and we envision no difficulty in their award during fiscal year 1984.

For the first time the committee is reviewing the Army Reserve's minor construction and planning and design programs. The minor construction program consists of projects similar to our major program only smaller in scope and not exceeding $200,000 in cost. The request for planning and design funds will provide for the design of projects in the backlog that are to be addressed in future authorization requests.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. The committee's continuing interest and support in satisfying the construction requirements of the Army Reserve is greatly appreciated.

PREPARED STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. HERBERT R. TEMPLE, JR., DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: It is a pleasure to appear before this committee to present the Army National Guard's Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1984 and to request the necessary authorization to satisfy these needs.

As part of the total Army, the Army National Guard is a key element in the defense of the United States. The citizen-solider of the Army National Guard willingly provides his time and effort to be ready should mobilization come. He must have training, equipment, and leadership to help prepare him for whatever the mission may be.

In support of the missions of the Army Guard, we are requesting an appropriation, and comparable authorization, of $55,300,000. These funds, within the constraints of the program guidance, will be used to provide for those facilities assessed to make the greatest contribution to readiness and which are essential for proper development, training, operation, support, and maintenance of the Army National Guard to meet premobilization requirements. Special attention has been given for the replacement or modernization of equipment maintenance shops and supply facilities wherein quality improvements to the working condition can lead to more effective and efficient operations.

The budget submission contains a request for authorizations of $44.5 million for our major construction program. Of the construction activities planned, this program, as submitted, will support the mission requirements in 22 States and in Puerto Rico with the construction of 40 projects: 25 armories and 15 nonarmory facilities. The nonarmory facilities include two aviation facilities, six vehicle maintenance facilities, four training site facilities, one logistical support facility, and two U.S. property and fiscal office projects. About $22 million is allocated the armory projects and $22.5 million to the nonarmory needs.

The thrust of our program follows the previous year's commitments to upgrade and support the premobilization mission assigned to the Army Guard. Of the projects requested this year for major construction, 38 are to replace or modernize obsolete existing facilities. The remaining two are needed to construct new facilities and ranges at training sites.

In addition to the normal types of construction projects costing less than $200,000, a major part of the $7.6 million requested this year for minor construction is intended for upgrading the most critical facilities at our local training sites and for storage facilities for holding and safeguarding the supplies and equipment needed to support our mobilization missions.

With the increased emphasis placed on the Reserve components to attain higher levels of readiness and premobilization training, it is essential to construct or modernize facilities and training ranges at our local training sites. Use of these local sites provide more available time for individual or crew-fired weapons training and small unit maneuvers and, also, reduces fuel required to transport units to distant, larger training sites. With this type of training conducted on weekends at these local sites, the regular annual training period can concentrate on larger unit activities and advanced weapons training. In addition to the new ranges, barracks and dining facilities are needed for overnight stay by the Guardsmen. These facilities, since they are intended to be used primarily on weekends, are quite austere but functional.

A similar directed program is planned to satisfy a critical shortfall in storage facilities to safeguard the increased inventory of equipment and supplies required to assure unit readiness in the event of mobilization. The objective of this program is to augment the U.S. property and fiscal office warehouse space for the bulk storage of equipment and supplies required for the State Army Guard units when mobilized. Some of the mobilization dates do not permit drawing these items from the regular Army supply system.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement on behalf of the Army National Guard. I would like to express our appreciation for the support this subcommittee has given to our construction program. If there are any questions, I will be pleased to furnish the information that you require.

Senator THURMOND. We will now hear from the others and then come back and ask questions. Admiral Zobel, I believe you are next.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. W. M. ZOBEL, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would submit my full statement for the record and I will just summarize and give you a few highlights.

Senator THURMOND. That will be fine.

Admiral ZOBEL. The Navy and Marine Corps authorization request for fiscal year 1984 is $1.93 billion. The military construction portion of that, that is, excluding family housing, is $1.23 billion, and this compares with fiscal year 1983's $1.06 billion—that is, it is about 16 percent larger—and with fiscal year 1982's $1.24 billion, or slightly less than 1982. So we are still marching along at a relatively steady pace.

The construction program was developed in conjunction with other programs to obtain what we think was an optimum mix. We believe it to be a balanced program that is responding to readiness and sustainability. Eighty two percent of it is inside the United States.

The fiscal year 1984 Navy and Marine Corps Reserve request is for $24.8 million. It consists of $21 million on major projects and $3.8 million for minor projects, planning and design.

Our family housing request is for $704 million in support of personnel readiness.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to submit the prepared statement of Adm. Howard Roop, and in the interest of time that will complete the highlights of my statement and we would be ready for your questions.

[The statements of Rear Admirals Zobel and Roop follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. W. M. ZOBEL, CEC, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee: I am Rear Adm. W. M. Zobel, Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to review the Navy's military construction and family housing authorization request with you. Brig. Gen. Louis H. Buehl, U.S. Marine Corps, will review the Marine Corps' portion of the request.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING AUTHORIZATION

This year, the Navy and Marine Corps' military construction and family housing authorization request is $1 billion, 930 million in new authority. For comparison, $1 billion, 811 million was authorized in fiscal year 1983 and $1 billion, 848 million in fiscal year 1982. This request, which represents a 7-percent increase from that authorized in fiscal year 1983 and a 4-percent increase from that authorized in fiscal year 1982, is the absolute minimum needed to correct significant Navy and Marine Corps facilities deficiencies. As in the past, this military construction and family housing program was developed in conjunction with other Navy programs such as shipbuilding and conversion, aircraft procurement and weapons procurement in order to provide the optimum mix of authorizations that is necessary to support our missions. This method of programming and budgeting enables us to insure that adequately trained people, and sufficient equipment and material, as well as necessary facilities are available, when required, to support both our existing and new missions.

In developing the projects in our program, we have continued to take into account the long-term cost of facilities management. We attempt to maximize the life of facilities and try to achieve the optimum balance of capital investment, and operational and maintenance costs through good design, construction and maintenance techniques. We continue to look for innovative methods and techniques, which will provide for us the facilities that will best satisfy our functional requirements while minimizing the total costs throughout the life of the facility. An example of this is $39 million berthing pier project in this year's program at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C., which will provide for us a unique two-level pier. The utility lines that provide service to the ships will be located on the lower level of the pier leaving the upper level available for unobstructed ship loading and access. This approach will result in the construction of a narrower pier that will use a minimum amount of valuable waterfront space while providing a pier that will have a more efficient operating area.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The military construction portion of the Navy and Marine Corps request is $1.23 billion which is a 16-percent increase from the $1.06 billion authorized in fiscal year 1983 and is slightly less than the $1.24 billion authorized in fiscal year 1982. This program responds to the Navy's highest priorities of improving readiness and sustainability of current forces with emphasis on those that are forward deployed. It provides the capital plant investment that is necessary in fiscal year 1984 for the support of these Navy and Marine Corps operating forces, introduction of new weapons systems, and the efficient operation of the shore establishment. The present estimated value of Navy and Marine Corps shore facilities is $72.7 billion and we have a total requirement of $18.7 billion for new and replacement facilities to support our growing naval force. The program we have submitted to you will reduce this requirement in an orderly manner.

As was the case last year, approximately 82 percent of the program is for construction within the United States with the remaining 18 percent for our overseas activities. Emphasizing readiness of current forces, 55.7 percent of the program ($683 million) is in support of existing mission requirements which includes new construction to correct facility deficiencies (27.5 percent), as well as modernization of obsolete and inefficient facilities (28.2 percent). The remaining 44.3 percent of the program ($543 million) is for construction to modernize our forces and introduce new weapons systems. We continue to place emphasis on providing facilities that promote material and personnel readiness, enhance productivity, improve morale and welfare and contribute to the retention of personnel. This is demonstrated in this year's program by our proposed replacement and modernization of many crowded and inefficient facilities in which a large number of our personnel are now living and working.

NEW MISSIONS

The Navy's portion of the $543 million being requested this year in support of new missions is represented by a continuation of support for the Navy Support Facility, Diego Garcia, the F/A-18 aircraft, the Trident weapons system, the Aegis ship combat systems, and the LAMPS III helicopter program. We also are making initial military construction requests in support of the landing craft air cushion complex at Camp Pendleton, Calif.; the new Naval Transmitter Facility at Republic, Mich.; and a berthing pier at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. The $21 million landing craft air cushion complex will provide maintenance and support facilities for a recently established unit which will operate and maintain these new assault craft as elements of an amphibious task force. The $13 million transmitter facility at Republic, Mich., will greatly enhance the survivability of our submarines by providing extremely low frequency communication, allowing our submarines to receive messages while at great depths and while traveling at varying speeds. At the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C., a new $39 million pier will berth the seven new *Spruance*-class destroyers now homeported there. It will also be used by the new FFG-7 frigates scheduled to be at Charleston by the mid-1980's.

Facilities supporting the Trident submarine and new Trident II (D-5) weapon system represent our largest new mission requirement. The $132 million request includes $85 million for three Trident II development facilities at the Naval Ordnance Test Unit, Cape Canaveral, Fla., and the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, Calif.; $39 million for four projects at the Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Ga.; and $8 million for three projects at the Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Wash. The Trident II Development Flight Test Facility at Cape Canaveral for $60 million and the utilities and site improvement project at the Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Ga., for $19 million make up the major portion of this year's Trident requirements. This third year of construction at Kings Bay, and the missile development facilities at Cape Canaveral and China Lake, are necessary to meet the planned initial operating capability for the Trident II (D-5) system at Kings Bay in 1989.

In order to continue providing the required facility support for new mission requirements at the Navy Support Facility, Diego Garcia, the F/A-18 Aircraft, the LAMPS Mark II helicopter, and the Aegis cruisers, $104 million is being requested. Five projects at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., and five at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla. provide $35 million in operation and support facilities for the F/A-18. The LAMPS Mark III is supported by four projects for $27 million: two at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla., and two at the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif. facility improvements at the Navy Support Facility, Diego Garcia in the amount of $34.5 million, and four projects in the amount of $7.5 million for the Aegis cruisers complete the $104 million request. The majority of the facilities in this year's program for these new mission are support facilities since most of the operational requirements were satisfied in prior years.

EXISTING MISSIONS

The Navy's portion of the $683 million being requested this year in support of our existing missions, is represented by our ongoing programs in waterfront improvements, and Naval Air rework facilities upgrade. Twelve projects, located at 10 activities, in the amount of $92 million are in this year's request to provide necessary waterfront improvements. Almost half of the request is for a fueling pier at Naval Station Keflavik, Iceland. This pier, which is programmed at $44.4 million, will enable ocean-going oil tankers to deliver jet fuels directly to bulk storage tanks adjacent to the Keflavik Base and insure rapid, reliable resupply of fuel for sustained operations from this strategic base.

Naval Air Rework Facilities at Alameda, Calif.; Cherry Point, N.C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and, Norfolk, Va., are supported by seven projects for $52 million in this year's program that provide needed improvements in support of existing missions. The $18.6 million corrosion control facility at Alameda will provide an adequate facility capable of maintaining a controlled environment for aircraft paint stripping and corrosion blast—cleaning. The facilities currently being used are substandard without adequate environmental, pollution and dust abatement controls. At Cherry Point a $15.3 million automatic plating facility will replace existing plating shops which are inefficient and not in compliance with current occupational and environment requirements.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Included in this year's request to support both new and existing missions is $290 million for quality-of-life facilities. Continued support of this program, which provides facilities such as unaccompanied personnel housing; dining facilities; medical facilities; and morale, welfare and recreation facilities, is essential for the retention of Navy and Marine Corps personnel. Navy and Marine Corps dining facilities and unaccompanied personnel spaces constitute $156 million of our quality of life request. The Navy's request of $105 million for 22 projects is 55 percent greater than that approved last year. These projects will provide us with 6,259 additional berthing spaces for our enlisted personnel and officers.

In support of our medical program, we have five projects in the amount of $55 million. Combination medical and dental clinics are being requested at the Navy Support Activity, Holy Loch, Scotland and the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. For the Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif., we are requesting a new dental clinic to replace the present wood-frame clinic constructed in 1942. An expansion of the existing hospital at the Naval Submarine Medical Center, New London, Conn., and the conversion and modernization of the hospital at the National Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., completes our request for medical facilities.

The Navy is continuing its efforts to enhance the quality of life of its members by expanding its child care and family services centers programs. This year's request includes six child care center projects in the amount of $6.2 million, 18 family services center projects in the amount of $11.7 million, and one combined child care and family service center in the amount of $1.8 million. The growing number of women in the military, working spouses, single parents, and joint military parents mandates the provision of adequate and safe child care on military installations. It is also apparent that the one-stop concept for all aid and information that is provided by our Navy family services centers has a strong positive impact on the morale of our military personnel and their families. We believe that the quality-of-life facilities requested in the program constitutes a sound investment which will be amortized by the retention of key personnel. This in turn will have a significant positive impact on fleet readiness.

MAINTENANCE AND TRAINING FACILITIES

In order to enhance equipment and personnel readiness, we are continuing a dynamic program to provide new and modernized maintenance and training facilities in support of both existing and new missions. Excluding the previously mentioned projects at the naval air rework Facilities, the Navy has an additional 26 projects in the amount of $58 million for maintenance facilities in this year's program. These projects provide modern facilities in support of aircraft, missile, torpedo, electronics, communications, ground support equipment and amphibious and automotive vehicle maintenance. For training facilities, we have 17 projects in the amount of $71 million in the program. Eight of the projects in the amount of $34 million are for applied instruction buildings, eight in the amount of $36 million are for operational trainer facilities and one in the amount of $1 million is for academic instruction building alterations.

FAMILY HOUSING

Our total request this year for family housing is $704 million in new authority. The program represents a balance among acquisition, cost of ownership, habitability improvements, maintenance and repair, and energy conservation investment formulated to provide the maximum balanced benefit to military families.

Authorization requested for new construction and acquisistion of family housing ($98 million) will permit the construction of 730 units at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.; Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.; Naval Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Phillipines, and the acquisition of 339 units at the Naval Support Office, La Maddalena, Italy, and Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy.

The fiscal year 1984 post acquisition program includes $9.3 million for habitability enhancing improvements to existing family housing units and $3.9 million for the continuation of our energy conservation investment retrofit efforts. Funds in the amount of $7.4 million are requested for architectural, engineering, and construction design services.

The $585 million requested for family housing support will provide for operation and maintenance, leasing, and debt payments for the Navy and Marine Corps in fiscal year 1984. The operations request of $247 million is heavily influenced by utilities which compromise over 65 percent of the operating requirement. Authorization in the amount of $289 million for maintenance will provide for routine maintenance, improvement of occupany requirements, and reduction of maintenance backlog. Authorization in the amount of $18.2 million for leasing and $31.6 million for debt payments complete our family housing request.

SUMMARY CONCLUSION

I believe we have proposed a program that places high priority on readiness and sustainability of our forces and insures a timely response to the needs of new weapons systems now being introduced to modernize the forces. Each of the projects in this budget request has survived the closest scrutiny of its cost of ownership and its contribution to the missions of the Navy and Marine Corps. We urge your favorable consideration of the Navy's fiscal year 1984 military construction authorization request.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY MAJOR CLAIMANT

[Dollars in thousands]

Major command	Budget request	Percent of program	Pollution abate
Inside the United States:			
Marine Corps	$152.450	12.4	$0.920
Chief of Naval Operations	10.620	.9	
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	138.090	11.3	
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	112.515	9.2	1.950
Chief of Naval Education and Training	96.240	7.8	9.910
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	60.540	4.9	
Naval Material Command	293.210	23.9	8.490
Naval Oceanograph Command	13.300	1.0	
Naval Telecommunications Command	1.690	.1	
Naval Security Group Command	10.890	.8	
Subtotal	889.545	72.3	(21.270)
Outside the United States:			
Marine Corps	.750	.1	
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	67.465	5.6	
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	65.800	5.4	
Naval Forces Europe	47.780	3.9	
Naval Oceanography Command	.980	.1	
Naval Telecommunication Command	10.210	.8	
Naval Security Group Command	1.700	.2	
Host nation information support	2.970	.3	
Subtotal	197.655	16.4	(21.270)

FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY MAJOR CLAIMANT—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Major command	Budget request	Percent of program	Pollution abate
Total	1.087.200	88.7	(21.270)
Unspecified minor construction	22.000	1.8	
Architectural and Engineering Services and construction design	115.600	9.4	
Access roads	.900	.1	
Grand Total	1.225.700	100.0	

Summary of fiscal year 1984 family housing authorization

[Dollars in thousands]

Installation and project:	*Requested amount*
Construction: New construction:	
MCAS, El Toro, CA (130 units)	$11.666
MCB, Camp Pendleton, CA (300 units)	23.160
NSO, La Maddalena, IT (134 units)	14.000
NAS, Sigonella, IT (205 units)	20.000
NPWC, Subic Bay, RP (300 units)	29.300
Total	98.126
Construction improvements	13.240
Planning	7.240
Total construction	118.761
Operations:	
Management	38.327
Services	29.992
Utilities	161.498
Furnishings	16.698
Miscellaneous	93
Total operations	246.608
Leasing	18.212
Maintenance	288.652
Interest payments	2.832
Mortgage insurance premiums	.679
TOA, Navy family housing	675.744
Receipts	(11.456)
Debt reduction	28.133
Total authorizations Navy family housing	703.877

Fiscal year 1984 military construction program authorization summary by facilities categories—Navy

[Dollars in thousands]

Description	
Operational	$320.287
Training	82.040
Maintenance and production	156.930
R&D	115.515
Supply	20.470
Medical	58.450
Administrative	36.700
Troop housing	156.535
Community	36.065
Utilities	54.923
Real Estate	28.015

Supporting act	.900
WPA	21.270
Unspecified minor	22.000
Architect and engineering	115.600
Subtotal	1,225.700

Prepared Statement of Rear Adm. Howard Roop, U.S. Naval Reserve, Deputy Director Naval Reserve

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: It is a pleasure to appear before this committee and to present the Military Construction requirement of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

Thanks to the Congress the Naval Reserve is growing. In fiscal year 1982 we achieved our authorized Selected Reserve growth to 92,647. We expect no difficulties in maintaining the average strength level of 92,490 authorized and funded in fiscal year 1983. We are currently reducing our strength to not exceed the funds appropriated. To support and train these Reserve personnel for mobilization, we are making maximum use of our existing facilities. Unfortunately, our physical plant is tired and worn out. Many of our structures were built during the 1940's and early 1950's. Four of our six Naval Air Stations were constructed during World War II and show signs of block obsolescence. Our typical center is also a 1940's structure of two or three quonset huts connected by a headhouse structure. In total, 93 of 236 facilities or 39 percent are substandard and have deteriorated beyond economic rehabilitation, maintenance and repair.

With the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve continuing to receive newer equipment and new challenges and missions, our facility requirements have increased. It is in this setting that we submit the Military Construction, Naval Reserve Program for fiscal year 1984.

The objective of our Military Construction program, in concert with our Facilities Maintenance and Repair Program, is to provide adequate operational, training, administrative and personnel support facilities to properly train our Reserve personnel to be "Mobilization Ready." Our top priority is to improve the readiness posture.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, Military Construction Request totals $24.8 million. This total is comprised of three parts. First, an authorization and appropriation is requested for major projects totalling $21.0 million, including $500,000 for the Energy Conservation Investment Program. Second, $1.0 million is requested to fund minor construction projects costing less than $200,000 each. Third, $2.8 million is requested for project planning and design. The request for planning and design is proportionately higher than in previous years. Emphasis has been placed upon accelerating the planning and design efforts in order to present projects sufficiently complete in their design to allow initiation and construction earlier in the fiscal year. This will allow for continuing improvement in the execution of our approved programs.

The Naval and Marine corps Air Reserve portion of our fiscal year 1984 Program includes: a project at Naval Air Reserve Unit Whidbey Island, Wash., for an aircraft parking apron to provide adequate aircraft parking space for assigned aircraft, an installation at Naval Air Reserve Unit, Alameda, Calif., to provide permanently installed motor generator sets which will eliminate the requirement to utilize less efficient mobile motor generator sets, a project at Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La., for a sewage treatment facility, a project at Naval Air Station, Dallas, Tex., to provide unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, a project at Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass., to provide a training building for a Marine Air Support Squadron tasked with expeditionary training support, and an energy conservation project at Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La., to provide energy conservation retrofits and building modifications.

The projects for the Naval Surface and Marine Corps Ground Reserve forces include: two projects, in Amityville, N.Y., and Corpus Christi, Tex., for new Reserve Training Buildings which will provide adequate and modern facilities to accommodate training, a project to provide alterations to a recently obtained school in Fort Wayne, Ind.; a chapel at Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, La., to replace a burned down facility for providing religious services and education activities; and an energy conservation project at Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, La., to provide energy conservation retrofits and building modifications.

In 1980 and 1981 we had dollar shortfalls in the program which were carried over to the new fiscal year because projected available dollars would not cover project costs. I am pleased to report that in fiscal year 1982 this shortfall was eliminated.

This was primarily due to the excellent bidding climate experienced during the year in which considerable savings were generated. In addition, a major portion of these savings were applied to a project to repair/rehabilitate the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center Los Angeles, California which was severely damaged by fire.

A major effort continued in 1982 to inspect and clearly identify facility deficiencies in the surface community. In concert with this effort has been the establishment and implementation of the whole center repair program. This program is designed to eliminate all identified facility deficiencies, to provide energy conservation saving features, and to incorporate limited state-of-the-art improvements in selected Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Centers. It is designed to overcome the inefficiency of large number of smaller special projects. Those centers in the worst condition are receiving priority consideration for replacement in our Military Construction program while those permanent centers in the worst condition are receiving priority attention in our Facilities Maintenance and Repair program.

Currently, the backlog of required construction is about $441 million. We are very concerned over the growth of the backlog. In addition, when one considers the projected rapid growth in the Navy's Selected Reserve manning, we can anticipate additional facility requirements being generated which will add to this backlog. Unfortunately, the Naval Reserve facility requirements, in previous years, have not competed favorably within the Navy programming and planning system. The Navy's planning and programming system is highly competitive, in which mission requirements and priority programs receive the greatest support. The "One Navy" concept dictates that Reserve requirements be integrated with all Navy requirements in competition for dollar support. The Military Construction, Navy funds were generally applied to new fact-of-life facility requirements to support increased numbers and improved weapons and systems while our program represented primarily a modernization effort. This combination resulted in a relatively low level of funding for Reserve Military Construction. However, a comprehensive review and analysis of our construction program has been undertaken in the last two planning and programming cycles and an improvement in funding levels, in the outyears, has been accomplished. Recognizing the funding constraints, we will continue to press for improvements in this area.

As you know, the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve share a common construction program. Because of the savings involved, we are endeavoring to improve our opportunities for joint construction with our Guard and Reserve counterparts. Ten projects have been identified and are being studied for potential joint construction or consolidation within the Five Year Defense Plan. This year you are seeing two joint construction projects with the Army Reserve. The entire Guard and Reserve Construction Programming community continues to emphasize joint intermediate and long range planning to more effectively use existing and new facilities.

The justification data books which have been furnished contain detailed project descriptions and supporting information. All proposed projects will improve training, operational, maintenance or personnel support facilities actively utilized by the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. We appreciate the past support of this committee and earnestly seek your approval of the required projects that comprise this program.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions and to provide any additional information that may be desired.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much.

General Wright, we would be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON D. WRIGHT, DIRECTOR, ENGINEERING AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

General WRIGHT. Thank you, sir. It is my pleasure to appear before the committee this year to present the Air Force military construction program.

I appreciate your remarks at the opening of the hearing regarding the high degree of dollars the Air Force is willing to put into military construction. As the Air Force budget is put together, the Air Force leadership pays a great deal of attention to construction and to modernization of the Air Force physical plant. And we intend to do that in the future years.

Our authorization request this year for Active Forces is $3.18 billion.

Senator THURMOND. General Wright, excuse me, there is a vote in the Senate. I will have to recess for 10 minutes to go vote. We will stand in recess for 10 minutes.

[Recess.]

Senator THURMOND. The committee will come to order. General Wright, you may proceed.

General WRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Air Force program, as I mentioned before, totals approximately $3.18 billion this year for authorization, and it is broken down into four major categories, the first being systems acquisition. Those projects related to or in support of major weapons systems total about $1 billion. The second category is in the readiness area and those projects directly related to readiness of our combat forces total about $267 million.

The third category is modernization. Those projects related to the improvement and upgrade of our air bases total about $843 million. And family housing, in the fourth category, totals about $947 million.

We are seeking $410 million for Peacekeeper construction this year, Mr. Chairman, but obviously that is going to change and the Air Force is reassessing its requirements for military construction to support the Peacekeeper system.

We are also seeking $148 million for ground-launched cruise missile construction at five locations, and $20 million to support the air-launched cruise missile.

Systems acquisition also includes projects to support efforts to improve our strategic detection and warning radar systems, to include over-the-horizon radar, PAVE PAWS radar and the upgrade of the distant early warning system.

We are asking for $8.8 million this year for construction at Dyess Air Force Base to support the first increment of the B1-B bomber beddown. We are asking for $75 million to complete the Consolidated Space Operations Center at Colorado Springs, Colo., and $49.2 million for space transportation system support construction.

In the area of readiness, we are asking for authorization for approximately $267 million this year to support projects in southwest Asia, Europe and the Pacific. In Egypt, we need to extend the fiscal year 1982 authorization at Ras Banas. We are asking for $39.6 million in Oman to continue previously approved construction in that country, and $41.3 million at Diego Garcia to upgrade the primary runway.

Mr. Chairman, our No. 1 priority, readiness initiative, is the minimum essential facility program for our collocated operating bases. I know you are very familiar with those bases and the significance that the Air Force puts on the construction program to support the beddown of forces that will be moving into the European theater in a time of war.

We are asking this year for $44.1 million to continue this program. In addition to the construction dollars required for the minimum essential facilities, we are asking for $66.7 million to upgrade two strategically located sites in eastern Turkey.

In the Pacific theater, we are continuing ongoing initiatives to shelter, assign, and deploy forces and to establish required war-readiness materiel starts. Additionally, we are requesting $29 million for the first increment of U.S. military construction dollars to support a joint United States and Government of Japan initiative to bed down two squadrons of F-16 aircraft at Misawa Air Base in northern Japan.

In the medical area, we are seeking $2.4 million in the Pacific and $4.2 million in Europe to construct storage facilities for medical war-readiness materiel storage.

Under the modernization category, Mr. Chairman, we are seeking $843 million to include work to update the workplace and the living place for our people, to work our energy conservation program, pollution abatement program and occupational health and safety programs.

First among our modernization initiatives in the Air Force is our unaccompanied personnel housing improvement program. This year we are asking for $219.5 million to do 44 projects. Thirty-five of these projects alter or construct enlisted dormitories; eight provide needed officer quarters, primarily overseas; and one alters an academy cadet dormitory at Colorado Springs.

Our program also includes $91 million this year to upgrade or construct new medical facilities. Major projects include a hospital at Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak. and clinics at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska and Aviano Air Base, Italy.

We are continuing a major program to upgrade and improve our older and more decrepit maintenance, supply and training and administrative facilities across the Air Force. We are asking people today to work on multimillion-dollar aircraft in rundown, hazardous shops and hangers. We cannot expect to retain engineers, technicians and airmen for very long without giving them a decent place to work.

A good working and living environment translates directly to improved productivity, as well as reducing O&M costs over the long run.

In the energy area, we are asking for $36.7 million for 44 projects with an average payback of 2.8 years. In the environmental area we are asking for $36 million this year to pay our pro rata share of three regional sewage treatment plants and to upgrade the hazardous industrial waste treatment plant at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio.

In the family housing area, our 1984 request for $947 million is comprised of the following elements: $171 million for new construction, improvements and planning and design; $661 million for operations and maintenance, and $59 million for leases; $4 million for debt interest and mortgage insurance; and $51 million to repay the principal in Wherry and Capehart mortgages.

New construction will provide 1,075 needed housing units at seven locations. Our upgrade program upgrades 8,600 units and energy conservation performs work on another 7,900 units. Funds for leases will provide housing in those locations where leasing is more economical than building.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we have developed a balanced program to satisfy the broad spectrum of Air Force requirements. We thank you for the opportunity to present this year's military construction program and are ready to answer any questions the chairman or the committee may have. Thank you, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, General Wright.

General WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I have three long statements that I would like to file for the record, my own and those of the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard.

[The statements of Major General Wright and Brigadier Generals Sheer and Chambers follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON D. WRIGHT, DIRECTOR OF AIR FORCE ENGINEERING AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Maj. Gen. Clifton D. Wright, Director of Air Force Engineering and Services. It is is a pleasure to appear before you again this year to present the Air Force's Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1984.

OVERVIEW

Our authorization request this year, excluding the guard and reserve, totals approximately $3.18 billion. It supports Air Force initiatives in the areas of Systems Acquisition, Readiness and Modernization.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Your committee and others in Congress have expressed an interest in several specific areas in this year's request. For this reason, I will briefly comment on the more significant topics of special interest.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

Construction in support of Systems Acquisition programs totals slightly more than $1.0 billion in fiscal year 1984. This is a significant increase over fiscal year 1983, primarily due to programing requirements for the Peacekeeper and Ground and Air Launched Cruise Missiles. I will speak to these and other new and continuing systems acquisition facility support programs as I progress.

PEACEKEEPER

This is the fifth year we have come before the Congress for construction funds to support the Peacekeeper.

During fiscal years 1980 and 1981, the Congress provided $79.5 million for test facilities at Vandenberg AFB, Calif., and Arnold AFS, Tenn. This construction went extremely well and facilities are complete. In fiscal year 1982, $11.0 million was provided for a managment complex at Norton AFB, California. That acquisition was completed in April 1982 and personnel are moving in. Last year, $16.7 million was approved for depot facilities at Hill AFB, Utah, and Newark AFS, Ohio. Design of these and the fiscal year 1984 facilities is being held in abeyance at the direction of Congress.

This year's Peacekeeper request totals $410 million, including military family housing. With the exception of depot and training facilities at Hill, Lowry, and Chanute Air Force bases, which are required regardless of the Peacekeeper basing mode, the request was formulated to support the Closely Spaced Basing at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo.

This request is made with full recognition of the on-going efforts of the Presidential Commission on Peacekeeper and Congress' intent to participate in the final deployment decision. If the final deployment decision requires a change, we will return to the Congress with a restructured program. We must emphasize, if we are to achieve the earliest possible IOC, that Congressional authority to begin design must be granted as soon as possible. We will need your cooperation to meet the 1986 IOC and look forward to discussing this and other issues as we move toward a deployment decision.

GLCM

Our $148 million request in support of the Ground Launched Cruise Missile program in Europe is extremely important because it continues to demonstrate NATO's commitment and resolve by offering a modern credible deterrent to the Soviet actions. Soviet propaganda efforts and continued European concern over the presence of nuclear weapons underscore the need to make clear the deterrent value of these weapons. As history has shown, weapons are less likely to be used when no doubt exists about the ability to retaliate. Therefore, until equitable and verifiable methods are found to eliminate such weapons, it is imperative that we demonstrate our willingness to move forward with the GLCM program.

Included in this year's program are projects at five deployment locations. These projects will complete the U.S. construction program at four locations and commence construction at a fifth. As we did last year, we are again requesting facilities to support accompanied tours for our personnel operating and maintaining this system. We believe the rationale for supporting accompanied tours is overwhelming in every aspect of consideration: economic, operational, personnel stabilization and arms control. We ask the Congress to reconsider its previous decisions on this most important issue.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE

Strategic defense is an integral part of our deterrence posture. It provides timely, reliable and unambiguous detection, warning and attack assessment. This year's program includes three separate construction efforts to support improvements to our strategic detection and warning systems: namely, continuation of the Over-the-Horizon-Backscatter [OTH-B] radar and PAVE PAWS programs, and the initiation of a major upgrade to our Distant Early Warning [DEW] Radar System.

Our OTH-B request includes the second of a three phase effort to attain an East Coast operating capability, and the first phase, land acquisition, of a three phase West Coast program.

The PAVE PAWS request provides attendant support facilities for the southwest site and upgrades electrical power services to the northwest site. With the completion of the follow-on fiscal year 1985 and 1986 projects we will provide total sea launched ballistic missile [SLBM] radar detection coverage of North America.

The existing DEW Line which has been in operation since 1957, warns of penetrating aircraft from the north. Approaching the end of its useful life, the system has become very costly to operate and maintain. Additionally, it does not provide complete coverage against modern weapon systems. Our 1984 request is the first increment of a 3-year program to construct up to five new long range sites—the initial long range site is located in Greenland.

When complete these three complementing systems will provide detection, warning, and assessment of both SLBM and air breathing vehicle threats.

AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE [ALCM]

The $20 million requested this year continues our phased program supporting the acquisition and deployment of the ALCM. Specifically, it completes construction at Griffiss, Fairchild, and Blytheville Air Force Bases and starts a two phased program at Barksdale Air Force Base. Along with the facilities previously requested, the fiscal year 1984 increment supports procurement and delivery schedules for the current and follow-on ALCM models.

B1–B

As with any new system, our B1–B beddown plan calls for use of current assets to the maximum extent possible. However, the B1–B will require some new construction as well as alteration and enlargement of existing maintenance and support facilities at its beddown locations.

This year's $8.8 million request initiates construction at Dyess Air Force Base, Tex., which will be both the B1–B training base and an operational location. It provides a combat crew training facility and fuel cell maintenance dock and upgrades the munitions storage area. The fiscal year 1985 through 1987 programs will complete Dyess and the remaining three, yet to be announced, B1–B bases.

CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER [CSOC]

Last year the Congress provided $67.7 million to commence construction of a Consolidated Space Operations Center (CSOC) at Falcon Air Force Station, near Colorado Springs, Colorado. CSOC will combine into a single facility a Satellite Operations Complex and Shuttle Operations and Planning Complex to accommodate the expanding military role in Space. Concurrent with its provision of fiscal year 1983 funds, the Congress directed the Air Force to report on land, computer and base operating support issues. The Air Force has provided a detailed response on each of these subjects and is proceeding toward award of the initial CSOC construction contract in May 1983.

This year's $75 million request will complete the construction required for an initial operational capability for the Satellite Operations Complex by November 1986 and a similar capability for the Shuttle Operations and Planning Complex by November 1987.

Future military construction may be required at this station as the Air Force's role in space continues to evolve.

SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

This is the sixth year we are requesting funds for the Space Transportation System [STS]. Over the past five years, $485 million have been provided through appropriations and reprogrammings for facility projects at Vandenberg AFB, Port Hueneme, Johnson Space Center, Goddard Space Flight Center, Cape Canaveral AFS and Kennedy Space Center.

Our fiscal year 1984 request for $49.2 million includes essential security enhancements at three locations, and an external tank area icing protection system and hazardous material management facilities at Vandenberg AFB. It will complete essential construction requirements needed for an October 1985 initial operational capability of five launches per year at Vandenberg AFB. Some additional construction will be required over the next two years to insure this launch rate can be met.

Last year Congress expressed its concern over the growing cost of construction for STS. At that time the projected construction requirements through completion were stated to be $628 million. With the Vertical Assembly Environmental Shelter now under contract within the programmed amount and overall construction progress estimated at approximately 85 percent complete we reaffirm our estimate that all current and projected work can be finished within that amount.

READINESS

In their fiscal year 1984 report to the Congress, Secretary Orr and General Gabriel emphasized the need for our forces to be ready for war at any time and the importance of adequate facilities to ensure this readiness.

While our entire Military Construction Program is directed toward improving our warfighting posture, approximately $267 million of this year's request address specific readiness issues. I would like to highlight four of these programs in some detail.

SOUTHWEST ASIA

Last year Congress appropriated funds for construction of a rear staging base at Ras Banas, Egypt. Design of various facilities estimated at $91 million is complete. Construction contracts for these facilities are scheduled for late May 1983. This year's Ras Banas $55.4 million request is to extend the fiscal year 1982 authorization to continue construction of airfield pavements, fuels storage and distribution systems, munitions storage facilities, as well as other operations and maintenance facilities and utility systems. The level of investment is consistent with previous Congressional guidance.

Our fiscal year 1984 request of $39.6 million for construction in Oman also continues a previously approved initiative. Work includes various operational and logistical facilities at Masirah, Seeb and Thumrait.

At Diego Garcia, we are seeking $41.3 million to upgrade the primary runway. This project, requested last year, was deferred by the Congress as a more appropriate candidate for the fiscal year 1984 program.

The final increment of our Southwest Asia request supports enroute refueling at a classified location.

COLLOCATED OPERATING BASES [COB]

In a military contingency in Europe, the United States will send hundreds of aircraft, along with supporting personnel and equipment, to augment U.S. and allied forces permanently stationed there. Some of these forces will deploy to existing U.S. operated bases; others will deploy to foreign air bases under the Collocated Operating Bases [COB's] program to avoid overcrowding and vulnerability. At each of these COBs, the host nation has agreed to joint use of its airfield, including maintenance facilities, dining halls, warehouses, and dormitories in wartime. However, because many of the bases in the program do not have all the facilities necessary to handle the deploying squadrons, Minimum Essential Facilities [MEF], such as dispersed parking areas, and fuel and ammunition storage, must be constructed.

To date MEFs have been completed at five bases and four more are fully funded. There are many more bases that have some of the MEFs but need the remaining item to permit meaningful air operations. Our fiscal year 1983 request for $28.6 million to build MEFs at seven bases was authorized by the Congress but was not appropriated. The appropriation denial was based on the premise that while the Congress supported the COB concept, the work is NATO eligible and NATO should fund it. However, it was also stated, should NATO be more forthcoming with funds and the pace of improvements still not fast enough, Congress would entertain a follow-on request.

NATO clearly recognizes the importance and urgency of the COB MEF program and we have strong indications they will substantially increase infrastructure funding. In 1982, NATO included $32 million for COBs in Slice 33 of its infrastructure program.

We anticipate a decision on a fund increase for the NATO program for 1983 and 1984 (Slides 34 and 35) to be made at the May 1983 Ministerial Meetings. It is expected substantial funds will be added to the infrastructure program for COB MEF's. Our fiscal year 1984 request for $44.1 million complements the projected NATO effort to accelerate attainment of this vital deployment capability.

I believe we are turning the corner on COB's. The support of the Congress is essential to accelerate this most important program. We ask, therefore, that the Congress give its full support to the Defense Department's number one priority readiness issue in Europe—Minimum Essential Facilities for Collocated Operating Bases.

Our fiscal year 1984 program also includes $66.7 million to upgrade two strategically located sites in eastern Turkey to COB status. Expanded airfield availability and capability are urgently required in this region to support air forces that would deploy in contingency situations.

I look forward to discussing the details of this initiative with the committee.

PACIFIC READINESS

In the Pacific theater of operations, our fiscal year 1984 program sustains ongoing readiness initiatives for sheltering assigned and deploying forces and establishing required stocks of wartime consumables. These programs continue to move smoothly and we appreciate your consistent support of them.

Our 1984 program also includes a new readiness initiative, the beddown of two squadrons of F-16 aircraft at Misawa Air Base in Japan. We are asking for $29.9 million this year to support this initiative.

The introduction of first line tactical aircraft at Misawa AB begins to address a growing disparity in the balance of air forces in the Pacific theater. In terms of quality we have better aircraft; but, in terms of quantity we are still a relatively small force in that part of the world. By comparison, the Soviet Union deployed three times as many third generation fighters to the Far East in the last three years as the U.S. has in its entire Pacific air forces. Introduction of the F-16's at Misawa will complement present Air Force, Naval and Marine air units in the Pacific. Misawa was selected to base the F-16's because, as the northern most USAF base in Northeast Asia, it best balances the expanding, modern Soviet Far East air threat. On 30 September 1982, during discussions with the Secretary of Defense, the Japanese Defense Agency Director General Ito expressed the Government of Japan's (GOJ) intent to support this initiative. The first squadron will arrive in fiscal year 1985, and the second in fiscal year 1988.

The facilities needed at Misawa Air Base to maintain and operate the F-16 and accommodate the attendant personnel and dependents will be jointly funded by the U.S. and the GOJ. Our beddown plan proposes funding $98 million of the initial beddown requirements through the military construction program and $275 million by the Government of Japan. Additional facility construction not required for initial operating capability may be required in the future.

This year's increment of $29.9 million will begin the alteration and construction of operational, maintenance, munitions and other support base facilities. The GOJ's parallel program will provide approximately $76 million for accompanied and unaccompanied housing, logistics facilities and utilities.

MEDICAL READINESS

The last major readiness issue I would like to discuss concerns the ability of our medical forces to support sustained contingencies in Europe and the Pacific.

Threat assessments in both theaters indicate a need for substantial medical support early during hostilities. Existing in-threater assets are insufficient based on the projected casualties. To resolve this shortfall of assets, the Air Force must preposition additional medical war readiness materials. Our plan is to utilize existing off base facilities of opportunity where available through host nation support and/or construct new storage facilities on base where none presently exist.

This year's request contains $2.4 million for the Pacific theater and $4.2 million for Europe. It represents the first phase of a five year program totalling approximately $60 million.

MODERNIZATION

The modernization portion of our military construction program addresses facility projects needed to improve and maintain the quality of life of our personnel, upgrade their workplace and meet national objectives in the areas of energy conservation, pollution abatement and occupational health and safety. Some $788 million of projects are included in this year's modernization program.

UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING

Ranking first among our quality of life initiatives is our unaccompanied personnel housing improvement program. Initiated in 1976, this program has consistently received the strongest support and endorsement from the Congress. Its objective is to provide adequate housing for all eligible enlisted and officer personnel.

Approximately 43,000 adequate spaces will have been provided with the completion of the congressionally approved fiscal year 1983 program. Some 80,000 spaces remain to be upgraded, replaced or constructed. The Air Force goal is to complete this program with the fiscal year 1989 program.

This year's request totals $219.5 million for 44 projects. Significant among them are projects to provide 348 spaces at Shemya, Alaska, a remote island in the Aleutian chain and 1018 enlisted spaces for our personnel stationed in Korea.

We are deeply grateful for your outstanding support of this program in the past and solicit your continued cooperation in providing adequate quarters for America's finest young men and women in the future.

MEDICAL

Equally important in maintaining the quality of life of our personnel and their ability to perform their varied wartime and peacetime missions is the provision of modern, efficient medical care. The Air Force medical construction program is a continuing effort to support this health care by providing necessary facilities.

The fiscal year 1984 component of our medical construction program totals approximately $91 million. Included are major medical facility replacement projects at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska and Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota.

UPGRADING THE WORKPLACE

The current replacement value of the Air Force's worldwide plant exceeds $103 billion. Over $30 billion of this total predates the end of World War II and over $50 billion predates the Korean Armistice. The majority of these facilities were constructed from wood or composite materials with an expected life of 5 years. Last year the Congress recognized the problems and costs associated with continuing to operate and maintain such facilities, and it directed the Services, under the guidance of the Department of Defense, to commence replacement of their World War II wooden buildings.

The senior leadership of the Air Force has for several years recognized the urgency of upgrading its aging facilities and programmed substantial resources toward this requirement. A backlog of $8.5 billion of urgent projects has been identified. Our current fund profile is designed to reduce this backlog to a manageable level by 1988.

This year's budget contains $460 million to modernize the workplace of our civilian and military personnel. In addition to improving workforce productivity, these projects will help reduce operating and maintenance costs and contribute to energy conservation goals. At a recent House Appropriations Committee hearing on the quality of life within the military, senior enlisted advisors of all the services testified to the importance an adequate workplace plays in job satisfaction and career plans of our junior and intermediate grade enlisted personnel.

Priority modernization projects include replacement of the aircraft maintenance complexes at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr., and Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, replacement of the primary heat plant at K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich., and consolidation of the airlift training functions at Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma.

ENERGY

As in previous years, our program also reflects our continuing effort to conserve energy through facility improvements. Our energy conservation investment program, project designs, and research efforts are all focused on providing cost effective, energy efficient facilities. The energy conservation investment program continues to be the most significant contributor to reduced consumption of facility energy. With the approval of our $36.7 million fiscal year 1984 program, we will have invested over $400 million (including military family housing) and will achieve significant savings over the fiscal year 1975 baseline. We are projecting a 20 percent reduction by fiscal year 1985 and continue to press for further ways to save energy through project design, better maintenance and other management actions.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The $36.0 million have been requested to achieve the more stringent water quality standards promulgated by EPA and the states and support regional wastewater treatment and disposal programs. To this end, we have included $24.5 million to assist in the upgrade of the Jacksonville, Ark., municipal system supporting Little Rock Air Force Base; the San Antonio, Tex., municipal system which supports Brooks Air Force Base, Kelly Air Force Base, Lackland Air Force Base, and Fort Sam Houston; and the full connection of Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, to the village of Rantoul system. Also, included in this request are $11.0 million to completely upgrade the industrial waste treatment facilities at Kelly Air Force Base, Tex., and $0.5 million to provide sewage equalization facilities at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.

With ever-increasing awareness of the potential hazards associated with the disposal of toxic and hazardous substances, we anticipate future programs will include funds for such purposes.

Mr. Chairman, by its nature, the environmental protection program must be phased over several years as criteria and standards are developed. Although our budget for these programs has been limited, we have kept pace with the incremental requirements and intend to pursue our objective of insuring all Air Force locations are within standards.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

This year's Military Family Housing request totals approximately $947 million. It is comprised of $171 million for new construction, improvements and planning and design; $661 million for operations and maintenance; $59 million for leases; $4 million for debt interest and mortgage insurance; and $51 million for repayment of the principal for Capehart and Wherry mortgages.

New construction

Our 1984 request, based on priority of need, provides 1075 new housing units at seven locations: two new Strategic Training Range bases in Montana, with an aggregate of 55 units; Lajes in the Azores, 150 units; Camp New Amsterdam, 50 units; RAF Upper Heyford, 300 units; the final increment of GLCM housing at RAF Greenham Common, 250 units; and the first increment of Peacekeeper requirements at F.E. Warren AFB, 270 units.

It will take 7 years to eliminate our worldwide housing deficit of approximately 15,000 units, if our programmed funding levels are approved by Congress.

Improvements

The major portion of the 140,000 Air Force housing unit inventory is more than 25 years old. Most have insufficient space and poor functional layouts for modern life styles. Kitchens and bathrooms are antiquated and lack features such as dishwashers and garbage disposals common to comparable private sector housing. Energy conservation was a limited concern when most of the units were constructed.

Our fiscal year 1984 program contains 45 improvement projects for 8,603 units and 12 energy conservation projects for 7,931 units. The current FYDP long range funding profile will permit us to eliminate the improvement backlog by 1990.

Operations and maintenance

For the last 3 years, we have had to reprogram monies from maintenance to operations to cover "must pay" costs. Continued reprogramming of maintenance is self defeating and undesirable. Our fiscal year 1984 housing operations and maintenance request recognizes the following: must pay costs to operate and maintain our existing inventory; transfer of Air Force housing units to the Army for their operation and maintenance under the Oahu (Hawaii) Consolidation Plan; and a "good business sense" reduction in furniture and appliance backlogs. Our O&M program has been priced in accordance with specified escalation and foreign currency exchange rates. Based on our current funding profile, it will take until fiscal year 1990 to reduce the backlog to a manageable level ($150M).

Leasing

Where more economical than building, the Air Force acquires housing through lease programs to supplement assets available in foreign communities. We are requesting authorization for 8,772 units overseas. This includes new units in Okinawa (500) and Greece (200).

Because of the time lag between authorization and occupancy of units, we are requesting appropriations for an average of 6,662 units. The domestic program continues to be phased out, shrinking from over 1,000 units in fiscal year 1980 to less than 100 units during fiscal year 1984. The remaining leases will be dropped as current tenants are reassigned.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, we wish to assure the committee that this program is an appropriately balanced approach toward satisfying the broad spectrum of Air Force construction requirements. We thank you for this opportunity to present this year's Military Construction program.

AUTHORIZATION

OPERATIONAL—$1141.8 MILLION

Included in the operational category are projects such as various support facilities for the Over-The-Horizon-Backscatter [OTH-B] radar system at Bangor, Maine; flightline security improvements; aircraft alert runways, aprons and alert areas; aircraft washracks at Homestead AFB, and washrack canopies at Eglin and Tyndall AFB's, Fla.; chemical warfare protection for an air photo interpretation facility at Aviano AB, Italy; munitions support facilities; SRAM/offensive avionics and various POL support facilities at classified locations overseas; $147.8 million for Ground Launched Cruise Missile [GLCM] facilities at five overseas locations; $44.1 million for minimum essential facilities [MEF] at five installations overseas; $3.0 million for the PAVE TIGER program; various maintenance/operations and training facilities; chemical warfare protection and support for various overseas locations; $29.9 million for Phase I of F-16 support; and $379.0 million for operations and training facilities in support of the Peacekeeper.

Also included in this category is $39.6 for Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] support facilities in Oman; $66.7 million for an air base upgrade in Turkey; $41.3 million for runway upgrade at Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, a hydrant fueling system and central aircraft support system at Barksdale AFB, Louisiana for $15.0 million; land acquisition and strategic training range complexes at Forsyth and Havre AFSs in Montana for $9.7 million; $73.8 million for Phase II of the Consolidated Space Operations Center [CSOC] at Peterson AFB, Colo.; security police operations facilities for $1.9 million at two overseas locations; $4.8 million for satellite communications ground terminals; taxiway lighting; aircraft shelters; a space track observation facility for $14.4 million at Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean; fire stations at five locations for $7.1 million; $5.0 million at Peterson AFB for Phase I of the test, development and training center; at Robins AFB, Ga., $3.6 million for support facilities for PAVE PAWS; base operations facilities; Dewline facilities in Greenland for $20.5 million; global weather facilities; squadron operations facilities; three air freight terminals for $13.8 million; a passenger terminal at Ramstein AB, Germany for $6.3 million; and, three control towers—at Edwards AFB, Calif. for $2.5 million, at Galena IAP, Alaska for $4.0 million and at Mather AFB, Calif., for $2.2 million.

TRAINING—$35.2 MILLION

The fiscal year 1984 training category consists of CCTS support facilities for $1.9 million at a classified location in the CONUS: various maintenance, operations and training facilities at Tyndall AFB, Fla. for $5.8 million; airmanship training support facilities for $.9 million at the USAF Academy, Colo., $2.5 million for a flying training classroom at Tinker AFB, Okla.; an airlift training center at Altus AFB, Oklahoma for $16.5 million; two flight simulator training facilities, one at Luke AFB, Ariz. for $2.1 million and one at Mt. Home AFB, Idaho, for $1.6 million; a field training facility at Williams AFB, Ariz., for $.9 million; an addition and alteration to the Senior NCO Academy at Gunter AFB, Ala., for $1.8 million, a small arms training facility at Rhein Main AB, Germany, for $.9 million and at Ramstein AB, Germany, a $4 million project to convert an avionics shop to a field training detachment.

MAINTENANCE—$136.2 MILLION

Included are projects such as offensive avionics facilities, sound suppressor support at eight locations—two overseas and six CONUS; vehicle maintenence shops; aircraft corrosion control facilities; two fuel system maintenance docks, base engineer facilities at two locations for $7.4 million; a missile maintenance shop; an addition and alteration to a precision measurement equipment lab, a systems meterology engineering lab at Newark AFS, Ohio; a composite maintenance complex at Loring AFB, Maine, for $4.1 million; and a munitions supervision facility.

Also included are three aircraft maintenance facilities—at Eielson AFB, Alaska, for $16.2 million, at Offutt AFB, Nebr., for $26.9 million and $24.2 million at Shemya AFB, Alaska; and, $3.2 million at Kadena AB, Japan for a central intermediate repair facility supply warehouse.

RDT&E—$83.3 MILLION

The fiscal year 1984 RDT&E category contains items such as STS security modifications for $6.0 million at the Eastern Launch site in Florida and $.7 million at the Johnson Space Center in Texas; three STS projects at Vandenberg AFB, Calif. for $42.5 million; $5.7 million for a test engineering support facility, at Edwards AFB, Calif.; an addition and alteration to an armament research test facility at Eglin AFB, Fla. for $7.0 million; $.6 million to alter an electronic research laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; various SADS radar facilities for $2.1 million at Eglin AFB, Fla.; $2.3 million at Griffiss AFB, N.Y., for an addition and alteration to an electronic research test facility; and three projects at Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn., an anechoic chamber for $.2 million; a conversion to a precision machine shop for $1.6 million and a captive trajectory support system—propulsion wind tunnel for $7.4 million.

SUPPLY—$70.6 MILLION

The supply category consists of two projects for underground fuel storage—$7.1 million at Osan AB, Korea and $2.1 million at Taegu AB, Korea; jet fuel storage for $3.0 million at Carswell AFB, and $5.6 million at Kadena AB, Japan; a hypergolic stockpile storage facility at Cape Canaveral for $4.9 million; a solid propellant storage facility for $2.5 million; base cold storage at Dover AFB, for $.6 million; an ambulance garage/medical logistics facility for $.5 million at Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.; a publications management center for $.7 million at Osan AB, Korea; and Phase I of a base supply complex at Langley AFB, Va. for $5.0 million.

Also included in the supply category are warehouses at twelve locations for $6.6 million; five air launched cruise missile igloos at three locations for $5.2 million; and, three EDS—Forward storage warehouses for $5.0 million.

MEDICAL—$82.6 MILLION

In the medical category includes a clinic at Aviano AB, Italy for $6.3 million; upgrade of a composite medical facility for $.7 million at Dover AFB, Del.; $22.2 million for a medical/dental clinic at Eielson AFB, Alaska; $.5 million to add to and alter a composite medical facility at England AFB, Louisiana; a composite medical facility at Minot AFB, N. Dak. for $38.0 million; an addition and alteration to an occupational environmental health lab at Brooks AFB, Texas; $1.7 million for two environmental medicine facilities; one at Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona, and one at Hickam AFB, Hawaii; an occupational health clinic for $3.0 million at Hill AFB, Utah; and two dental clinics—at Geilenkirchen AB, Germany for $1.5 million and at March AFB, California, for $3.6 million.

ADMINISTRATIVE—$42.6 MILLION

The fiscal year 1984 administrative category contains a consolidated support facility for $2.3 million at Clark AB, Philippines; administrative facilities at six locations for $4.6 million; a techinical support facility at six locations for $4.6 million; a technical support facility at NORAD, Cheyenne Mountain Complex, Colo., for $3.3 million; a vehicle maintenance complex at Luke AFB, Ariz. for $3.0 million; a vehicle operations facility at Moody AFB, Ga. for $.3 million; $1.5 million for an alteration to a base supply administrative facility; at Incirlik AB, Turkey, $1.3 million for a base engineer complex and $1.0 million for a traffic management facility; consolidated support centers at two locations for $9.5 million; $1.1 million for a comptroller services center at Pope AFB, N.C.; $2.4 million at Patrick AFB, Florida to alter the Air Force Technical Applications Center [AFTAC] headquarters; an addition to the Electronic Security Command headquarters facility at Kelly AFB, Tex. for $7.0 million; a data processing facility at Luke AFB, Arizona for $1.4 million; and, an addition to an accounting and finance center at Ramstein AB, Germany for $1.4 million.

PERSONNEL HOUSING—$219.5 MILLION

The fiscal year 1984 program contains $115.2 million for the construction of new dorms (5,544 spaces) and $69.3 million for alterations to existing dorms (6,303 spaces). Also included are visiting officer quarters for 277 spaces at four locations for $11.8 million; an alteration to cadet personnel housing (104 spaces) for $2.0 million; an alteration to the visiting airmen quarters at RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom for $2.3 million; and, four unaccompanied officer personnel dorms (304 spaces) at four overseas locations for $18.9 million.

COMMUNITY—$35.0 MILLION

In this category, our fiscal year 1984 program contains work on gyms at seven locations for $13.8 million; child care centers at eleven locations for $9.9 million; an addition to an education center at Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak. for $1.1 million; a Bolling AFB post office for $.6 million; a clothing sales store for $.7 million at Tinker AFB, Okla.; religious education centers at Hill AFB, Utah for $1.6 million, and at Scott AFB, Ill. for $.8 million; an addition to a chapel center at MacDill AFB, Florida for $1.1 million and an addition to a community center chapel annex for $.5 million at the USAF Academy, Colo. Also included are two recreation centers—at Pope AFB, N.C., for $1.7 million and at Williams AFB, Ariz. for $1.7 million; and, an arts and craft shop at Anderson AFB, Guam, for $1.5 million.

ENERGY—$36.7 MILLION

The energy portion of the fiscal year 1984 MCP program includes 44 projects in support of the Energy Conservation Investment Program [ECIP] for a total of $36.7 million. Larger projects in this category are: alter mechanical/structural at RAF Alconbury for $1.5 million; an energy monitoring and control system [EMCS] at Blytheville AFB, Ark., for $2.1 million; and at McConnell AFB, Kansas, for $2.4 million; an EMCS expansion at Vance AFB, Okla., for $1.2 million and at the USAF Academy, $5.0 million to insulate/alter mechanical system.

UTILITIES—$103.0 MILLION

There are two high-dollar areas in our utility category in fiscal year 1984—heat plants at three locations for $41.8 million and access roads in support of Peacekeeper and CSOC for $15.2 million. Other projects in this category are: an OSH project for $1.3 million at Offutt AFB, Nebraska to correct asbestos hazards; $.7 million at Bitburg AB, Germany, for security lighting and flight-line roads; $14.0 million at Eielson AFB, Alaska to extend utilities; $.6 million to upgrade a power plant at Anderson AFB, Guam; uninterruptible power supply at Vandenberg AFB, Calif. for $2.8 million; $2.9 million at Tinker AFB, Okla., for emergency back-up power; $.2 million to relocate a power line and acquire land at Nellis AFB, Nev.; $3.0 million to alter an electrical distribution system at Robins AFB, Ga.; PAVE PAWS power line upgrade for $1.0 million at Beals AFB, Calif.; 10 electrical aircraft outlets at RAF Mildenhall for $1.6 million. Area lighting at McChord AFB, Wash., for $1.0 million and at Sembach AB, Germany for $.3 million; a commercial power connection for $2.0 million at Buckley ANGB, Col.; high temperature hot water main upgrade for $.3 million at the USAF Academy, Colo.; at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, an addition to a water supply and storage system for $.8 million; two projects at Bitburg AB, Germany, an addition to a water plant for $.8 million and a water storage tank for $.7 million; a $1.8 million upgrade to the base water system at RAF Fairford; a refueling vehicle parking project for $.6 million at Little Rock AFB, Ark.; and, fire protection systems at nine locations for $10.6 million in support of the Occuptional Safety and Health program.

POLLUTION—$36.1 MILLION

Five projects constitute the pollution portion of the fiscal year 1984 program for a total of $36.1 million. Included are: Chanute AFB, Ill., upgrade regional connection for $10.0 million; upgrade industrial waste treatment at Kelly AFB, Tex., for $11.0 million; a regional sewage connection for $2.5 million at Little Rock AFB, Ark.; $12.0 million to upgrade the regional connection in the San Antonio area, Tex.; and, a sewage flow equalization basin at the USAF Academy, Colo., for $.6 million.

REAL ESTATE—$4.4 MILLION

The fiscal year 1984 Real Estate category includes five items for a total of $4.4 million. These items include: $.4 million for real estate acquisition in support of PAVE PAWS; $2.1 million for Land Fee Purchase at Laughlin AFB, Tex.; $1.5 million for Over the Horizon—Backscatter [OTH-B] West land acquisition at an unspecified CONUS location; and $.4 million for Land Fee Purchase at the USAF Academy, Colo.

SUPPORT—$205.0 MILLION

The fiscal year 1984 support category includes $186.0 million for planning and design with $39.0 million of that amount for Peacekeeper; and $19.0 million for unspecified minor construction.

Table I.—Department of the Air Force fiscal year 1984 military construction authorization program for the Active Force

Section 301—Command

	Thousands
Inside the United States:	
Air Force Logistics Command	$74,765
Air Force Systems Command	69,062
Air Training Command	66,950
Alaskan Air Command	114,010
Military Airlift Command	52,000
Space Command	84,360
Pacific Air Forces	3,150
Strategic Air Command	336,647
Tactical Air Command	99,785
U.S. Air Force Academy	10,085
Various locations Peacekeeper	379,000
Air National Guard	2,000
Special facilities	24,000
Access roads	12,250
Total inside the United States	1,328,064
Outside the United States:	
Air Force Systems Command	4,010
Military Airlift Command	3,270
Pacific Air Forces	194,430
Strategic Air Command	26,210
Tactical Air Command	21,220
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	449,706
Total outside the United States	698,846
Worldwide planning and design	186,000
Minor construction	19,000

Minor land	0
Total worldwide	205,000
Total appropriation program	2,231,910

TABLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM FOR THE ACTIVE FORCE

[Summary by Force program]

	Amount (thousands)	Percent of total
Strategic Forces	$906,505	40.6
General Purpose Forces	644,791	28.9
Intelligence and communications	140,202	6.3
Airlift	93,650	4.2
Research and development	52,180	2.3
Central supply and maintenance	59,427	2.7
Training, medical and other general personnel activities	167,155	7.5
Administration and associated activites	168,000	7.5
Total	2,231,910	100.0

TABLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FISCAL YEAR 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM FOR THE ACTIVE FORCE

[Program by construction categories]

	Amount (thousands)	Percent of total
Operational	$1,141,839	51.2
Training	35,240	1.6
Maintenance	136,165	6.1
Research, Development, and test	83,260	3.7
Supply	70,590	3.2
Hospital and medical	82,620	3.7
Administration	42,602	1.9
Personnel housing	219,455	9.8
Community	34,980	1.6
Utilities	103,019	4.6
Pollution	36,050	1.6
Energy	36,670	1.6
Real estate	4,420	0.2
Support	205,000	9.2
Total	2,231,910	100.0

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ROGER P. SCHEER, DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF AIR FORCE RESERVE, HEADQUARTERS, USAF

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee to present the Air Force Reserve Military Construction Program [MCP] for fiscal year 1984.

We seek your continued support of the Air Force Reserve Military Construction Program to meet our essential facility needs. Over the years, we have made maximum use of existing facilities, often by extensive maintenance, repair, and alterations to accommodate our ever expanding role in the total force. As our missions have grown and our aircraft become more sophisticated, some of these existing facilities cannot economically accommodate the new missions. Our requirements can only be met by the construction of new facilities.

The projects in our fiscal year 1984 request will satisfy the majority of the Air Force Reserve's most urgent facility requirements. Analysis of the Air Force Reserve mission conversions over the last 4 years readily shows the need to replace existing inadequate and deteriorating facilities. Since 1980 and continuing into fiscal year 1984, a great percentage of the Reserve Military Construction dollars have been committed to support massive facility requirements generated by aircraft modernization initiatives. The Air Force Reserve MCP backlog as identified last Spring for end fiscal year 1982 was projected to be $140 million. However, our Military Construction backlog has grown to $250 million due to delays in accomplishing replacement projects because of the current conversion programs started in fiscal year 1980. The Air Force Reserve continues to work and train for wartime requirements in out-dated, inefficient facilities. From fiscal year 1980 to fiscal year 1983, the percent of the program devoted to mission change increased significantly. The percentages were 30 percent in fiscal year 1980, 50 percent in fiscal year 1981, 70 percent in fiscal year 1982 and 80 percent in fiscal year 1983. Again in fiscal year 1984, 54 percent of the MCP is devoted to mission conversions. While the construction of new facilities to support mission conversions shows a 26 percent reduction from fiscal year 1983, future facilities modernization related to our continual conversion programs will still share a major part of the Military Construction Program. Our need to replace existing inadequate, deteriorated, and substandard facilities still confronts us. Our fiscal year 1984 MCP request totals $42.2 million in appropriation and authorization; this includes Architectural/Engineering, Construction Design, and Minor Construction funding. Of the authorization requested, $20.0 million is for aircraft and weapon system maintenance facility projects. The remaining $22.2 million is for operational, training and general support facilities.

As of January 1983, all of our equipped flying units were combat ready with the exception of three units coverting to newer aircraft and three units being activated. These units are: C-130E unit converting from C-130B's (Westover AFB); C-130H unit converting from C-7A (Dobbins AFB); A-10 unit converting from C-130's (Richards-Gebaur AFB); C-130B unit activating (Peterson AFB); F-4D unit activating (Wright-Patterson AFB); and KC-10A associate unit activating (March AFB).

All six of our associate strategic airlift wings were combat ready. Additionally, each of the three KC-135 tanker squadrons remains in combat ready status and has crews standing daily alert. Along this line, the second SAC associate unit of KC-10's was activated in September 1982 at March AFB, Calif.

The Air Force Reserve will continue to modernize both its airlift and fighter forces. On the airlift side, we will convert the last C-7 unit, at Maxwell AFB, Ala., to the more capable C-130E in the first quarter of fiscal year 1984. Our fighter forces will realize two significant changes. First, the F-4C unit at Homestead AFB, Fla., will convert to F-4D model aircraft, again in the first quarter of fiscal year 1984. And, in the second quarter of fiscal year 1984, we will retire the last F-105 aircraft and replace it with F-16. Replacing the C-7, F-4C, and F-105 aircraft will make the Air Force Reserve a much more capable partner in the total force.

In the fiscal year 1984 MCP, 11 projects are directly related to mission or equipage changes. There are two projects at Maxwell AFB to support the newly assigned C-130 aircraft. At Luke AFB, there are four projects to support the recently programmed F-4 aircraft. One project each at Dobbins AFB and Wright-Patterson AFB to support C-130 and F-4 aircraft respectively. Finally we have three projects at Hill AFB to support the planned conversion from F-105 aircraft to F-16 aircraft in the second quarter of fiscal year 1984. The 12.2 million dollars for these 11 projects is approximately 34 percent of the overall fiscal year 1984 program. With the completion of these projects and associated mission/aircraft conversions the Air Force Reserve will be equipped with basically the same type of aircraft as the Active Force. The only modernization issue our current program does not fully address is a firm replacement for our older C-130A aircraft.

This year's request to fund minor construction requirements is $3,013,000. This amount will satisfy our urgent construction project requirements driven by mission changes. Design of the fiscal year 1984 projects is progresssing to enable early fiscal year obligation of construction funds. Our estimate for advertising the fiscal year 1984 program is presently on schedule with a ready date of October 1, 1983. We have started design on our fiscal year 1985 projects and estimate all projects to be 35 percent or more design complete by January 1, 1984 as specified in the law.

We have improved considerably in getting our projects under contract; 21 of 22 fiscal year 1982 projects are under contract which is 95 percent of that year's projects. We expect to award the one remaining fiscal year 1982 project shortly, giving a 100 percent award rate. However, the savings resulting from favorable bids allowed the Air Force Reserve to request reprogramming on two fiscal year 1984 projects for funding with fiscal year 1982 dollars. The two projects have an estimate cost of $2,175,000 and one, the Squadron Operation facility at Dobbins, is related to mission conversion. The other project, a relocation of the Survival Equipment Shop, at Portland IAP, is part of the total relocation of the Reserve activities at Portland. The area occupied by the Air Force Reserve is being transferred to Portland Port Authority for future port expansion.

We are also well underway in getting our fiscal year 1983 projects under contract. Presently, seven projects with a current working estimate of $11.4 million are already under contract. The dollar value of these seven projects is approximately 40 percent of the funds allocated for fiscal year 1983. Current estimates indicate our fiscal year 1983 program will be 100 percent awarded by August 1, 1983.

The Air Force Reserve is fulfilling its peacetime mission and is ready to meet its wartime commitments. All our units which are not in the midst of a conversion are combat ready. We have a motivated, professional force and are acquiring the most modern equipment to meet the mission demands. We need the essential facilities presented in this program request to train, maintain, and operate this total force component. These fascilities are basic to retaining our people and preserving our high state of morale.

This concludes my statement on behalf of the Air Force Reserve fiscal year 1984 military construction program request. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to answer any question the committee may have.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WESS P. CHAMBERS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

OVERVIEW

Introduction

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I am pleased to appear before you with the Air National Guard Military Construction request for fiscal year 1984. The projects in this request are essential to the modernization of the Air National Guard as part of the "total force" and will satisfy a substantial portion of the Air Guard's most urgent facility requirements for this coming year.

Modernization

Air National Guard flying units are organized into 24 wings, 67 groups and 91 flying squadrons with more than 1,670 assigned aircraft. The continued strong support of the active Air Force is permitting us to replace older, less capable aircraft with more modern and sophisticated weapon systems.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 1983, the Guard established an F-4 Air Defense training facility at Kingsley Field, Oregon, and transitioned one O-2A unit to F-4C's. In the second quarter, the Air National Guard will complete the retirement of the F-105 converting the last unit to F-4D's. In July, the Air National Guard will receive its first multi-mission F-16's. The F-16 is an exceptional aircraft with a superior technological capability. Its introduction into the Air National Guard is another step forward in the continuing efforts to upgrade mission capability and achieve a general compatibility between Active and Air National Guard aircraft types. The A-7's displaced from the unit converting to F-16's will be used to increase the unit equipage of other Air National Guard A-7 units.

Additionally, in the fourth quarter an RF-4C unit will convert to F-4D's and another RF-4C unit will increase unit equipage concurrent with the establishment of a Replacement Training Unit [RTU] for ANG reconnaissance assets.

By the end of fiscal year 1983, six of the thirteen Air National Guard KC-135 units will be equipped with the JT-3D reengined tankers. An additional unit will be retrofitted by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1984.

In fiscal year 1984, the ANG will continue modernization efforts in most major mission areas. Two Air Defense units will convert from F-106's to F-4D's, initiating the retirement of F-106 interceptors from the Air National Guard. The ANG F-4 interceptor training school and the F-4 tactical fighter Replacement Training Unit [RTU] will be further expanded. Two tactical fighter units (F-16 and F-4) will receive additional aircraft, expanding to 24 primary aircraft authorized. One tactical airlift squadron will convert from C-130E's to C-130H's and the C-130E's will be transferred to the Air Force Reserve to complete the retirement of the C-7 aircraft.

As a result of modernization efforts, Air National Guard flying units continue to make a substantial contribution to the total air force combat capability and will fulfill a large portion of force commitment during any future serious crisis. In fiscal year 1984, the Air National Guard will possess 65 percent of the total Air Force Air Defense Interceptor forces; 53 percent of Tactical Reconnaissance forces; 32 percent of Tactical Airlift forces; 26 percent of Tactical Fighter forces; 17 percent of Aerial Refueling forces; 14 percent of Rescue and Recovery forces; 19 percent of Electronic Combat forces; and 32 percent of Tactical Air Support forces. In addition, 15 Air Guard flying units are tasked to support Central Command [CENTCOM]. CENTCOM is the new title for the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force [RDJTF].

Equally important to the success of the Air National Guard mission are our nonflying units. There are 240 independent units heavily concentrated in the areas of combat communications, weather, tactical control, electronic installation, civil engineering, and air base defense.

CURRENT STATUS

Facilities

Facilities that meet present day needs of a highly sophisticated and mobile air force are essential to continued Air National Guard combat readiness. The facilities for conversion to new weapons systems and for force increases in existing weapons systems have, for the most part, been made available through your past support of our annual military construction programs. However, the Air National Guard physical plant for operations, training mobility, maintenance, and general support remains deficient in many areas. Many units of the Air National Guard are still operating from inadequate or obsolete facilites. A significant number of temporary World War II and Korean War structures are still in use. Continued operation in substandard facilities will reduce weapons system reliability, impair recruiting and retention of personnel, restrict training and severely impact on the ability of the Air National Guard to sustain its high combat readiness level.

Backlog

Longstanding requirements make up much of the Air National Guard construction backlog. Last year at this time we estimated that the backlog after execution of the fiscal year 1983 program would be $574 million. As a result of a $23.1 million Congressional add-on in fiscal year 1983 and a reduction in the inflation rate, the estimated backlog now stands at $531 million. The backlog after execution of the proposed fiscal year 1984 program is estimated at $543 million. This includes an estimate of new requirements during fiscal year 1984 and cost growth at the current escalation rate.

Progress on prior year programs

The fiscal year 1982 program is progressing well. Bids have been received on $88.5 million (95 percent) of the $92.74 million appropriated for military construction projects. The favorable bidding climate that developed in fiscal year 1980 continued throughout fiscal year 1982. The savings realized from very competitive bidding have been used via congressionally approved reprograming, to accelerate the construction of eleven urgently required facilities.

The Air Guard has authorized construction to date on $69.8 million (62 percent) of the $112.9 million appropriated for the fiscal year 1983 military construction projects. It is estimated that 91 percent of the fiscal year 1983 program will be authorized for construction by the end of the fiscal year.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Fiscal year 1984 request

As an active partner in the "total" force Air Force, our facility requirements have increased each year with the changes and growth in Air National Guard missions. Realistic annual funding of the Air National Guard military construction program is necessary to provide the facilities to support this increased mission tasking.

The Air National Guard authorization request for the fiscal year 1984 military construction program is $79.9 million. It includes $65.8 million for major construction, $5.5 million for minor construction and $8.6 million for planning and design. The program is composed of 52 projects at 30 locations in 23 States/territories and provides direct support of weapons system conversions, facilities modernizations, and unit relocations. This is our lowest request since fiscal year 1981.

SUMMARY

Committee support

This committee has been highly responsive to Air National Guard requirements by providing the military construction vitally necessary to support critical weapon system modifications, conversions and unexpected program revisions.

Your recognition and support of these requirements have greatly assisted us in achieving individual unit combat capability and in maintaining the high state of overall readiness exemplified by the Air Guard.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement on behalf of the fiscal year 1984 military construction request. This committee's continued interest and support is most sincerely appreciated.

Senator THURMOND. General Buehl, we would be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. LOUIS H. BUEHL, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

General BUEHL. Yes, sir.

Sir, with your approval, and as you indicated, I will provide my full statement for the record and just give you a couple of highlights.

Senator THURMOND. That will be fine.

General BUEHL. This year, sir, the Marine Corps authorization request is for $152 million. For comparison purposes, the fiscal year 1983 appropriation was for $174 million.

As in the past, the Marine Corps has continued to stress the quality of life projects and support of individual marines. This is evidenced by our request for $51.1 million for eight projects to provide adequate living and dining facilities. We are also requesting $36.8 million for the construction of eight operational projects and training facilities. We are requesting $49 million for 12 projects to provide new maintenance facilities.

This year's program includes a request for $3.2 million to provide for an amphibious vehicle test center; $1.4 million for a cold storage facility; and $6.4 million for a data processing center. This year's program also includes a request for $39.9 million to provide living spaces for 2,608 unaccompanied enlisted marines.

We are requesting authorization for six projects at five Marine Corps activities for the construction or improvement of four dining facilities, a physical fitness center, and for utility improvements. The total request in these categories is for $15.3 million.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my very brief overview of the fiscal year 1984 Marine Crops military construction request. I will be happy to answer any questions you might have, sir.

[The prepared statement of General Buehl follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. L. H. BUEHL, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS) U.S. MARINE CORPS

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee: I appreciate the opportunity to present the Marine Corps fiscal year 1984 military construction program.

This year, the Marine Corps authorization request is $152,005,000. For comparison, the fiscal year 1983 authorization was $174.3 million. We still have a long way to go before the Marine Corps construction will be satisfied and even have a ways to go before the annual growth of the backlog will be contained.

The past support this committee has given to our authorization requests is appreciated by all marines. We earnestly solicit your continued support.

As in the past, the Marine Corps continues to stress quality of life projects in support of the individual marine, as evidenced by our request for $51.1 million for projects to provide adequate living and dining facilities. However, in recognition of the fact that the marine spends more waking hours in his work place than in his living quarters, we are increasing our emphasis on the replacement of antiquated operational, training and maintenance facilities.

We are requesting $36.8 million for the construction of operational and training facilities at seven Marine Corps activities. These projects which are predominantly in support of readiness will provide facilities such as armories; a radar air traffic control center; a recruit processing facility; airfield pavement improvements; and an ordnance handling pad, as well as an aircraft rinse facility and tactical support van pads.

The $49 million is requested for 12 projects at 7 Marine Corps activities to provide new maintenance facilities, again, predominantly in support of readiness. Three of the projects will support aircraft maintenance at Marine Corps Air Stations at Beaufort, S.C. and El Toro, Calif.

This year's program includes a request for $3.2 million for an amphibious vehicle test center at Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. This project will test amphibians for all services.

Also included is a request for $1.4 million for a cold storage facility at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twenty-nine Palms, Calif.

This request also includes a data processing center project for $6.4 million at Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

In the category of unaccompanied personnel housing, this year's request as stated earlier continues to reflect the commandant's policy of providing maximum adequate living spaces within available financial resources. $39.9 million is requested in fiscal year 1984 to provide living spaces for 2,608 unaccompanied enlisted marines. After we finish our fiscal year 1984 program, we will have a deficit of 43,105 spaces remaining, out of a total requirement for 112,056 enlisted spaces.

We are requesting authorizations for four projects at three Marine Corps activities for the construction or improvement of four dining facilities. The total request in this category is $11.2 million. And finally, we are requesting $1.2 million for a physical fitness center at Camp Elmore, Norfolk, Va., and $3.0 million for utility improvements at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the overview of the fiscal year 1984 Marine Corps military construction request. I will be happy to answer any of the committee's questions.

Senator **Thurmond**. General Delbridge, I am concerned over the level of effort put in by the Services toward military construction. Your request for this year totals just over $1.3 billion, which is almost $900 million below the Air Force's request.

What is the average age of Army facilities?

General **Delbridge**. The average age of our facilities, Mr. Chairman, is 37 years.

Senator **Thurmond**. What is the Army's military construction backlog?

General **Delbridge**. In military construction, Mr. Chairman, our backlog at the present time is just over $24 billion.

Senator **Thurmond**. $24 billion?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Senator **Thurmond**. What efforts are you taking to reduce this large backlog?

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, if you will notice, there is a rather significant increase, we feel, in our program since last year. Last year we requested an appropriation of $1.1 billion. This year it is $1.375 billion.

It is a part of the Army's prioritization with the senior Army leadership subscribing to the fact that we simply have to start replacing that aging inventory. We expect, and it is, presently in our Program Objective Memorandum, that we will increase that yearly in the next 5-year program.

For the first time this year in the POM, the Program Objective Memorandum, we have taken the requirements for the renewal and the modernization of this aging plant and have put them into a noncompetitive status with some of the other claimants against the fixed size pie that the Army receives from OSD. In that way, Mr. Chairman, we hope over a period of time to reduce that backlog.

Senator THURMOND. How do you determine the size of the budget for military construction and family housing?

General DELBRIDGE. Mr. Chairman, the first portion of that comes down of course in the size of the Army's portion of total obligation authority given to us by Office of Secretary of Defense. And within that fixed amount, then, the priorities compete.

We go out to all of our major commanders throughout the world and they submit their requirements. These requirements are integrated and prioritized by the Army staff and the Army leadership determines where these competing priorities will come out. Of course, this year we feel that there have been some significant improvements in that arena for facilities.

Senator THURMOND. How do you account for the significant difference between the size of the Army and Air Force budgets?

General DELBRIDGE. I would have to turn that question over to OSD, Mr. Chairman. I think from our perspective, we would certainly like to see it closer to that size, but there is a difference between us in many respects——

Senator THURMOND. I am thinking about military construction.

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir. I think the difference between us perhaps, a lot of it is accounted for in the systems acquisition, or I should say perhaps the facilities tails which are tied to force modernization and the kind of systems that we are doing respectively.

Senator THURMOND. General Wright may want to comment on this question.

General WRIGHT. In all due respect to my colleague, the Air Force has put a great deal of priority on modernization of the physical plant over the last 2 years. In fiscal 1982, in the modernization area we asked for $423 million from the Congress and got $476 million, for which we are very grateful. In 1983 we asked for $773 million and got $732, plus $71 million added on by the Congress.

This year we are asking for $843 million. That is only in modernization of the Air Force's physical plant.

Mr. Chairman, I think the Air Force is proud of the record on modernizing our plant and we intend to continue to do that over the next several years. Our backlog runs about $7.5 billion.

Senator THURMOND. General Delbridge, I recently visited Fort Jackson in my State and was disappointed to find out that very few construction projects have been built there in the past several years. Do you consider that an important installation?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir, I do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Why hasn't more been done about it?

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, I think it is a matter again of priorities. I would say that during my most recent visit down there, in talking with General Ackers, the commanding general, we reviewed the out-year program. In the next 5 years there is a total of $187 million which is programed for Fort Jackson.

I must admit, in the 1984 timeframe, Mr. Chairman, that is not so reflected.

Senator **Thurmond**. There hasn't been very much done there for a number of years.

General **Delbridge**. For 1984 and 1983, Mr. Chairman, that is correct. In 1981, we were close to $20 million at that location with the hospital upgrade making the principal——

Senator **Thurmond**. Are you concerned you will be criticized because I am the chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee?

General **Delbridge**. No, sir, Mr. Chairman, not at all.

Senator **Thurmond**. Sometimes it takes courage to do what you ought to do. Now how much courage have you got? [Laughter.]

General **Delbridge**. The 1985 program looks very good, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Thurmond**. 1985 is 2 years off. I was particularly discouraged over the conditions of the child care center, the education center, the troop clinic. Can't you look into those right away and see what you can do about them?

General **Delbridge**. I visited those on that most recent visit personally, Mr. Chairman. I went through it with the commanding general. In the case of the child care center, in accordance with the wishes of this subcommittee, it will be the first one that we will do in conjunction with the chapel, and that is presently well on in design and ready, and the same holds true with the medical facility. Both of them are available in the 1985 program.

Senator **Thurmond**. Now on housing, the authorization conference report for fiscal year 1983 requested that the services review their overseas housing requirements and develop a comprehensive policy on how to meet their needs through construction, build to lease, or a combination thereof. Have you developed such a policy?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, we have, Mr. Chairman. We have worked very closely with the Office of Secretary of Defense, which has put together this joint working committee, and this committee has developed an economic working model. The housing which we have in the program this year at Wildflecken in Germany will be the first test of that economic model that we have proposed between constructed housing and build to lease housing.

Senator **Thurmond**. There wouldn't be much use to approve any overseas housing until you do develop this comprehensive policy, would there?

General **Delbridge**. We feel that we have the comprehensive plan and the model, Mr. Chairman, and that this construction in Germany now will prove that model if our 1984 program is approved.

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes I believe funds for new construction in Europe. Now what is the program cost for each unit?

General **Delbridge**. In Wildflecken, which is the highest number of units, 153 units, the cost of those units to the 5-foot line is $53,150.

Now as with all of our construction, as you understand, Mr. Chairman, there are site development costs and the overhead costs that go with that, which would expand that out, but that would be the cost of the unit.

Senator **Thurmond**. Now how much is that per square foot?

General **Delbridge**. We are requesting, for Wildflecken, the total request for 153 units——

[Pause.]

Senator **Thurmond**. You can provide that for the record and we will move on.

[The information follows:]

The cost per unit for Europe's new construction projects are as follows:

Location	Number of units	Costs to 5 foot line per unit
Bayreuth	13	$53,154
Kitzingen	103	74,068
Wildflecken	153	53,150
Vicenza	2	95,500

The cost per square foot for all projects in Europe is $47 per square foot adjusted to the budget currency exchange rate and the area cost of construction index for the country, which results is a cost of $55.95 per square foot in Germany and $44.37 per square foot in Italy.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Senator **Thurmond**. Have you considered manufactured housing for European construction?

General **Delbridge**. We have not considered it in this particular request, Mr. Chairman, but we subsequently have investigated that and have conducted interviews with manufactured housing builders, representatives here in the United States, and our assessment is that the costs are reasonably close.

Senator **Thurmond**. That is much quicker, isn't it, if you find it suitable?

General **Delbridge**. Well, we are not totally sure, Mr. Chairman. We think that there are some problems with the one aspect which we have not yet addressed. That is that we have estimates from the manufactured housing trade, but their specific criteria has not yet been compared in detail to the German standards and building code. We would anticipate perhaps a slight increase in these costs.

Senator **Thurmond**. We will need to take a short recess.

Senator **Quayle**. Instead of recessing, Senator, I wonder if I might ask some questions.

Senator **Thurmond**. Go ahead, Senator.

Senator **Quayle**. Thank you very much.

I would like to pick up where the chairman left off, General Delbridge, on this manufactured housing. Have we done any studies to compare the costs of manufactured housing versus the factory-built housing?

General **Delbridge**. Are you talking overseas, Senator Quayle?

Senator **Quayle**. Overseas or here.

General **Delbridge**. We don't have a study as such, Senator Quayle, for the United States. We have, however, competed in the marketplace between the manufactured housing industry and what you might call the stick built industry. That test is presently being accomplished at Fort Irwin, Calif.

To do that, we have met with the manufactured housing industry and we have amalgamated both its and our building specifications into a unified specification which adequately addresses durability and safety aspect, such that the industry can more readily compete.

Now the manufactured housing people have never been excluded from bidding for family housing, but there is a perception perhaps that this might be done cheaper because of the standard of construction normally done in manufactured housing. Consequently, we revised our specifications and put this open to bid at Fort Irwin, Calif. with the stipulation that in one case construction would be limited only to manufactured housing.

That contract is for 200 two bedroom units. It will be compared with 144 two bedroom units which were previously let to stick built, same location, almost the same timeframe, and we will get a measureable life cycle cost comparison.

I will tell you that the bids came in, between the two, only $1,000 per unit apart. I will qualify that even further, however, by saying that this is not what you might call a normal bidding market. Competition is extremely keen. We are experiencing anywhere from 9 to 12 or 13 bidders on every project, and with such extreme competition, the bids are very, very low across the board. So it perhaps a little bit difficult to tell right now.

Senator **Quayle**. Are we going to build 200 units of manufactured housing at Fort Lewis?

General **Delbridge**. At Fort Irwin, yes, sir.

Senator **Quayle**. At Fort Irwin, I mean. We are going to?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir, and that contract has been awarded and ground has been broken on it 6 weeks ago. We expect that the vertical construction will be going up shortly.

Senator **Quayle**. What about at Fort Lewis? Has manufactured housing been used there? Were they allowed to bid on that? It is my understanding that the RFP required such things as the sheet rock, that all studs must be two by four, and stucco or brick exterior. These are things that would not be compatible with using the manufactured housing at its lowest cost.

Is this an accurate assessment of what is going on? It sounds to me that there may not be a fair shake in the bidding if in fact you are going to put these requirements in which are more traditional than the modern manufactured housing.

General **Delbridge**. Senator Quayle, I am not familiar with that specific RFP, but I have somebody here who is, and I would like to ask Mr. Bob Newman from the Office of Chief Engineers if he would comment on that.

Mr. **Newman**. The Fort Lewis RFP is open for conventional stick built construction, plus factory, plus manufactured. We referenced the Federal manufacturers criteria and safety standard and upgraded it in those areas, as directed by the committee for the 200 units. That is maintainability, fire and safety and energy. We are asking for gypsum on the interior because of the fire and safety, flame speed rating not to exceed 25 and smoke development rating not to exceed 50.

We are asking, if is is modular, that the exterior finish be masonry, either brick or stucco. If the siding is applied in the plant, we ask that it be a siding factory finished with a 15-year life, and that is for maintainability.

Senator QUAYLE. If I could just pursue this for 30 seconds, Mr. Chairman, and then I will insert my other questions in the record.

Senator THURMOND. Go ahead.

Senator QUAYLE. The point is, and I think that this is what needs to be addressed, although we don't need to get into a full discussion here—my point is that manufactured housing, and maybe the other Services might be able to answer this, is certainly a way that we can get quality, efficient housing at perhaps a lower cost than what we have had before. And if that is an accurate statement—or if it could be rebutted—then I think what we ought to do is pursue this and make sure that the openness in the competition is as fair as possible.

What I am concerned about, and I just have some knowledge of the RFP's, that some of the requirements that were put in there tend to, for lack of a better choice of words, discriminate against the manufactured housing on a cost basis and favor the traditional housing that we are accustomed to. If that is the case and if my information on it is correct, in that the studs have to be two by four and you have to have sheet rock and it has to have a stucco or brick exterior, well, that tends to not allow a true openness in competition while still getting a good quality of housing.

That is my concern and I think it is a point that we are going to have to direct ourselves to as we look for efficiency and quality in housing at the lowest cost, the most competitive cost.

General DELBRIDGE. I agree with you completely, Senator Quayle. Not being familiar with the RFP, but with Mr. Newman's assurance that the Fort Lewis request for proposal was modeled after the Fort Irwin proposal I would say that that criteria has been exposed to the manufactured housing industry. With the full cognizance of the Congress, we had elicited and received from the manufactured housing industry agreement to this as being the kind of criteria which would permit it to bid these projects. And only on that basis did we go into the future RFP's.

Senator QUAYLE. I think it is certain that we should have some follow-up communication on this because I am particularly interested for obvious reasons. If we can get a more acceptable specification, I think, Mr. Chairman, we would certainly all be better off.

I thank you for giving me a few moments. I do have some other questions that I would ask to be submitted for the record.

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, those will be answered for the record.

Senator QUAYLE. Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. A manufactured housing builder advised our committee that a 1,000 square foot house on a concrete slab, erected without furnishings, could be obtained for under $45,000 per unit, including transportation. This price doesn't include site development. But it seems to me that so much of the cost is in labor. These buildings you see going up around Washington or any other city, have the slabs and everything prefabricated. They are put up in a hurry and done much cheaper, and they claim they are just as good. I think you might make a study of this.

Another thing. If we do that, that helps American businessmen. Whereas, if you pay $53,000 per unit to the German Government for construction of military housing, then that does not help American businessmen.

General **Delbridge.** I agree with what you are saying. Mr. Chairman. We have conducted a very preliminary study. We have asked for proposals from two manufactured housing builders—Design Space International and Porta-Kamp. They have given us their estimates for the one location in Wildflecken, Germany. The costs compared to our on-site built construction, are very close.

I would say that the biggest difficulty that we see right now is a potential for some increases in the cost of the manufactured housing to meet the criteria which would be placed upon us by the German Government, to meet their building code criteria. Additionally, the paucity of land in Europe may require construction densities which manufactured housing industry products cannot meet such as multistory structures.

I have with me the chief of the Engineering Technical Division in Europe who would be prepared to discuss that if you would like, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Thurmond.** I think we will hear something from him on it and maybe they can change their building codes. Sometimes when outsiders come in, anything to obstruct them, steps would be taken to do that. As long as they are safe, sound, efficient and cheaper, I think we have to exercise every step we can to save money.

General **Delbridge.** We think, Mr. Chairman, that the fixes, such as they might be, would be something that could be readily accomplished by a manufactured housing builder.

Let me give an example of the stress tension shelters, which was a similar case. The German Government suggested that there be some testing and they looked at that type facility and they made some recommendations with regard to some welding. They tested the fabric. The amount of changes were very minimal, but it then met the codes and they were satisfied, and we think that that is reasonable.

We have a good, close working relationship with the German construction industry, which has a very high reputation, and we don't think there would be anything placed on there that we wouldn't be willing to live with.

Senator **Thurmond.** Last year several projects were authorized to be built with savings. What is the Army's position regarding this initiative, and would you advise this committee to pursue this initiative?

General **Delbridge.** Mr. Chairman, the Army favors the utilization of savings. We think that it has given us flexibility and an ability to apply funds against unforeseen, unprogramed requirements as well as move projects up a year sooner thus meeting

Army needs more effectively. We have not had this capability heretofore.

We think that is very good and we wholeheartedly endorse that process.

Senator THURMOND. Could you give us the total amount of savings accrued as of March 31, 1983?

General DELBRIDGE. Our total savings, Mr. Chairman, at the present time, are——

Senator THURMOND. You might give us fiscal year 1982 and prior programs.

General DELBRIDGE. For the 1982 program, Mr. Chairman, we had a total savings of $87 million and through March of this year, 1983, total, we have $181 million that has been reached as a result of these savings.

Senator THURMOND. You could add some projects with these savings, couldn't you?

General DELBRIDGE. We certainly could, Mr. Chairman, similar to what was done last year.

Senator THURMOND. We want to keep tabs on what savings you have.

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Last year this committee expressed concern over the Services keeping World War II wooden buildings in their inventory and planning to spend substantial funds to upgrade these facilities. As a result, our committee asks that the Services develop a plan to get World War II temporary facilities out of the inventory.

Of course, if they are good buildings, I imagine you will continue them, but a great many of them are not.

Now what is the status of the Army's plan and how do you intend to replace these facilities?

General DELBRIDGE. We have such a study underway, Mr. Chairman. We agree with the intent wholeheartedly. We expect that this will be completed in late summer.

Senator THURMOND. I think that about covers what I had in mind for you, General.

General DELBRIDGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Now the Navy. Admiral Zobel.

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION AT KINGS BAY

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $39.4 million for construction of four projects at Kings Bay. However, in the fiscal year 1983 budget justification data, you advise of future projects totaling $277 million for fiscal year 1984.

Why this significant discrepancy? Has the emphasis on this construction at Kings Bay been diminished?

Admiral ZOBEL. The requirement at Kings Bay, sir, is steady. The emphasis has not diminished. There were, however, alternatives that were considered in balancing requirements in the fiscal year 1984 budget, and it was decided by the Secretary that deferral of the Trident training facility to fiscal year 1985 and the drydock to fiscal year 1986 would have the least impact on the program. Since it would not affect the initial operating capability of the base. Therefore, the 1984 request for Kings Bay was reduced, sir, to meet other requirements.

Senator THURMOND. Two major projects that were in the future projects category were not included in the fiscal year 1984 request: An academic instructional building and a drydock. Would you give us the rationale for deleting these two projects from the fiscal year 1984 request?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir. It was strictly a matter of the fact that the impact on the initial operating capability of the base would not be great. In other words, there could be factory training for the crews, and they could use other alternate sources for drydocking, if it were necessary, prior to the availability of those two facilities.

So they were deferred to 1985 and 1986 respectively.

Senator THURMOND. How will the slippage of these products affect the initial operational capability of the Trident submarine?

Admiral ZOBEL. it will not.

Senator THURMOND. Now about Ventura County, Calif. The committee has received the proposal that Senator Wilson described here today.

What is the Navy's position regarding that proposal?

Admiral ZOBEL. Mr. Chairman, we are strongly opposed to the transfer. The CNO's position has been presented to you in a letter that he signed today.

The base and the harbor facilities are totally required for our current operations and for our projected operations. Those are not only for our construction battalion center requirements but primarily for our Pacific Missile Test Center requirements on the test range.

I would be happy to give you or your staff a complete briefing on that to show you the future requirements. I know you told Senator Wilson that you would be looking at it carefully, and we would certainly be glad to be a part of that review, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You know, sometimes the Services don't want to get rid of anything. Now if you really need this, you ought to keep it. If you don't, you ought to accommodate those people out there.

Admiral ZOBEL. Understood, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Now have you studied this yourself?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir, I have.

Senator THURMOND. Who has studied it?

Admiral ZOBEL. I have looked at it, and I have had a number of people looking at it.

Senator THURMOND. How do you really feel about it, down in your heart?

Admiral ZOBEL. Down deep in my heart I believe that the Navy needs the property that we currently have. We have offered to the Oxnard Harbor District to consult with them, to discuss with them, to enter into a leasing agreement that we had previously had with them which would allow them to use the Navy piers when we were not using them.

I think that there is a possibility that we can look at schedules to work out the use of our piers with them to turn over those piers and that property, which is very valuable property immediately adjoining that harbor area, would deny us the use of that property in times when we vitally need it. We have used it; we are using it and need to continue to use in it the future.

Senator **Thurmond**. I have a letter here that the Chief of Naval Operations has written to me in which he opposes it and without objection, we will put this in the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

Department of the Navy,
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1983.

Hon. Strom Thurmond,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: I understand that a legislative proposal will be introduced before your committee by Senator Pete Wilson to authorize the Navy to sell "underutilized" Federal property (18 acres and Wharf 2, 600 feet in length) at the Construction Battalion Center (CBC), Port Hueneme, California to the Oxnard Harbor District.

The sale of this property would seriously damage our ability to effectively support the Navy's air and ship weapon systems test programs conducted by the Pacific Missile Test Center and the Naval Ship Weapon Systems Engineering Station; Rapid Deployment Force exercises; Peace Keeper recovery operations; Air Force Space Shuttle rocket booster recovery operations; and deployed Fleet unit logistics support operations.

Alternatives to meet these mission requirements if the legislation is adopted will result in significant increased costs (a minimum of $2 to $3 million a year) to execute the assigned missions from locations in San Francisco or San Diego.

The attachment documents our requirements for the property. To insure that these requirements are clearly understood, I would like an opportunity to have the Navy's case presented to you in more detail prior to your mark-up of the Military Construction Authorization Bill.

Sincerely,

James D. Watkins,
Admiral, U.S. Navy.

Attachment.

Navy's Requirements for CBC Port Hueneme Port Facilities

The Navy's port area includes 4,275 lineal feet of deep water berthing, (five wharves with seven berths), three medium draft wharves, two LST ramps, 1,415 lineal feet of small craft berthing, cargo transit sheds, staging and storage areas and a tank farm.

All of the CBC port and adjacent staging areas are needed by the Navy. Berthing at Navy wharves by deep draft vessels currently includes homeporting for the USS *Norton Sound*, a sea-going laboratory and test center for advanced weapon systems, and the USS *Quapaw*, a towing, salvage support and training vessel. Currently, six Pacific Missile Test Center full-sized target vessels require berthing in the port in support of the Navy's air and ship weapon systems test programs. Two to three cargo ships call per month. In addition, nineteen other vessels, ranging in length from 50 to 330 feet, that support harbor operations and other Navy programs are berthed at Navy wharves on a regular basis.

We supply deployed Naval Construction Force fleet units and the Naval Support Force, Antarctica through the port, and support various classified Navy and DOD missions. Portions of the TRIDENT Missile System Development and Evaluation Programs are conducted in an offshore range. These programs are supported by the TRIDENT-dedicated launch area support ship, the USS *Point Loma*, which calls at Port Hueneme for support of its missions. Similarly, the Pacific Missile Test Center will be recovering Peacekeeper (formerly MX) launch rocket cases from the range after their launches from Vandenberg Air Force Base, and returning them through Port Hueneme for analysis.

In 1985, some space shuttle firings will take place at Vandenberg Air Force Base. The recoverable solid rocket boosters will be retrieved some 140 miles out in the Pacific and returned to Port Hueneme, where a facility currently under construction will process and disassemble them for shipment back to their contractors for eventual reuse.

With the designation of Fort Irwin as the National Training Center for the Rapid Deployment Force, this port will have an increasing workload, participating in exercises like the recent "Gallant Eagle" which required over 2,000 pieces of equipment to be moved through the port.

Approximately 75 percent of the port operations are in support of the Naval Air and Ship Weapon Systems Test Programs conducted by the Pacific Missile Test Center and Naval Ship Weapon Systems Engineering Station. The Center has developed a major sea test range for weapon systems development, test and evaluation off the California coast near Port Hueneme. Three key elements contributing to the utilization of this 30,000 square mile range are the facilities at Point Mugu, San Nicholas Island and CBC Port Hueneme. Point Mugu and San Nicholas Island provide instrumentation, target launch and recovery, and air operations facilities. However, neither of these sites has any harbor or port facilities, so all instruments, rockets, missiles, targets, personnel and supplies must be moved through Port Hueneme. The range boats that assure that the test areas are free from fishing boats or other commercial or private vessels, and which participate in target retrievals must be based in Port Hueneme. The ships participating in these tests, such as the Norton Sound, other Fleet ships, or ships of our allies use the support of Port Hueneme when participating in range operations.

Radio-controlled powered boats, approximately 70 feet × 12 feet, and full-sized, realistically equipped target vessels are used to measure the reliability of the weapon systems against counter or counter-counter measures. The complexity of the equipment installed aboard these hulls, plus the repairs necessitated by hits of even inert units, requires considerable in-port time for these targets. Each firing operation is generally preceded by three to four weeks of in-harbor, pre-operation ship preparation for hardware installation, calibration and testing. These operations are conducted using the line-of-sight to the range instrumentation facilities at Point Mugu. No other west coast harbor can provide this capability without involving subsequent long and costly periods at sea on the range for verification. An additional week is usually required after an operation to repair damage and remove test-specific equipment. thus for any given test, the target ship will be in use for approximately five weeks, of which four are in port. Further, many tests require multiple targets to realistically enact operating scenarios, and are scheduled in groups or series so that stand-by targets are also needed in the event of damage prior to test completion.

Full-sized targets are required in the final stages of weapon systems testing to assure their reliability and effectiveness against the approximate hull sizes they are designed to destroy. Current full-size target ships are *Fletcher* and *Gearing* class destroyers, approximately 390 feet long and 42 feet wide, capable of being nested three abreast in the harbor. However, a lack of continuing availability due to retention in active service and foreign military sales will result in the use of "L" class, or amphibious ships, as targets in the next fiscal year. These LSD's, LPA's and LKA's will require additional berthing space, since they are much longer (over 500 feet) and wider (over 80 feet). This will restrict the ability to nest these ships to two abreast vice the current three abreast used with the destroyers. A mooring type storage system is not feasible since the harbor is too small. The alternative of anchoring out the target ships is also not feasible since these modified hulls require security for protection of installed systems and loaded countermeasure ordnance.

Port Hueneme is used only for those target hulls currently involved in test programs. Back-up storage of inactive or unassigned ships is at Mare Island Naval Shipyard. Between 5 and 10 target vessels, in active preparation status, will require homeporting during any one quarter between 1983 and 1987 in support of the Tomahawk, Harpoon, Harm, Sidearm, Close-in-Weapon System, Rolling Airframe Missile, Walleye III, IR Maverick, Laser Maverick, Skipper II, Low-level long-range, laser-guided bomb, Hellfire and Fleet Exercise test programs. Classified current threat weapons are being programmed at this time that will generate significant evaluation and testing requirements well beyond 1987. If Wharf 2 and the 18 acres are not available, it will have the following impact on the Navy's operations:

Target vessel support

Increased use of Mare Island and San Diego will be required for the berthing of target vessels. Dredging and pier work will be required at these locations. The Port of Hueneme will be used for final outfitting and checkout of target vessels before each exercise and the removal of equipment following each exercise. Mare Island and San Diego will be the holding areas between exercises. The net result will be a requirement for more movement of target vessels between these holding areas and Port Hueneme.

Ordnance handling

On the average, ordnance of various classifications is moved through the port at least once a week in support of the missile test programs and other Navy missions. Approval to move this ordnance was granted based on the establishment of a minimum ordnance impact area (1,250 feet explosive safety quantity distance arcs for mass detonation hazards, Class 1, Division 1 ordnance), restriction of movement to non-working hours and the limitation of access to the impact area to ordnance personnel handlers only. The 1,250-foot arcs struck from both ordnance loading wharves (5 and 6) extend into the area sought by the Oxnard Harbor District. If we relinquish Wharf 2 and the 18 acres to the Oxnard Harbor District, ordnance handling on Wharf 5 will be eliminated. Ordnance handling points at Wharf 6 would be reduced because of the intersection of the 1,250 foot explosive safety quantity distance arc with portions of the 18 acres. Our ability to effectively support the air and ship weapon systems test programs will be curtailed, and loading of certain types of ordnance at other locations will become necessary.

Cargo handling

The standard rate for longshoremen to handle cargo in this port is based on the cargo being staged within a 500-foot radius of the ships' cranes. There is an added charge if the cargo is not staged within this radius. There is also a charge of $30,000 per day or fraction thereof if a ship is delayed beyond the allotted time to receive the cargo in port. The 18 acres sought by the Oxnard Harbor District includes 52 percent of the cargo holding area at the port. If cargo handling operations are required to be performed from alternate staging areas outside of the 500-foot radius of the ships' cranes, it will extend loading times and increase the cost of operations.

Operational costs

The added cost to the Navy of not having the 18 acres and Wharf 2 for its weapon systems test programs and cargo handling operations is difficult to quantify due to scheduling variables, but it will be at a minimum $2 to $3 million a year, and potentially much more.

A number of previous surveys of property utilization have been made at Port Hueneme, including surveys by GSA in 1972, 1974 and 1977. All have resulted in the determination that all property is fully utilized and that none is recommended for excessing. Most recently, GSA performed a survey in February of this year. The report of findings has not yet been released, but with the continuing level of requirements of the Navy's air and ship weapon systems test programs, excessing recommendations are not anticipated.

The request for the purchase of 18 acres and Wharf 2 is based on the Oxnard Harbor District's requirement for port expansion. While we do not take issue with their need to expand, we believe there are alternatives they can pursue by using property they already own adjacent to their Wharf 1 and the Navy's Wharf 2. Moreover, the Navy had earlier operated under an arrangement—which it would be willing to extend indefinitely—to permit use by the District of space at any Navy wharf on an "available" basis. This would give additional berthing capability to the District subject to a priority for military operations. With any kind of a cooperative method for scheduling we conclude that the Harbor District's requirements for pier space and supporting back-up land may be satisfied for the foreseeable future. So far the Harbor District has declined this alternative.

At a time when the Navy is actively seeking additional pier space to accommodate expansion to a 600-ship Navy, we cannot dispose of waterfront property that we own and badly need.

SIGONELLA, ITALY

Senator **THURMOND**. Recently our committee has received numerous notifications of intention to award architectural engineering and design contracts for projects for NAS Sigonella in Italy. In addition, the fiscal year 1984 request includes $43.3 million for construction of 10 projects at Sigonella.

Now the question is why the large buildup in Sicily.

Admiral **Zobel**. The buildup at Sigonella, sir, is due to newly assigned helicopter units that are there, additional base support personnel, and a planned deployment of a full Seabee battalion.

The numbers, though, are relatively small. We are talking about a permanent change of station increase of only 563 people. That includes the base support people and the Helo squadron. The Seabees and a LAMPS detachment would run at about 450 men and officers, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. Now since the Navy's strength is not going up, where are all the personnel who will occupy these new facilities coming from?

Admiral **Zobel**. Well, they will be both permanent and deployed. We are talking now of permanent people that will be there, plus those who will be deployed there for a while, like Seabees, and then return to the States and then go back. They will increase by about 1,000 over the next 4 years. The permanent party increase will be about 563 and that will include a new helicopter unit being assigned to Sigonella in late 1983 and 386 new base support people.

The Seabee battalion would go in, in about 1987 and that would add 377 people. It may deploy routinely to other locations in addition to Sigonella. But, it is those 1,000 people that are that buildup.

Senator **Thurmond**. Now the request includes $20 million for 205 military family housing units at Sigonella. Are you converting from unaccompanied to accompanied tours?

Admiral **Zobel**. No, sir. The impact on the housing needs results from that mission change. We are complying with the intent of the Congress last year when it asked that instead of lease-construct units that we purchase units which are currently under construction by an Italian contractor.

So, this request is an attempt to buy those units, as opposed to lease-construct.

Senator **Thurmond**. Now we will turn to the Washington, D.C., area. On December 15, 1982, the Navy issued a draft environmental impact statement regarding the proposed Navy move from approximately 3 million square feet of leased space to renovated buildings at the Washington Navy Yard. Recent media reports indicate that the Navy has now abandoned this project.

The question is, What is the present status of this proposal and has the Navy, in fact, abandoned this effort?

Admiral **Zobel**. No, sir, we haven't abandoned it. I guess you might say that this is a year of regrouping. As you know, last year in the program we had our initial military construction request for rehabilitating buildings in the Navy Yard so that we could use them for administrative purposes. The only one that was approved by the Congress was one of the buildings—I think it was building No. 210—for the Military Sealift Command, and that was based on an authorization to sell the Wolfe Building and use the proceeds in order to take care of building No. 210.

We are still planning on doing that. There is a slight increase in the staff of the Military Sealift Command, and as a result, we need to also extend that authorization to the fourth deck of building 157, which is nearby.

But aside from that minor variation, that program last year was not approved by the Congress and as a result, this year we are regrouping. We may very well be back next year for an additional program to continue that move, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Admiral.

Now General Wright, we are back to you. On January 19, 1983, the Air Force notified us that it intended to award contracts for the planning and design of projects in support of the Peacekeeper missile system. However, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction disapproved the obligation of any funds for this purpose. Those letters will be entered into the record at this time.

[The information follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, D.C., January 19, 1983.

Hon. JOHN G. TOWER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congress recently appropriated over $2.5 billion for continued research and development of the Peacekeeper missile system, including funds for full scale engineering development of the basing mode after the Congress approves the basing mode. The Air Force is continuing with concept validation efforts for basing while preparing to support the detailed technical assessment of the closely spaced basing system and other basing options requested of the President by Congress. Concurrent with this assessment, we must proceed with non-site specific design of critical facilities in order to preserve the viability of a reasonable initial operational capability (IOC) date for the selected basing mode. Design will be limited to facilities which would be required in support of any survivable basing mode and these facilities will be specifically designed for adaptation to any specific site after approval of a basing mode by the Congress. This course of action is consistent with Section 113, P.L. 97-323, and the desire of Congress to achieve an early IOC for the basing mode ultimately selected.

In compliance with 10 USC 2807, these critical military construction projects for which design must begin now are shown on the attachment. Note that design of facilities to be located at the support base (annotated as non-site specific on the attached list) will proceed only to the stage where all efforts can be applied to site adaptation once the specific site is approved. Options will be included in the basic architect-engineer contracts to implement this.

In order to properly execute the design program for these IOC critical military construction projects, it is essential that the Corps of Engineers Missile Construction Office at Norton AFB be released from their current hiring freeze. Specifically, the Corps office at Norton must obtin adequate staff to provide fiscal control, contract management, and design guidance to the other Corps offices engaged in the engineering and design of Peacekeeper facilities. The staff of this office will be kept to a minimum and will require funding from planning and design appropriations. Sufficient planning and design funds ($4-6 million) are available from fiscal year 1983 and prior appropriations to support both the anticipated design effort and the Corps of Engineers Missile Construction Office staffing necessary to execute this program.

We believe this action is consistent with your intent. The minimal amount of planning and design funds which would be expended prior to congressional approval of the basing mode will apply to any survivable basing mode. The language of Senate Military Construction Report (No. 97-572, page 7) on the 1983 Military Constructon Bill requires the Congress to notify the Air Force of its approval to obligate the funds. Therefore, we have requested such approval from the Appropriations Committees. In the meantime, we are proceeding with all administrative preparations up to the point of contract award on these projects.

As always, my staff is available to provide any additional information required. Success of this important national program depends on your continued support. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Installations, Environment and Safety).

Attachment.

NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO AWARD CONTRACTS FOR THE DESIGN OF PROPOSED PEACEKEEPER MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (10 U.S.C. 2807)

[In thousands of dollars]

Location and project	Estimated cost of architect-engineer contracts	
	Basic contract	Total contract including options
Nonsite specific—re-entry system assembly surveillance and inspection facility	940	1,176
Lowry AFB—Munitions training facility		156
Nonsite specific—Missile assembly facility	1,125	1,500
Nonside specific—Special vehicle maintenance facility	595	744
Hill AFB—Add/alter roads and raildock [1]		42
Hill AFB—Alter stage III storage [1]		24
Hill AFB—Alter operations facility [1]		216
Hill AFB—Equipment and spares storage facility (Phase 1) [1]		396
Hill AFB—Stage I storage facility [1]		60
Newark AFC—Alter guidance system repair facility [1]		264
Hill AFB—Alter stage I–III maintenance facility		18
Hill AFB—Alter stage IV maintenance facility		27
Vanderberg AFB—Proof load test facility		36

[1] Projects authorized and appropriated for construction by Public Law 97–321 and Public Law 97–323 respectively.

House of Representatives,
Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1983.

Lt. Gen. G. M. Browning, Jr.,
Comptroller of the Air Force, Headquarters U.S. Air Force,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Browning: This is in response to the letter of January 19, 1983 from Jack K. Umphrey, Deputy Director of the Budget, requesting use of planning and design funds for facilities for the MX-Peacekeeper missile system. As you know, the President has ordered a detailed technical assessment of the closely spaced basing system and other basing options for the MX-Peacekeeper missile system. The results of this assessment are to be reported to the Congress not earlier than March 1, 1983.

Because the final recommendation of the President has not yet been made, and because the Congress has obviously not had an opportunity to review that recommendation, the Committee does not approve the obligation of any planning and design funds for this system. In addition, the Corps of Engineers Missile Construction Office at Norton Air Force Base is not released from its current hiring freeze.

The Military Construction Subcommittee will conduct an extensive review of whatever basing mode is recommended by the President for the MX-Peacekeeper missile system. In order to assure that federal funds are not wasted, I believe the Department should not proceed with design fund expenditures that are not based on specific proposals.

Sincerely,

Bill Hefner,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee
on Military Construction.

PEACEKEEPER MISSILE SYSTEM STATUS

Senator Thurmond. What is the current status of the Peacekeeper missile system?

General Wright. Mr. Chairman, I think the President announced today his decision to seek from the Congress approval to deploy 100 missiles in existing silos at Frances E. Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming.

Senator Thurmond. How will disapproval of funds for planning and design impact on the system's initial operational capability to date?

General **Wright**. Sir, there will be no impact as we see it right now.

Senator **Thurmond**. How much money is in this year's request for construction to support the Peacekeeper program?

General **Wright**. $410 million in the current submission, but obviously that is going to change and the Air Force is reassessing that figure at this time.

Senator **Thurmond**. In view of the recommendation by the President's Commission on the MX, how much of the funding requested for fiscal year 1984 is needed and can be spent?

General **Wright**. Sir, we are not sure right now of that figure. We hope to have that in about 2 or 3 weeks.

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year's request contained a number of projects for child care centers, chapels, and religious education centers. In agreeing to authorize these projects, we asked that starting with the fiscal year 1984 program, the Services consider the consolidation of these activities into a single facility when there is a valid requirement for two or more of this type of facilities.

Now the question is, What assurances do we have that you considered our suggestion when preparing the fiscal year 1984 request?

General **Wright**. We have projects at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida to expand the child care center and the religious education building, which is an annex to the chapel. We looked at the practicability of consolidating those into one building, but in this situation it does not make good sense to do that because we would end up, in effect, with three buildings, three locations—one at the existing child care center, one at the existing religious education center, and then a new consolidated complex. So we have decided to add on to existing buildings.

In the future, and where we do have situations where we are building new facilities for either of these activities, we will consider consolidation if it is practicable and economical.

MISAWA AIR BASE, JAPAN

Senator **Thurmond**. I want to ask you a question about the Misawa Air Base in Japan. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $31.8 million for construction at Misawa Air Base in Japan. What is the purpose of the new construction at Misawa, and how much is the Government of Japan contributing toward the construction of these projects?

General **Wright**. The purpose of the construction is to support a beddown of two squadrons of F-16 aircraft. The Government of Japan will contribute to this program about $275 million versus about $95 million Air Force military construction.

Senator **Thurmond**. Could you give us the reason for stationing F-16's at Misawa? And what will be their mission?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir. This is to counter the growing Soviet threat in that region of the world, and to get into the details of the specifics would require a classified session.

Senator **Thurmond**. I see.

Now the fiscal year 1984 request includes $66.7 million for new construction at various locations in Turkey. Would you give us the background information on how this request evolved, and what is the purpose of this construction? And are there any plans to request more funds for this purpose?

General **Wright**. During recent negotiations for collocated operating bases in Turkey, for which an agreement was signed in November 1982, the strategic value of bases in eastern Turkey became very evident to protect not only the southern plank of NATO but other contingencies.

The beddown forces that will be going into those locations are forces coming from the CONUS in the event of hostilities in the region or in the NATO area of responsibility.

The dollars going into the two bases this year, $66.7 million, constitutes the first phase. Next year we will be seeking $24 million to complete construction of those two installations in Turkey.

Senator **Thurmond**. I am just wondering why this construction shouldn't be funded by NATO.

General **Wright**. The construction is NATO-eligible, and we will seek recoupment from the NATO infrastructure program, Mr. Chairman. But in the interest of getting on with these very important projects, we believe that they should be prefinanced by the U.S. Government. They are very important projects in terms of our ability to project power into that region of the world.

Senator **Thurmond**. That completes my questions for you gentlemen. Do you have anything you want to say before we excuse you and go to the next witness?

[No response.]

Senator **Thurmond**. Thank you very much for your appearance. You have acquitted yourselves well.

General **Delbridge**. THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.

General **Wright**. Thank you.

Admiral **Zoble**. Thank you.

Senator **Thurmond**. We will now hear from Mr. Dave Roberts, the vice president in charge of sales for Porta-Kamp Construction, a Houston-based manufactured housing company. My purpose in having Mr. Roberts today is to get some idea of the capability of the manufactured housing industry to provide manufactured housing at overseas locations.

The services are requesting new family housing construction overseas that is very expensive—from $90,000 to $100,000 a unit. The committee may want to consider specifying U.S.-built manfactured housing overseas if it is cost-effective.

Mr. Roberts, I want to thank you for coming here today and I am told that you have a brief presentation that you can make to us. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DAVE ROBERTS, VICE PRESIDENT, PORTA-KAMP MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

Mr. **Roberts**. Thank you, sir, for inviting us. I would like to tell you a little bit about our company in particular and in general, what the manufactured housing industry might be expected to provide if so ordered by the services and funded by yourselves.

[Mr. Roberts' presentation was accompanied by a set of slides which are the property of Porta-Kamp and are retained in the Porta-Kamp Manufacturing Co., Inc., files.]

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, for almost 30 years now our company has provided remote area housing for commercial clients, primarily for the petroleum industry. In that regard I would like to show you some of these projects that we have done. This particular one that you see is a housing project that was done for the Rural Electrification Board of Venezuela. It is fairly remote in the jungles up at the Guri Dam, which is quite some——

Senator THURMOND. That is in Venezuela?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. The project you see there in the foreground are the houses that we did. There are some other things in the background.

Senator THURMOND. And that was private industry you did this for?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. For a construction firm that was operating for the Government of Venezuela.

[Slide.]

These are some of the houses under construction. I will get into detail later but I wanted to show you what that means.

[Slide.]

The details of the houses themselves; notice the concrete slab that they sit on.

[Slide.]

Pretty conventional residential housing, as you can see from that slide.

Senator THURMOND. What size are those houses?

Mr. ROBERTS. This is about 1,000 square feet.

Senator THURMOND. What did it cost to build?

Mr. ROBERTS. Those particular houses, delivered there, were put up and fully furnished for less than $60 per square foot.

Senator THURMOND. Fully furnished?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir. I will show you the furnishings in just a second.

Senator THURMOND. For how much?

Mr. ROBERTS. Less than $60 per square foot.

Senator THURMOND. So that would be how much for the house?

Mr. ROBERTS. $60,000 or thereabouts, per unit. But here again, it depends on the specifications for the furniture that is inside, obviously.

[Slide.]

That gives you some idea as to how much furniture we put in them.

Senator THURMOND. What did the furniture cost in each one?

Mr. ROBERTS. Roughly $10,000.

Senator THURMOND. So the house is about $50,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Go ahead.

[Slide.]

Mr. ROBERTS. More furniture. Fully equipped laundry, bathrooms.

Senator THURMOND. Now Mr. Roberts, is that a good house? How long will that house last?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have had some of them down there for 15 years. We have added to the project.

Senator THURMOND. What would be the length of life of a house like this and one that costs more? The Army says $53,000 per unit. I believe you said you could do it for $40,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. That particular one, we did for that amount of money. Depending on the specifications, sir, I would say that you could expect the same system life, that you would see of any house made in the Washington area.

Senator THURMOND. How much saving would it be? In other words, if this is not as good constuction, you could see why the other costs more. If this is as good as the houses that the Army is building that cost more, then I imagine the Army would want to consider using houses of this type.

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, I am familiar with the Fort Irwin specification, and the specification there that was mentioned earlier in the hearing was a life of 15 years, at least, which we participated in. If you are talking specifically about an overseas location, the big problem there may be that other governments might specify materials that might be different from what we can do. We would have to look at them, but I would say they would be comparable in terms of quality. It would depend on the specification materials that had to be used.

Senator THURMOND. Your house would be comparable to those conventionally built in quality?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh yes, sir. I will show you.

Senator THURMOND. Now how much saving would there be on average? Twenty percent? Twenty-five percent?

Mr. ROBERTS. That might be a little high. It depends on the labor. If in fact it is conventional site-built labor under Davis-Bacon, it is probably in that range.

Senator THURMOND. Twenty-five percent savings?

Mr. ROBERTS. It could be.

Senator THURMOND. Go ahead.

[Slide.]

Mr. ROBERTS.This is how we do what we do. Our main production facility is 4 miles from the port of Houston. We put it there because we primarily export the things that we do. It is 250,000 square feet under one roof.

[Slide.]

Inside on the production floor, basically, sir, we do what the folks do up in Detroit. We put people together and we subassemble various kinds of components and then put them together in the field, thus recouping the labor savings downstream.

[Slide.]

Here is a shot of some of the components. You will see there are conventionally built walls, just like what might be in your house at home, depending on the design and the specification.

Senator THURMOND. Can you build a house to any design the Army may desire?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is a rough question, sir. I would say yes, sir. I would have to see the specifications first but I would say so.

Senator **Thurmond**. It would seem that where you are manufacturing houses on such a mass scale that you ought to be able to do them a lot cheaper, at least 25 percent cheaper.

Mr. **Roberts**. That is a tough number to nail down. A lot of it is dependent on what is in the specification. Let me clarify that, sir. Very simply, there are three components——

Senator **Thurmond**. Well, it doesn't matter what is in it. It would be cheaper, wouldn't it, if you do it on a mass scale than if you built each house individually, the conventional way?

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir, in the labor savings. If you specify a more particular specification for materials, obviously it might be a tradeoff, like someone mentioned gypsum board earlier, for example, that kind of thing.

Senator **Thurmond**. Of course you have transportation costs.

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir. Labor, materials, transportation, and site preparation. Our materials could be the same as in any house in Washington, D.C. Where we would save is the labor, with the economy of scale and the plant, and then if in fact it were for Germany or Japan or here in Washington, we would have to offset that with transportation to the site to put the buildings up.

Senator **Thurmond**. How long does it take you to build a house?

Mr. **Roberts**. Well, I will show you. We can dry one in in about 6 hours.

Senator **Thurmond**. Six hours?

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. Complete a whole house?

Mr. **Roberts**. We can dry it in in 6 hours. We can turn it over to you in less than a week.

Senator **Thurmond**. One week?

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. Go ahead.

[Slide.]

Mr. **Roberts**. This particular shot shows how we do the toughest part of the house. This is called our plumbing core module, which includes the heating and air-conditioning and plumbing. The house is designed so that they can take advantage of back-to-back techniques, all the piping and that sort of thing and for the water system. It is all in that one particular module.

[Slide.]

This structure here is what we call a shipping box. We build that to try to obviously minimize the shipping cube. In our business, since it is export, it is very critical, the long distances involved.

[Slide.]

This particular shot shows loading the various components in the shipping container. You will notice in there, the core module. The walls, the toeplates for the various walls. The truss system is in there and roofing materials. Furniture can be packed in there. We can design the size of the module to fit the size of the house.

[Slide.]

And of course here it is banded and ready for shipment.

[Slide.]

Here is an actual house being constructed. It has what we call a green slab. By that I mean it is poured as is with very minimal preparation. There is no wiring, no plumbing in the slab itself. It is just a flat slab, as you see, and the module is in the background.

Now we did this as a demonstration so you see a fairly good cast of characters. We would normally erect one of these things with about six people. It requires a crane, obviously.

[Slide.]

The very first thing you do is you erect a core module, set the core module on the plumbing slab. Then you start erecting the walls.

[Slide.]

There you see the walls done and the installation of the ceiling panels. Notice that down in the lower left-hand corner of the picture, you see a good shot of the wiring pigtails. Wiring is done in the plant, put together with a wiring harness, very similar to the one that might be in your automobile. It's all plugged in and we can do that in just a matter of minutes, as opposed to hours conventionally.

Notice that the ceiling panels are already insulated, already wired.

[Slide.]

There you get a better shot of that.

Senator THURMOND. The house is wired in the plant?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. So you don't have to have electricians over there to wire the house?

Mr. ROBERTS. Not at all.

Senator THURMOND. All you do is connect up with the outside power source to the house?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. And how about plumbing?

Mr. ROBERTS. Same way. The plumbing is done in the factory. It has to be tied together obviously to what is on the site, both supply and waste, but the plumbing is done by plumbers in the factory, in that plumbing module that you saw.

Senator THURMOND. Now have you had any trouble with these houses?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir. Not any more than conventional residential——

Senator THURMOND. For how many years have you been building these?

Mr. ROBERTS. Almost 30.

Senator THURMOND. Almost 30 years?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And you haven't had many complaints?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And how long will a house like that last?

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, some of them we have had in the field for 15 years and they are still going strong.

Senator THURMOND. How about those for 30 years? You said you have been in business 30 years.

Mr. ROBERTS. This is a relatively new concept. We have been doing this particular thing about 10 years. That particular house has normal two by four walls and gypsum board, tape, and floated walls. We have done other kinds of metal siding on the outside and that kind of thing for a longer period of time, and which might not be a true comparison to when I say 15 versus 20 or 30 years, depending on the materials that are in there.

You can anticipate the same kind of life out of this particular building as one that was built with the materials delivered to the plant.

Senator **Thurmond**. Is this the same quality of materials that the Army would use in a conventional type house?

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. Do you think it is just as good and cheaper?

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir, I do.

Senator **Thurmond**. Go ahead. Do you have any more slides?

Mr. **Roberts**. Just a couple more.

[Slide.]

There it is. That took about 8 hours to do that day because we had 2 hours of rain. The roof is already on. It is what we call weathered in. It still has to be trimmed—taped, floated, painted, the doors hung, cabinets hung, that king of thing. But by now it is already wired; the plumbing is there; you could theoretically hook up the water and electricity, which are the main things.

[Slide.]

This is an exterior shot, not of that particular house, but you will notice that that one is bricked, which would have to be done at the site. We haven't figured out a good way to put brick on at the factory yet and ship it. It is quite heavy.

[Slide]

There is another one, a particular view of what can be trimmed out and finished in the houses.

Senator **Thurmond**. You can't do any of that brick work at the plant, can you?

Mr. **Roberts**. No, sir. We haven't figured out a way to do that.

Senator **Thurmond**. It is just the slab?

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. Eventually I predict that you will be able to figure out how to do it, though, because if you can haul the slab and do that in the plant, very probably you can come up with some system where you won't damage those bricks.

Mr. **Roberts**. Unfortunately, we haven't sorted that particular thing out. There are various kinds of imitation materials that are on the market which readily adapt themselves to the rigors of shipping, particularly in an export environment.

Conventional brick and mortar doesn't, obviously, because it is fairly fragile, and as I said, it is very heavy.

Senator **Thurmond**. I guess if you are going to put up say 25, 50, or 100, it would be much cheaper too because you have to have this heavy equipment there to do that, don't you?

Mr. **Roberts**. Yes, sir. That is correct. Also, what we would do is organize the crews and such where you would start driving the houses in, depending on the number of crews, and you could phase the construction so that you could turn over four or five houses a day.

Senator **Thurmond**. For instance, it wouldn't pay you to haul that heavy equipment overseas just to build 10 houses?

Mr. **Roberts**. No, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You would have to have a sizable number to make it pay, wouldn't you?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Anything else you want to say?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much.

Mr. Roberts, can you estimate the cost per unit to fabricate and ship your housing to Germany, and what would be the cost of a 1,000-square-foot unit delivered to the port in Germany?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is a difficult question to answer, Mr. Chairman, because not having seen the specification, but a typical one, we estimate we could do something similar to that for $40,000 to $45,000 per unit, on a 1,000-square-foot basis in Germany.

Senator THURMOND. What is the estimate on the erection costs per unit?

Mr. ROBERTS. Here again, that depends on the number, obviously the economy of scale in the field, but it could probably be done for——

Senator THURMOND. Now site costs would vary, but can you give me some idea of the total unit cost to put some of your units up in Germany?

Mr. ROBERTS. I would say we could probably do all of it, put it on the site in Germany, erected, ready to turn over to the building line, and that is excluding any site work, for that $45,000 to $50,000 per unit, on a 1,000-square-foot basis, maybe cheaper.

Senator THURMOND. Is the erection process complicated? Could U.S. Army engineers do the site work and the erection?

Mr. ROBERTS. Very definitely. We developed the design to be used with unskilled labor. We provide a site superintendent. If you noticed in the scheme of things, it takes relatively unskilled labor to assemble it and put it up.

Senator THURMOND. Now, how many firms or companies are there in the United States like yours that might bid on an overseas housing project? Would there be competition if the Army called for housing of this type?

Mr. ROBERTS. In today's bidding climate I would say that we would probably find a lot that we are not aware of, but yes, sir, we have several major competitors. So I would think that it would be a very competitive situation.

Senator THURMOND. I don't believe I know of any in my State. Are there any in my State, South Carolina?

Mr. ROBERTS. Not to my knowledge, but when the requests for proposals go out, we find new competitors each day, so I am sure there are some down there some place.

Senator THURMOND. I want to thank you very much, Mr. Roberts, for coming here and testifying. I have more questions but will submit them for the record.

[Questions with answers supplied follow:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND, ANSWERS SUPPLIED BY GEN. NORMAN G. DELBRIDGE, JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. Last year, the authorizing committees agreed to encourage the services to pursue the use of construction performance standards for military family housing that would permit competition by the manufactured housing industry. What would be the Army's position on this issue as it pertains to construction of unaccompanied personnel housing for both officer and enlisted?

General DELBRIDGE. At present, the manufactured housing industry generally adheres to criteria contained in Title 24—HUD, Part 3280, "Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards." These criteria are unsuited to large multi-story permanent buildings in that they do not provide for life safety, permanence, low maintenance, and related requirements. The fabrication and erection techniques presently employed by the manufactured housing industry are not readily adaptable to unaccompanied enlisted and officer housing.

Senator THURMOND. What would your position be if we authorized a BOQ and a barracks to be built with manufactured housing?

General DELBRIDGE. The standards used by the manufactured housing industry for design and construction (Title 24—HUD, Part 3280, "Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards") are not suitable or sufficient for permanent construction of multi-story buildings having a dormitory classification of occupancy. These standards are deficient in the areas of fire safety, liveability, maintenance, and energy efficiency. In short, the Army considers this type of construction as unsuitable for permanent barracks and BOQs.

Senator THURMOND. In the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Conference Report, DOD was directed to select a standard design for permanent party barracks (other than trainee barracks). What is the status of the standardization?

General DELBRIDGE. DOD, with tri-service concurrence, has issued a new design standard that will apply to future permanent party UPH construction in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, and Germany. The new standard does not apply to trainee barracks, and it is expected that in certain overseas locations facilities will continue to be built to standards as governed by local conditions.

The new design ensures that enlisted personnel of all services will be housed to the same standard in future barracks projects. For our soldiers, it will mean an enhanced quality of life with greater privacy for grades E4 and below, and more space in addition to privacy, for grades E5 and above.

The new design will be comprised of a standard four-space module containing two sleeping rooms and a connecting bath. Space assignment will be as follows:

Grade	No. occupants per module	Net area per occupant (square feet)
E2–E4	4 (2/Rm)	90
E5–E6	2 (1/Rm)	180
E7–E9	1 (If no SEBQ)	360

The Corps of Engineers has issued design release authority for the fiscal year 1985 barracks projects and will be providing detailed design guidance shortly to the design districts.

Senator THURMOND. What are the size of rooms according to standards adopted?

General DELBRIDGE. The new design provides a standard four-space module containing two sleeping rooms and a connecting bath. Each sleeping room provides 180 net square feet.

Senator THURMOND. What fiscal year 1984 projects were examined to see if the new standard could be applied?

General DELBRIDGE. All fiscal year 1984 barracks projects in the United States and Europe were examined on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with congressional guidance. Due to the requirement to attain 35 percent design prior to submission to

Congress, there is only one project, at Fort Riley, being designed according to the new standards.

Senator THURMOND. Provide additional comments regarding the standardization.

General DELBRIDGE. The standardization provides equal treatment for personnel in all Services, increases individual privacy, and substantially increases personal living space. The new design recognizes that the soldier's room is a focal point for off-duty time. The additional space, particularly that provided for career soldiers, affords them an opportunity to acquire and utilize personal items, such as stereo equipment, televisons, and small furniture pieces, within guidelines established by commanders.

Quality of life, retention and readiness are enhanced as a result of this initiative.

ARMY BARRACKS DESIGN

Senator THURMOND. Last year the Army convened a board to develop a new barracks design concept. As a result of this initiative, our committee approved barracks projects at Fort Bragg and Fort Story as pilot efforts. What is the status of those projects?

General DELBRIDGE. The barracks projects at Fort Bragg and Fort Story were chosen to be built according to the standards developed by the Army Housing Committee (ARHOC II).

The Fort Story project has begun. Notice to proceed was acknowledged by the contractor on 18 February 1983, and project completion is required within 720 days (February 1985). The clearing and grubbing phase of site preparation is virtually complete, and form work for the foundation is expected to begin by the second week in May. The total estimated cost for the project, $9.4 million, is considerably below the $13.8 million programed.

The design for the Fort Bragg barracks is essentially complete, and the contract is expected to be advertised on or about May 20, 1983, with award by June 30. Anticipated construction time of 494 days will bring beneficial occupancy to December 1984.

Senator THURMOND. On February 19, 1983, you notified this committee of intent to initiate design for a new Brooke Army Medical Center. The estimated cost of design is $25 million. The letter of notification will be entered into the record at this time. Give us a historical summary of this project.

General DELBRIDGE. In the mid 1970's, the Army began to plan the upgrade of the Brooke Army Medical Center, the physical plant of which dates from the 1930's. Resource constraints and other pressing medical construction needs eliminated any immediate consideration of a major MCA project and, to address the most pressing life safety problems in the aged facility, the Army planned a small upgrade with major MCA to follow in a later program year. The (then) Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Envoronment) limited interim work at BAMC to $10 million and a $9 million life safety upgrade was appropriated for fiscal year 1978. Construction work on this project was completed in October 1981. In the interim, the Army has developed a major MCA project for Brooke. This project began as a renovation/addition to the existing facilities and has evolved into a planned total replacement. The change in planning came about as a result of the findings of a detailed economic analysis and the provision of a new, 760-bed medical center is the most cost effective way to deliver health care to DOD beneficiaries in the San Antonio area.

Senator THURMOND. What is the present status of this project?

General DELBRIDGE. At the present time, the Army has a total replacement project for Brooke in the 5 year MCA program. Design will begin this year utilizaing the $8 million planning and design funds for the project which were contained in the fiscal year 1983 MILCON appropriation. Construction of the first phases of the project, consisting of general site work, could begin in fiscal year 1986 if appropriated.

BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Senator THURMOND. Give us in detail the expected sequence of events which will lead to the successful completion of the project. Include estimated dates of completion of each step.

General DELBRIDGE. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers advertised in the Commerce Business Daily on April 12, 1983 for an executive architect who will prepare a schematic design for the new Brooke Army Medical Center. This architect will prepare a plan for design and construction of the entire facility through a series of packages. This approach is being taken in order to execute the project in line with expected funding availability. The Army is planning to begin execution in fiscal year 1988 with full authorization in a single year and appropriations in fiscal year 1988 and subsequent years consistent with construction outlays.

Preparation of the schematic design by the executive architect is expected to take 9 months (from October 1, 1983 to July 1, 1984). Following completion of the schematic design, an accelerated site preparation package will be designed (July 1, 1984 to March 1, 1985). This package will be ready for construction, in the 3d quarter fiscal year 1985. Siter preparation is expected to take 1 to 2 yeasrs depending on soil conditions, extent of utility requirements, and work necessary to support the shcematic design. The design will determine how many and size of each design package. Architect/engineer selection for the first package will begin in March 1984. Design completion will be 30 months later or November 1986. Design of each subsequent package is expected to take between 30 and 36 months. Construction time for each package is expected to be 2 to 3 years.

CONSTRUCTION OF DINING FACILITIES IN GERMANY

Senator THURMOND. To determine the size of a new dining facility, DOD criteria directs that a standardized serving requirement factor be applied against the maximum enlisted dormitory capacity. For example, DOD construction criteria assumes that for troop units, 70 percent of the dormitory strength should eat in the dining hall. It is our understanding that these factors were developed prior to 1972 and may not reflect current utilization rates of CONUS and overseas dining halls. If the serving requirement factors were adjusted to reflect the current utilization of a dining hall by enlisted members authorized rations at government expense, how would this affect the size of the fiscal year 1984 dining halls proposed for construction?

General DELBRIDGE. One dining facility, PN 1051 at Schwabach, would be reduced in size. Utilization of Army dining facilities by enlisted members authorized rations at government expense is reflected in the participation rate data reported by all commands. Participation rate is the percentage of total meals available during the month, consumed by personnel authorized rations at government expense. Participation rate data is used by the Army to determine subsistence budget requirements. To reduce administration and simplify reporting procedure no distinction is made between very low eekend/holiday dining facility usage and the much higher weekday rates. The participation rate understates serving capacity requirements due to the low weekend/holiday usage. Participation rates are also affected by overage, substandard dining facilities. Bases on reported data, the latest three-months average participation rates for fiscal year 1984 new dining facility locations ranged from 47 percent to 76 percent. Three new dining facilities would be the same size, e.g., 151 to 250 personnel standard design, using either method of computing requirements. Requirements for three other dining facilities would fall below the low end of the standard dining facility size by up to eighteen personnel. Consideration of other factors for those three facilities, such as the effect of low weekend/holiday participation, requirements for emergency and mobilization considerations, would cause the facilities to be sized as requested. The DOD 70-percent criterion takes into consideration such factors as low weekend/holiday rates, emergency and mobilization requirements. DOD began a previously scheduled review of the applicability of the 70-percent criterion on April 11, 1983.

Senator THURMOND. At four Patriot installations, Hanau, Kaiserslautern, Dexheim and Giessen, the Army is planning to construct larger dining facilities than needed. GAO advises that you used improper factors to compute the number of personnel to be served in the dining facilities and did not take into consideration the availability of excess existing facilities. Construction has started at Giessen but contracts have not been awarded for the other three. In view of the number of existing facilities, the poor utilization of existing facilities and the normal deployment of PATRIOT personnel, will the Army reconsider its construction plans for Hanau, Kaiserslautern, and Dexheim—that is cancel the projects at Kaiserslautern, and Dexheim and reduce in size the dining facility at Hanau?

General DELBRIDGE. A General Accounting Office draft report "Some Planned Construction of Army Dining Facilities in West Germany Can be Cancelled, Some Others Can be Reduced" (GAO Code No. 945816), dated February 3, 1983, addresses similar questions on PATRIOT dining facilities at Hanau, Kaiserslautern, and Dexheim. The Army has provided detailed answers on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations contained in the report. The Army noted some concerns with criteria, data, and methodology utilized by the GAO in their review. The Army has, however, implemented many of the GAO recommendations for strengthening the dining facility justification and review process. This report, with comments, is expected to be available to Congress in the near future. The Army has reviewed the construction requirements for dining facilities to support deployment of PATRIOT personnel at Kaiserslautern, Dexheim, and Hanau. This review determined that at Kaiserslautern it would be more cost effective to modernize an existing dining facility to support the deployment of PATRIOT personnel than to construct a new dining facility. Review of Dexheim project indicates resisting the barracks project closer to an existing dining facility would delay PATRIOT deployment schedule 6 months and cost a minimum of $875,000 for lost design effort/resiting plus inflation penalties for delayed construction. Soldier walking distance from proposed barracks site to an existing dining facility would be up to 1,645 feet; 445 feet more than the maximum DOD standard. An onsite DA review team will make the final determination on the disposition of this project. Contract for the Hanau dining facility was awarded in Sep 82, and construction started in Jan 83. Redesign of this project to a smaller dining facility would have delayed construction and impacted on the Initial Operating Capability. Any savings (approximately $181,000) from the scope reduction would have been consumed by redesign costs and inflation costs due to the delay. An additional $90,000 (sunk costs) had already been expended for design of the dining facility. In addition, the dining facility supporting PATRIOT soldiers in the interim would have been severely overcrowded and twice the DOD standard maximum walking distance between soldier barracks and dining facility. Any excess dining capacity can be utilized to support a maintenance battalion which will to be stationed at the Grossauheim Kaserne in Hanau in the future.

Senator THURMOND. Also, has the Army taken any action to close the existing facilities at Giessen?

General DELBRIDGE. Two substandard dining facilities will be closed at Giessen upon completion of the new dining facility now scheduled for September 1983.

Senator THURMOND. The dining facility planned for Vilseck, to support units to be permanently relocated to Vilseck under the Master Restationing Plan, also exceed DOD's space criteria. The dining area was sized by using the planning factor of 85 percent which is appropriate for training areas. Since the proposed dining facility is to support permanently assigned troops, it would have been more appropriate to use the 70 percent factor used for installations with garrison-type missions to determine the number of persons to be served rather than the factor used for training areas. I understand that by sizing the dining facility at Vilseck based on the use of the appropriate factor of 70 percent rather than 85 percent, the Army could reduce the size of the dining facility by about 7,700 square feet at a savings in construction and related costs of over $1 million. Does the Army plan to reduce the size of this project and realize the savings?

General DELBRIDGE. An incorrect planning factor of 85 percent was inadvertently used at Vilseck due to misinterpretation of the units' mission in the original validation. The Army has reviewed the requirement for a 651-1000 enlisted personnel dining facility. This dining facility will support one fiscal year 1981 barracks project and three fiscal year 1983 barracks projects for a total barracks capacity of 1,340 personnel. Utilizing a factor of 70 percent, this dining facility will support 938 personnel. There are no other dining facilities available at South Camp Vilseck to support this requirement. This Master Restationing project is presently on hold pending decisions on cost sharing. If, as a result of the negotiations, the fiscal year 1983 barracks projects are changed, dining facility requirement would be modified as appropriate. As noted in reply to the PATRIOT dining facility question, a GAO report with detailed Army comments will soon be available to Congress. The Vilseck dining facility is addressed in that report.

Senator THURMOND. At Fuerth the Army plans to construct a new dining facility at a cost of $1.2 million to support an additional 170 personnel. Considering the existing dining capacity of 1,146 and average excess capacity of 837, the existing facilities can handle the additional 170 personnel to be housed. At Erlangen, a 174 personnel barrack was cancelled thereby reducing the number of troops to be supported to about 100. The planned dining facility costing $1.8 million at Erlangen now greatly exceeds the DOD space critera. Will the Army reconsider its need to construct these two facilities in view of the fact that they both exceed DOD's space criteria?

General DELBRIDGE. Army reviewed the requirement for the new dining facility at Fuerth. The fiscal year 1982 Fuerth dining facility project was cancelled. Final review of barracks requirement for Ferris Barracks, Erlangen, determined the proposed barracks complex will not be required in the near time frame. Unit disposition in existing barracks can be adjusted to house incoming MLRS unit so all authorized personnel are supported by an existing dining facility. Based on the barracks adjustments, a new dining facility will not be required at Erlangen, and this project has been cancelled.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Senator **Thurmond**. In last year's program, the authorizing committees agreed to authorize $2 million to air-condition a school building located on Fort Sam Houston. What is the status of that project?

General **Delbridge**. This project was authorized by Congress to be funded from MCA Savings which have been identified. Design funds have already been transferred through the Treasury Department to the Department of Education.

Senator **Thurmond**. When do you expect that this project will be completed?

General **Delbridge**. Design completion is scheduled for August 15, 1983. Construction completion is scheduled for August 1, 1984.

SOTAS/QUICK-FIX PROJECTS IN GERMANY

Senator **Thurmond**. On June 24, 1982, GAO issued a report titled "The Army should evaluate the need for previously planned military facilities" (GAO/PLR-82-91). This report will be entered into the record at this time. The report is critical of the Army's facilities acquisition and management process as it relates to awarding construction for facilities associated with a program that has been terminated. The Army's fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Program included a request for 14.1M for eight projects to support SOTAS and Quick Fix programs. Give us the status of those projects. Please identify the specific units, the type of aircraft and the mission of each unit by location that will use the facilities originally intended for SOTAS.

General **Delbridge**. A detailed description of each project by Project Number is listed below:

PN 019—Tactical Equipment Shop. Construction required to field Quick Fix system and planned relocation of six C&C aircraft from 3AD from Hanau. C&C aircraft support 42D Arty and 3AD Bde at Giessen. Existing support facility is inadequate and will be removed.

PN 020—Maintenance Hangar at Giessen. Required to field Quick Fix and accommodate relocated C&C assets from Hanau.

PN 945—Barracks at Giessen. Construction needed to field Quick Fix and support relocation of C&C aircraft from Hanau. These actions will require billeting for 36 additional personnel at Giessen. Available barracks space is now used at 112 percent of capacity. Current shortfall is 160 spaces with 77 personnel housed on the economy who would norally live in barracks.

PN 021—Barracks with Administrative Facilities at Finthen. Needed to support Quick Fix and ease local billeting shortage. Available barracks at 109 percent of capacity with 87 personnel forced to live on economy. Quick Fix fielding would require 29 additional spaces.

PN 022—Tactical Equipment Shop at Finthen Construction is needed to field Quick Fix and provide maintenance for 28 vehicles of the 3rd Platoon, 187th Air Traffic Control Detachment, and Detachment 12 77th Weather Squadron, USAF. These units have no maintenance facilities and maintenance is performed outdoors.

PN 946—Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Finthen. Total requirement for maintenance hangar space at Finthen is 150,406SF, including Quick Fix. Current available space is 134,406SF. No facilities now available to support Quick Fix.

PN 048—Barracks At Giebelstadt. Provides adequate billets for Quick Fix personnel, elements of the 103D Military Intelligence (MI) Bn; personnel of the USAF Staff Weather Office, personnel of the 189 Air Traffic Control Detachment and personnel of the 261st Signal Company. These additional billets are required because existing billeting is filled, with 60 EM and 13 Bachelor Officers currently drawing BAQ.

PN 043—Helipads at Feucht. Project provides seven helipads, fencing, lighting, taxiways, POL separation, utilities and site improvements. The four helipads originally intended for SOTAS will be used as parking pads for four of the 14 aircraft from the Second ACR now parking in the grass.

Senator **Thurmond**. If the aircraft, other than QUICK FIX, that use these facilities are to support a NATO wartime mission, did the Army consider using NATO infrastructure funds to construct the hangars, helicopter pads, and tactical equipment shops?

General **Delbridge**. The Army did not consider requesting NATO infrastructure funding because only one element of NATO infrastructure eligibility is support for a NATO mission. Almost every unit and piece of equipment in Europe supports some NATO wartime mission. There are very few United States only wartime combat missions. NATO funding eligibility for airfield facilities is well defined. In the case of Army aircraft, the only facilities which are potentially eligible are facilities for tank killer and cargo aircraft. Facilities for other aircraft such as utility aircraft

(Blackhawk), observation aircraft and command and control aircraft are not eligible for NATO funding.

Senator **Thurmond**. If the facilities are to be used to support a NATO wartime mission, shouldn't the Army consider reprograming with SOTAS funds for a higher priority project to support the U.S. mission rather than projects eligible for infrastructure funding?

General **Delbridge**. All of the original SOTAS related projects are required to relieve barracks overcrowding and other facility shortfalls. These projects are not eligible for NATO funding, therefore the option of reprograming based on NATO eligibility never existed.

UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS (ARMY)

Senator **Thurmond**. Please provide a list of unfunded military construction projects that would total approximately $100 million that are far enough along in design that they could be placed under contract in fiscal year 1984. Place the list on a priority sequence.

General **Delbridge**. The projects that follow have reached or exceeded 35 percent design. These projects are not currently prioritized in the Army program but are listed in the relative priority assigned by the major command:

Location	Project No.	Description	Cost (thousands)
U.S. Army Development and Readiness Command:			
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	118	Chapel/child care center	$4,900
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	82	Alter buildings for headquarters/PH III	8,400
Fort Monmouth, N.J	150	Barracks	6,000
Fort Monmouth, N.J	129	Electrical distribution system	2,500
U.S. Army Forces Command:			
Fort Lewis, Wash	346	Replace hangar	2,800
Fort Hood, Tex	468	Range	3,350
Fort Devens, Mass	166	Child care center	3,000
Fort Hood, Tex	456	Bulk fuel storage facility	4,200
Fort Lewis, Wash	349	Instrument landing system	870
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command:			
Fort Bliss, Tex	389	Range	3,000
Fort Sill, Okla	291	Range	2,650
Fort Sill, Okla	265	Trainee barracks	23,000
Fort Bliss, Tex	344	Physical fitness training center	2,850
Fort Jackson, S.C	154	Chapel/child care center	6,400
Fort Knox, Ky	308	Range	3,050
Fort Knox, Ky	291	Ammunition storage	9,000
Fort Benning, Ga	373	Energy conservation	3,150
Fort Jackson, S.C	103	Education center	5,200
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	102	Barracks	5,900
Fort Dix, N.J	191	Range	2,400
Fort Benning, Ga	385	Training facility	13,400
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	102	Satellite dining facility	3,400
U.S. Army Communications Command:			
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	166	Brigade headquarters	1,500
U.S. Army Military Academy:			
Fort U.S. Military Academy, N.Y	135	Modernize administrative facility	650
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command:			
Fort Carson, Colo	184	Field operations building	2,000
Military Traffic Management Command:			
Oakland Army Base, Calif	83	Child care center	650
In addition to the above, the following major medical facilities also meet or exceed 35 percent design:			
Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii	320	Hospital addition/alteration	134,000
Medigan Army Medical Center, Wash	380	New hospital	[1] 375,000

[1] Total cost to be authorized. Construction will proceed in phases with $19 million currently exceeding 35 percent design.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator **Thurmond**. Section 607(6) of S. 720 requests extension of Section 606 of the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Act. Give us full justification for this request.

General **Delbridge**. This section requests extension of the authorization for Army projects that are not projected for award prior to October 1983 when the fiscal year 1982 authorization would otherwise expire. The first project is for construction of a heat recovery incinerator at Fort Dix, N.J. It is no longer valid and should be deleted from the section. The second project involves the construction of a Rapid Deployment Force base in Ras Banas, Egypt. This project has not been undertaken because funding has not been approved by the Congress. The project remains a valid requirement and funding is requested in the fiscal year 1984 appropriation request.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $188 million for planning and design. this is a new authorization not previously reviewed by this committee. Give us a historical summary of the purpose of these funds. Please be as specific as possible.

General **Delbridge**. Before 1984, planning and design was not required to be authorized by law (Section 723 of Title 31 U.S.C.), and was approved only by the appropriation committees. The "Military Construction Codification Act" (P.L. 97-14) repealed this provision. Now planning and design requires authorization.

The planning and design funds have been used to design future military construction projects to be presented to the Congress. For example, our fiscal year 1984 planning request will be used mainly for final design of the fiscal year 1985 program and to start concept design (35 percent design effort) on the fiscal year 1986 program. We plan on using about $148 million for this effort.

Also, design funds have been used to prepare standard designs, manuals and guide specifications. In the past, they averaged $5-10 million annually. We plan to use about $11 million in fiscal year 1984. This effort substantially reduces overall design costs and maintains our manuals and specifications to current standards.

Since fiscal year 1982, design funds have been used for design/construction management services for U.S. forces to represent the U.S. interests during the design and construction of projects funded by foreign governments (NATO countries, Japan and Korea) when U.S. forces are sole or primary users. This foreign government funding of construction is getting larger. In fiscal year 1982, we obligated about $11 million. We plan to obligate about $12 million in fiscal year 1984.

We also use design money for the annually approved unspecified minor, formerly called "Minor Exigent," programs. These are projects under $1 million for whcih the need cannot reasonably be foreseen in time to be included in the annual Military Construction, Army Program request to the Congress. In the past, this program has averaged $3.5 million annually. For fiscal year 1984, we plan to obligate $4 million to design these unforeseen projects.

Starting in fiscal year 1982, design money was used to develop standard designs for mobilization construction projects. In fiscal year 1983, Congress appropriated $7.5 million. This was used to develop standard designs for mobilization standard designs. the remaining $9.5 million of the $13 million request will be used to site-adapt standard designs and design mobilization projects for the most urgent mobilization construction requirements.

PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, ARK.

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $10M for construction of a Chemical Agent Disposal Facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal. According to the justification submitted, this project is required to provide a facility for demilitarization of incapacitating BZ agent/munitions and contaminated residue utilizing thermal agent destruction processes. Give us the reasons why this demilitarization cannot be done at Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado.

General **Delbridge**. Theoretically, the BZ munitions could be demilitarized at Rocky Mountain Arsenal if the facility at that location were extensively modified, requiring approximately $8.0M. The greatest disadvantage to this option is the requirement to move the munitions from Pine Bluff Arsenal to Rocky Mountain Arsenal. These munitions have a long history of safety problems, and are highly sensitive. Unlike any other chemical munition, the sub-munitions loaded in the BZ bombs and generator clusters were fully armed at the time of assembly and cannot be defused. Movement of the munitions requires an inerting process. The costs associated with moving these munitions to Rocky Mountain Arsenal are estimated to total $27.7M. Despite these costs, the primary reason for the plan to dispose of these munitions at Pine Bluff Arsenal, where they are currently stored, is to preclude the movement of these hazardous munitions through the public domain.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $22 million for a project to modernize the Manufacturing Facility at Rock Island Arsenal. Give us an historical summary of the REARM program.

General **Delbridge**. The Renovation of Armament Manufacturing (REARM) was initiated by the Army in 1978 as a major effort by the Army to improve facilities and equipment and balance the peacetime armament production and surge capability for mobilization requirements of the Army's two major arsenals (Watervliet and Rock Island). Watervliet has the Army's mission for gun tube manufacture while Rock Island produces gun mounts, recoil mechanisms, towed artillery, machine guns and numerous secondary items. Rock Island REARM is a follow-on project to Watervliet which is currently under construction.

The funding for Watervliet Arsenal construction was approved in fiscal year 1979 for $20.5 million with the final phase approved in fiscal year 1982 for $10.8 million. These projects provided modern facilities to accommodate gun tube production for all the Army's medium and large caliber requirements. In addition, equipment costs to support Watervliet will amount to $210.0 million during the period 1978–1985.

The Rock Island Arsenal REARM project, requested in the fiscal year 1984 MILCON program, is the first phase of a three phase construction program. The Phase I request for $22 million will provide 175,500 square feet for a machining center with numerically controlled tools and an automated storage and retrieval warehouse. It will also allow for the demolition of 41,472 square feet in old manufacturing facilities.

Phase II at Rock Island in fiscal year 1985 will provide a 181,400 square foot processing building to house the new foundry, plating shop, and welding and steel fabrication shop. This phase will replace old facilities dating back to the Civil War era which have been deteriorated and do not support efficient manufacturing. This phase is estimated to cost $45.2 million.

Phase III construction programed for fiscal year 1986 will include a 9,600 square foot addition to the forge shop and the rehabilitation of approximately 663,000 square feet of active production space in existing manufacturing buildings. This rehabilitation will bring these buildings into compliance with OSHA and fire safety codes and will increase their energy efficiency. Phase III is estimated to cost $23.8 million.

Equipment costs to support this construction at Rock Island are funded out of the Army's weapons and tracked combat vehicles, procurement appropriation. The estimated cost for equipment is $142.1 million and is scheduled to coincide with the construction projects.

Total cost of the Rock Island REARM program is $233.1 million ($91 million construction and $142.1 million for equipment.)

FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $5.4 million for construction of a Bachelor-Officers Quarters building at Fort Irwin. This project is to provide BOQs for 100 officers. Each unit will cost $54,000.00. Why are these units so expensive?

General **Delbridge**. BOQs are designed to the same codes and criteria as Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH) for permanence, low maintenance, and safety. The present design provides for two-story masonry building designed for Seismic Zone 4 (the most rigid of U.S. earthquake design standards). The special requirements follow DOD criteria which permits 485 gross square feet for 02 grade officers and below, and 663 gross square feet for 03 grade officers and above. The mix of grades for this project result in an authorized space allowance of 599 gross square feet per officer.

The 599 gross square feet include allowances for: (1) Bedroom and living area; (2) Bathroom; (3) Kitchenett; (4) Closet and storage area; and (5) Common use and circulation areas for: a. Laundry facilities; b. Service Module (recreation and lounge); c. Foyer; d. Vestibule; e. Hallways and stairwells; and f. Mechanical room.

The unit cost to the 5-foot line of the Bachelor Officers Quarters (BOQ) at Fort Irwin is based upon empirical data (bids received in recent program years brought to a common base of Washington, D.C. = 1.00 and escalated to a new program year) which requires $64.00 per square foot. Ft. Irwin has an area cost of 1.17 with respect to Washington, D.C. and thus the unit cost is: $64 square feet times 1.17 equals $74.88 rounded to $75 square feet.

The unit cost of this facility is a measure of the DoD criteria for functional area, health, safety, seismic and windload design requirements—in essence—the quality of structure which fullfills these design requirements.

Senator **THURMOND**. Please provide reasons why these units cannot be manufactured units.

General **DELBRIDGE**. This project could be prefabricated by those manufacturers who normally build multi-story apartments, hotels, and motels to nationally recognized codes and standards, such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code and the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) Basic Building Code. The manufacturered housing industry does not follow these codes, but uses Title 24-HUD. Part 3280, "Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards." These criteria, although acceptable for mobile homes, are deficient for multistory permanent construction in the areas of life safety, permanence, maintenance, and liveability.

The use of any commercial prefabrication process would require that the project be advertised using the two-step turnkey procurement method. Past experience has shown that the Army does not usually benefit from this type of procurement on projects of this type.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Senator **THURMOND**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $95.8M for 20 projects at Fort Riley. The fiscal year 1982 request was just over $5M and no funds in the 1983 request. Why the large build up at this installation in 1984?

General **DELBRIDGE**. Over one-third of the cost ($33.7M) of the large build-up in fiscal year 1984 results from implementation of the Division 86 Force Structure. Another third ($31.0M) is attributed to a multi-purpose range required to meet the new training requirements brought about by the introduction of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle System and the M1 Abrams Tank. The final third of the cost ($31.1M) is caused by the need for new facilities to move soldiers' living and working areas out of older substandard World War II facilities. The addition of the new facilities is generating the need for upgraded utilities to accommodate post expansion and to replace and extend older inefficient electrical power distribution and sewage systems. A final consideration is the need to correct safety deficient areas to comply with OSHA standards. Construction is critical because without it the Army would be unable to implement Division 86, and provide adequate facilities for our soldiers.

CHILD CARE CENTER—FORT BLISS, TEX.

Senator **THURMOND**. In the fiscal year 1982 report, the HASC directed the Army to initiate design on a child care center project so that it could be included in the fiscal year 1983 military construction program. The project was not in the fiscal year 1983 Army request nor is it included in the fiscal year 1984 request. What is the status of that project?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Fort Bliss child care center is being considered for programing in the out-years. The project had been underdesign, but due to low command priority, design work ceased. However, action has been initiated to continue design on this project.

Senator **THURMOND**. Why was it not included in the fiscal year 1983 or fiscal year 1984 programs.

General **DELBRIDGE**. The project was not included in the fiscal year 1983 or 1984 budget submissions due to other high priority mission essential projects.

Senator **THURMOND**. What is the current design completion percentage of the project?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The project is currently in the design concept stage and will be at 35 percent design in approximately four months.

Senator **THURMOND**. When do you expect this project will be included in your military construction program?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The project is being considered for the fiscal year 1985 program.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $16.4 million for construction of Barracks with Dining Facility at Schofield Barracks. Why are five (5) company administration and supply buildings included in this project?

General **Delbridge**. There is a requirement for five functional administrative/supply areas. During project design, in accordance with ARHOC II, two functional requirements were consolidated into one, and the total requirement is satisfied by four one-story additional to the two BEQ barracks buildings. Field Station Kunia is organized into two separate operational battalions and one support battalion. Three of the four additions will provide administrative/supply areas for each battalion and its companies. The fourth addition will provide an administrative/supply area for the Navy elements of Field Station Kunia and a consolidated administrative/supply area for select activities, i.e., mail distribution, training, and audio-visual support.

Senator **Thurmond**. What dining facilities are being used at the present time?

General **Delbridge**. Field Station Kunia is a three shift 24 hour per day operation. The operational site has a dining facility which serves four meals per day to shift workers. The U.S. Air Force dining facility at Wheeler Air Force Base is used by Field Station Kunia personnel when not on duty at the operational site.

Senator **Thurmond**. Why does the project include dining facilities?

General **Delbridge**. There are no other dining facilities within a reasonable proximity to the barracks project which would satisfy requirements for coordination of meals with the dining facility in the operations area to support shift workers around the clock. Without this control and coordination between the two dining facilities, swing and midnight shift workers are not provided a meal midway in their shift.

Senator **Thurmond**. What are Phase I personnel?

General **Delbridge**. Field Station Kunia expanision is a three phase concept. The Quick Reaction Capability [QRC] phase, totaling 356 personnel, established Kunia's mission. Phase I represents transfer of 65 percent of Field Station San Antonio's mission and personnel to Kunia. There are 312 personnel involved in the transfer to Kunia. Phase II will be the closure of U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa and the transfer of 360 personnel to Kunia.

Senator **Thurmond**. How many personnel are housed at Wheeler that would use the proposed barracks?

General **Delbridge**. Field Station Kunia has 120 Army and Navy personnel housed at Wheeler Air Force Base as of April 5, 1983. All of these personnel would use the proposed barracks. Additionally, there were 106 single enlisted Army and Navy personnel assigned to Field Station Kunia living off-post as of April 5, 1983.

Senator **Thurmond**. How many at Fort Shafter?

General **Delbridge**. As of April 5, one Senior Non-Commissioned Officer was assigned housing at Fort Shafter. He would use the proposed barracks.

Senator **Thurmond**. What do you propose to do with the buildings that will be replaced with the new facility?

General **Delbridge**. The barracks area being utilized at Wheeler AF Base will revert to USAF use for housing USAF personnel, to include those Air Force personnel who will be assigned to Field Station Kunia in Phase I and later phase buildups.

CAMP HUMPHREYS, KOREA

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $5 million for aircraft shelters at Camp Humphreys. How did you develop this requirement?

General **Delbridge**. This requirement developed from a 1979–80 study conducted by Eighth U.S. Army to determine the best course of action for the protection of non-division aviation assets in the event of the outbreak of hostilities. The aircraft to be sheltered are basically one of a kind, and limited in numbers.

Senator **Thurmond**. What process did you use to decide which aircraft will be sheltered?

General **Delbridge**. The decision to shelter six unique, surveillance/intelligence aircraft was based on an analysis of these factors:

(1) Threat from hostile aircraft, commando/ranger forces, and terrorist groups.
(2) Number of Army intelligence aircraft stationed in Korea.
(3) Nonconstruction alternatives, such as dispersal.
(4) Number of aircraft requiring shelters to insure minimum operational capability.
(5) Aircraft system cost.
(6) Estimated time required to replace destroyed aircraft.

Senator **Thurmond**. What are the future Army requirements for aircraft shelters in Korea?

General **Delbridge**. There are no known future requirements for surveillance/intelligence aircraft shelters in Korea, and none are contained in the current 5-year program.

STORAGE BUNKER SECURITY

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $19 million for storage bunker security at various locations in Europe. Give us a historical summary of this project.

General **Delbridge**. This security is in addition to that afforded by the Long Range Security Program (LRSP). The LRSP provides security force facilities that are hardened for small arms fire; intrusion detection systems around the site and on the storage structures; and improved lighting, fencing and communications. The concept of delay devices to hinder entry into storage structures was developed early in the LRSP. The King Tut block is an example. However, the need for widespread use of delay devices was not recognized prior to the adversary tests in 1980. Advanced systems and the initial installations of delay devices, which subsequently became known as the weapon access delay system, were accomplished in the late phases of the LRSP as a result of this recognized need. The $19 million requested in fiscal year 1984 is to continue installation of delay systems in storage structures which could not be accommodated in the LRSP. The delay devices will preclude unauthorized access to the weapons for at least 30 minutes.

Senator **Thurmond**. Has the Department of Defense set up new requirements to standardize bunker security?

General **Delbridge**. The requirement for the delay system originated in Europe in May 1980 during adversary tests of an LRSP improved site in Germany. It was determined that even with all LRSP improvements made onsite up to that time, a determined adversary could gain access to the weapons in less time than reaction forces could be deployed.

Senator **Thurmond**. What is the driving force behind this requirement?

General **Delbridge**. United States Army, Europe, requested a delay system be developed and fielded to overcome this problem. The Department of Defense has made the delay system part of the security policy for all Services worldwide.

AMMUNITION STORAGE IGLOOS—EUROPE

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes funds for Ammo Storage igloos at various locations in Europe. Give us a list of the projects, number of igloos for each project, location and total cost.

General **Delbridge**. The projects, number of igloss, location and total cost are as follows:

Project No.	Number of igloos (each)	Location	Cost (thousands)
209 (DIVAD)	5	Kitzingen (Larson Barracks)	$2,550
1040 (Patriot)	3	Giebelstadt	440
1080	6	Schwabach	960
1081 (IFV)	2	Kitzingen (Harvey Barracks)	560
1082 (IFV/CFV)	4	Schweinfurt (Rottershausen)	1,000
1083 (IFV/CFV)	7	Aschaffenburg Schweinheim	790
1084 (IFV/CFV)	7	Bad Hersfeld	1,750
1085 (IFV/CFV)	7	Fulda (Binbach)	1,650
2040 (DIVAD/STINGER)	3	Mainz (Oberolmerwald)	990
2148 (AVN BN) CBT	5	Ansback (Urlas)	[1] 2,450
Total	49		13,140

[1] Current cost varies from Dec. 31, 1982 Selected Acquistion Report [SAR]. Project is currently estimated to cost $1,650.

Senator **Thurmond**. Also tell us why you do not use NATO funding for these projects.

General **Delbridge**. We do not use NATO funding for these projects because they are not NATO eligible. These projects are for U.S. basic load conventional ammunition storage which is a national responsibility. Under the provisions of NATO, funding eligibility criteria in terms of sustainment days of supply ar as follows:

National	NATO
Unit basic load 1 to 3 days depending on type of ammunition......	Forward Storage Sites Programs (FSTS) 4 to 7 days.
Long-term defense plan [LTDP] commits nations to fund 8 to 30 days.	Under NATO reinforcement support category [RSC] NATO funds war reserve 31 days and up.

Under FSTS and RSC, NATO funds most of the ongoing storage programs. The basic load projects listed at insert #46 are primarily required by the deployment of new weapon systems to USAREUR.

Senator THURMOND. On September 30, 1982, GAO issued a report title, "Better Planning and Funding Approach Needed for Military Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Projects in Germany" (GAO/HRD-82-130). This report will be entered into the record at this time. The report recommended that the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force coordinate medical construction programs for Germany with views toward joint utilization of facilities where feasible. Give a summary of actions taken by your service in response to GAO recommendations.

General DELBRIDGE. The Army continues to seek economies and efficiencies in its Medical Construction Program, and regularly coordinates planning actions with the other services. The primary vehicle for this coordination is the annual meeting of the DOD Health Facility Planning Review Committee during which each Service presents its planned construction program. This presentation is organized by service and by DOD Medical Region. Opportunities for coordination and joint utilization are formally identified in this arena. On an informal level, coordination of medical construction programs and joint service utilization of facilities are ongoing. A result of these efforts (since the issuance of the above-mentioned GAO report) is the current Army plan to incorporate the Air Force's Aeromedical Staging Facilities for USAFE into the ongoing medical MCA project to upgrade and alter the Army Regional Medical Center at Landstuhl, Germany.

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $22 million for renovation of the Augsburg Hospital. How do the GAO recommendations for better planning and funding affect the Augsburg project?

General DELBRIDGE. The fiscal year 1984 MCA request for renovation of the Augsburg Army Hospital is consistent with the GAO recommendations for better planning and funding. The project maximizes the utilization of the existing facility by effectively linking it to the new Critical Care Facility Addition funded by the Federal Republic of Germany through their alternate construction program. This fully modernized facility will provide care to all U.S. services and other beneficiaries.

Senator THURMOND. Give us a summary of coordination efforts between the Army and Air Force in regards to this project.

General DELBRIDGE. Coordination between the Army and the Air Force occurred throughout the development of this project by virtue of the DOD Health Facility Planning Review Committee.

Senator THURMOND. Provide the same information for the Dental Clinic proposed for Leighton Barracks, Wuerzburg, Germany.

General DELBRIDGE. The dental project proposed for Leighton Barracks, Wuerzburg, Germany, was developed with the oversight of the DOD Health Affairs and under the scrutiny of the DOD Health Facility Planning Review Committee.

WOLFGANG KASERNE, HANAU, GERMANY

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $4.8 million for construction of a parking area for the Wolfgang Community Center. Give us reasons why the exchange funds, commissary funds, postal service, bank, and/or non-appropriated funds cannot be used for this project.

General DELBRIDGE. In accordance with the Department of Defense Funding Policy for Construction of Community Facilities (February 16, 1980), we have determined that Military Construction Appropriation support is appropriate for the funding of required on-post roads and the central parking lot at the Wolfgang Kaserne project. The utility service to support the multi-purpose area was approved in the fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Appropriation for $3.3 million and is under construction. Trust Revolving Funds (Commissary Surcharge) will be used to construct a 101,000 square foot commissary proposed for this area in fiscal year 1984.

Also, Army and Air Force Exchange Service nonappropriated funds will be used to constuct an 82,000 square foot main exchange complex, including a snack bar, personnel service activities and warehouse renovation for this area in fiscal year 1984; 5 of the 10 major facilities planned for this multipurpose area, to include a library, bank, postal facility, family services center, and a community activity center, will be built with appropriated funds.

Post offices are constructed with appropriated funds because of the agreement between the Postal Service and the Army which specifies that the Army will provide the facility. Military banking facilities overseas are nonself-sustaining and are to be constructed with Military Construction Appropriation funds as per the agreement between The Department of Defense and the Comptroller General.

The total project developments planned with all combined funding sources is in excess of $60 million of which $4.8 million is associated with the fiscal year 1984 Military Construction Appropriation road and parking lot request. There is a backlog of over 573 projects ($807 million) now waiting for nonappropriated funds and inclusion of this project would further delay much needed soldier facilities.

KIRCHGOENS, GERMANY

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $1.05 million for construction of an Auto Self-Help Garage at Kirchgoens. Give us reasons why this project cannot be built with non-appropriated funds.

General **Delbridge**. The Department of Defense Funding Policy for Construction of Community Facilities (February 16, 1980) stipulated that skill develoment centers, including auto self-help garages, be constructed overseas with appropriated funds.

The privately owned vehicle has become an essential part of overseas life. Soldiers are seeking quarters at greater distances from duty stations in order to reduce rental costs. Consequently, the soldier needs a well maintained car to reach his duty station each day and to respond to alerts.

Presently, the soldiers improvise methods of making repairs in miscellaneous locations, most of which are unsafe, inefficient, and environmentally objectionable.

There is a backlog of over 573 projects ($807 million) now waiting for nonappropriated funds and inclusion of this type of project would further delay much needed facilities.

MUENSTER AMMUNITION DEPOT, DARMSTADT, GERMANY

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $1.15 million for construction of a Multiple Purpose Recreation Facility at Muenster. Why not use nonappropriated funds for this project?

General **Delbridge**. The Department of Defense Funding Policy for Construction of Community Facilities (February 16, 1980) stipulates that recreation centers/multi-purpose recreation facilities be constructed with appropriated funds. This facility will provide leisure time activities and off duty recreation for soldiers at this remote installation. There is a backlog of over 573 projects ($807 million) now waiting for nonappropriated funds and inclusion of this project would further delay much needed soldier facilities.

RHEINBERG NORDRHEIN WESTFALEN, GERMANY

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $16.5M for purchase of support facilities at Rheinberg. Give us a historical summary of evolution of this project.

General **Delbridge**. This project is driven by two imperatives: Provide community support to U.S. forces (mostly Army) scattered in remote sites throughout Northern Germany and provide a home for new units which in a contingency, expedite the reception and onward movement of U.S. reinforcement. After a search extending over several years, an existing factory and administrative complex was located and leased after obtaining Title 10 clearance from the Congress. It is this complex we propose to buy.

Senator **Thurmond**. What units will be housed in the facility?

General **Delbridge**. The primary unit using the facility is the 54th Area Support Group. This unit and its subordinate units provide community support functions such as peronnel and finance, postal, housing referral, military police and many others. It would also command and control units, such as transportation, ammunition, and maintenance companies, to be stationed at Rheinberg.

Senator **Thurmond**. What efforts have been made to request NATO funding for this project?

General **Delbridge**. This facility is not eligible for NATO funding because it supports community and logistical functions which are national responsibilites. In addition, as a policy matter, NATO infrastructure funding does not normally apply to the purchase of existing facilities. For these reasons, no effort has been made to obtain NATO funding. However, we have asked the German government to participate in funding the project, and we are assured that the German government will purchase, for approximately $6 million, the 43 acres upon which the facility stands in conjunction with our purchase of the facility. If some day we no longer need the facility, the German government, as provided in the supplementary agreement to NATO SOFA, will compensate us for any residual value.

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 project includes $3.35 million for barracks modernization at Tuslog Det 67/168. Why is this project not NATO funded?

General **Delbridge**. When the facility upgrade program at remote sites in Turkey was developed beginning with the fiscal year 1981 MC program, we examined the possibilities of prefinancing the projects which contained some restoration work eligible for NATO funding. We found two things; the amount of potential recoupment was small and the process of prefinancing would seriously delay the work. To be more specific, the NATO funded facilities which we were upgrading were built in the mid 1960's to austere standards to meet a minimum military requirement. For example, the barracks were open-bay construction with gang latrines with an allowance of less than 60 square feet per man. NATO would pay for 90 percent restoration of the facility to those standards. When the U.S. requirement of 90 to 465 square feet per man (depending on rank) individual latrines and rooms; increased power, water and sewer capabilities are added to the NATO portion, it shrinks to 5 to 10 percent of the project. When the potential delays caused by using the NATO procedures were estimated, we determined that the amount of money we could recoup from NATO would be less than the additional MCA costs due to inflation. This project is not NATO funded because most of it is not eligible and for the reasons stated above, we did not request NATO funding for the small part which was potentially eligible.

TUSLOG DETACHMENT 67/168 TURKEY

Senator **Thurmond**. Justification states that "Action to attempt recoupment for minor NATO portion will delay construction, increase overall costs, lower the quality of work and provide little or no return on resources invested." Please explain this statement in detail.

General **Delbridge**. Prefinancing in order to recoup the NATO eligible portion of the project, causes delays because International Competitive Bidding [ICB] procedures must be followed or NATO will not provide recoupments. Using ICB procedures means, we the United States would have to deal with contractors through the Turkish Construction Agency, as opposed to dealing directly with contractors on an MCA funded project. Working through the Turkish government reduces our ability to keep our schedules, to insure high quality work and protect United States investment. Increased costs due to inflation because of project delays caused by working through the Turkish government, more than offset any recoupment we might ultimately get from NATO. Thus our statement, quoted in the question and which has appeared in the 1391 of each project of this type since 1980, attempts to explain that based on the situation, it is in the interest of the United States and the U.S. taxpayer to forgo recoupment and quickly construct the facilities. This strategy proved its value when bids for projects in the fiscal year 1982 program came in at less than 50 percent of the programed amount. There is one other point which was part of the decision. The troops for whom facilities are being constructed are doing a tremendously difficult and sensitive job and living in conditions which are some of the worst in the Army. We owe them every effort to upgrade their facilities as quickly as we can.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION ACCOUNT—FAMILY HOUSING

Senator **Thurmond**. Give us a historical summary of the problems associated with funding shortfalls which result from unfavorable exchange rates in foreign areas.

General **Delbridge**. During the period fiscal year 1978–80, the Army lost buying power in the Family Housing appropriation of approximately $132 million. From fiscal year 1981–82 and thus far in fiscal year 1983, exchange rates have been favorable, but the gain does not approach the prior losses.

Swings in exchange rates have caused turbulence in executing a stabilized family housing program particularly at year-end. The problems are especially significant in Europe since 85 percent of that command's family housing program is converted to foreign curency.

On several occasions, the Army formally asked OSD for help with the currency fluctuation and conversion problems. OSD suggests that the Army establish an internal Centrally Managed Allotment [CMA]. The Army maintains that a CMA is a poor management tool which merely reserves funds from approved programs at the beginning of a fiscal year to offset currency fluctuation during program execution. Since the Army Family Housing [AFH] appropriation is a single-year account, these funds cannot be carried forward in a CMA. This could result in a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act for R.S. 3679 since currency reversals are adjusted at time of disbursement which nearly always occurs in subsequent fiscal years. The Army needs a revolving no-year FCFA that would ensure monies are not lost at year-end. The Operation and Maintenance, Army [OMA] appropriation has participated in the Defense Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account [FCFA] for several years. However, the Army Family Housing account has historically experienced a much higher foreign currency usage in Europe—84 percent of the funding plan compared to 61 percent for OMA—as a greater percentage of the AFH budget is spent on the German economy.

Although both the Army and Air Force favor a FCFA, OSD favored the Navy position of status quo. The Army believes that OSD weighted the Navy's stance too heavily. The Navy operates worldwide in predominantly "soft" currency areas, i.e., the Philippines, Italy, Cuba, and is never "on the ground" in sufficient numbers to feel the effects of unfavorable currency reversals. Conversely, the Army's mission in Europe, for example, includes 32 percent of the total family housing inventory (as compared to 16 percent for the Air Force and 4 percent for the Navy) and, thus, has substantial AFH operation and maintenance funding subject to foreign currency conversion. Historically, the Navy has requested little supplemental funding for currency fluctuations, whereas the Army has required significant amounts. During the period fiscal year 1978-79, the Services requested supplemental appropriations due to foreign currency fluctuations totaling $246 million. The Army's share was $188 million—the Navy's was $9 million.

The Army is very concerned that a future period of adverse currency fluctuation will not only prevent continuation of our efforts to reduce the backlog of family housing maintenance but that it will cause the backlog to increase. It is essential that an FCFA be approved to facilitate orderly project execution.

Senator **Thurmond**. What do you recommend as a solution to this problem?

General **Delbridge**. Establish a two-way no-year Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account for Family Housing, Army operation and Maintenance. Obligations would be recorded at budget rate. Savings from a favorable exchange rate would accrue in the account and shortages would be paid from the account. Initial capitalization would come from available balances in the "M" account. Savings would carry over into subsequent years. Only if the fund were depleted due to extended periods of downward fluctuating exchange rates would an appropriation be required in subsequent years to fund the corpus.

Senator **Thurmond**. If your recommendation is in the form of legislation, please provide a draft proposal that you and DOD would favor and support.

General **Delbridge**. The following draft proposal of recommended legislation provides language in support of the Army position for a Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account but does not reflect current DOD policy concerning foreign currency fluctuation.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS, FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For transfer by the Secretary of the Army to or from appropriations available for military construction of the Department of the Army for fiscal year 1984, and thereafter, for the expenses of operation and maintenance of Army Family Housing, in order to maintain the budgeted level of operations for such appropriations and thereby eliminate gains and losses to such appropriations caused by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that vary from those used in preparing budget submissions; $50,000,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no later than the end of the second fiscal year following the fiscal year for which appropriations for operation and maintenance of family housing have been made available to the Department of the Army, unobligated balances of such appropriations may be transferred into this appropriation to be merged with and available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further,* That the initial transfer of unobligated balances may be transferred from prior year funds including those which have been merged: *Provided further,* That any transfer of unobligated balances of prior year appropriations shall be limited so that the amount in this appropriation does not exceed $50,000,000 at the time such a transfer is made: *Provided further,* That funds transferred from this appropriation shall be merged with and be available for the same purpose and for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred, and funds transferred to this appropriation shall be merged with, and be available for the purpose of this appropriation until expended: *Provided further,* That transfers may be made from time to time from this appropriation to appropriations for Army Family Housing, operation and maintenance to the extent the Secretary of the Army determines it may be necessary to do so to reflect downward fluctuations in the currency exchange rates from those used in preparing the budget submissions for such appropriations, but transfers shall be made from such appropriations to this appropriation to avoid net gains to such appropriations resulting from upward fluctuations in currency exchange rates: *Provided further,* That restrictions contained within appropriations or other provisions of law limiting the amounts that may be obligated or expended for rental, construction, or other services or supplies are hereby increased to the extent necessary to reflect downward fluctuations in currency exchange rates from those used in preparing the applicable budget submission: *Provided further,* That contracts or other obligations entered into payable in foreign currencies may be recorded as obligations based on the currency exchange rates used in preparing budget submissions, and adjustments to reflect fluctuations to currency exchange rates may be recorded as disbursements are made: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Army shall provide an annual report to the Congress on all transfers made to or from this appropriation.

S. 424

Senator **THURMOND**. S. 424, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into long-term contracts for the lease of a limited number of housing units at or near more than five Air Force installations for the purpose of providing badly needed family housing for Air Force personnel, and for other purposes, was recently referred to our committee for consideration. What is the Army's position on this bill?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Army fully supports this bill, but believes it should be broadened to include all the Services. The Army supports maximum flexibility in methods of acquiring housing to meet the needs of its soldiers.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING—FORT STEWART, GA.

Senator **THURMOND**. How does S. 424 differ from Section 801 of DOD's proposed fiscal year 1984 Military Construction bill?

General **DELBRIDGE**. Section 801 provides that housing be constructed by private developers or by State and local housing authorities on private land or land owned by States or local governments. Agreements under 801 would assure 97 percent occupancy, use fair market rental rates, not apply to already-constructed housing, not exceed 15 years, not be renewed, assure only shelter rent determined on the basis of amortizing initial construction costs and only be entered into where all existing military housing has exceeded 97 percent occupancy for at least 18 months. S. 424 authorizes the Air Force to lease 300 units at five installations for a period up to 30 years and at an initial rent of up to $1,000 per unit not including operation and maintenance costs.

Senator **THURMOND**. What is the Army's position on Section 801?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Army sponsored and fully supports Section 801 of the Military Construction Authorization bill for fiscal year 1984. The Army believes that flexibility in securing housing, whether by military construction, leasing of existing housing, build-to-lease or rental guarantee, is desirable for all branches of the service.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—UNITED STATES

Senator **THURMOND**. The Authorization Conference Report for fiscal year 1983 required that the Services use construction performance standards that would permit competition by all types of housing construction. What have been the results of implementing this proposition?

General **Delbridge**. The request for proposals for the fiscal year 1983 program (115 units at Fort Lewis, Wash. and 114 units at Fort Irwin, Calif.) will permit competition by all types of housing construction. The Fort Lewis project was advertised March 14, 1983. Proposals are scheduled to be received by May 10, 1983. The Fort Irwin project is scheduled for advertisement in the April/May timeframe.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING—CONUS

Senator **Thurmond**. In the fiscal year 1982 request, you asked for authorization to construct 254 family housing units at Fort Irwin, Calif. The authorizing committees added 200 units that would be manufactured housing and placed at Fort Irwin. Give us a status on this project.

General **Delbridge**. The project for 200 units of manufactured housing was awarded to the Actus Corporation of Napa, Calif., in the amount of $9,110,000 on December 8, 1982. The contractor was given authority to proceed with site improvement and utility work on February 13, 1983. Notice to proceed on building construction was given on April 13, 1983.

FAMILY HOUSING—EUROPE

Senator **Thurmond**. How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for housing in Europe?

General **Delbridge**. The fiscal year 1984 budget request for Family Housing New Construction in Europe is $24.8 million.

Senator **Thurmond**. How many units are programed?

General **Delbridge**. There are 271 units programed for Europe in the fiscal year 1984 budget.

Senator **Thurmond**. Where are the projects located?

General **Delbridge**. There are 13 units at Bayreuth, Germany; 103 units at Kitzingen, Germany; 153 units at Wildflecken, Germany; and two units at Vicenza, Italy.

Senator **Thurmond**. Give us a historical summary of the funding problems associated with family housing in Europe and Army proposals to solve these problems. Include in your summary the number of houses in the inventory and the programmable deficits.

General **Delbridge**. The paucity of the total AFH budget during the mid and late 1970's, turbulance in currency values, fuel price increases, and rapidly rising rates of inflation have all had a detrimental impact on the funding levels and buying power in support of European Housing. These years of underfunding, coupled with the aging inventory, have created large backlogs, primarily in maintenance, repair and improvements. The Army's approach to solving the problem is three-fold: (1) the return of the Family Housing account to Army control has enabled the Army leadership to place the needed priority in the housing program by providing increased funding; (2) increased efficiency i.e., Economic Analysis, better project definitions, Maintenance/Repair/Improvement program (MRI); (3) providing Europe a larger share of those increased funds. For example, in fiscal year 1984 Europe will have 36 percent of the inventory and will receive 44 percent of the program. Europe currently has 55,247 units. The programable deficit for Europe, based upon, the most current surveys, is 7,550. Upon approval of the fiscal year 1988 and future year new construction projects, along with increased leasing authorizations, this deficit is expected to be satisfied in fiscal year 1984. The problem of currency turbulence eased during the last two years as the value of the dollar increased; however, the potential for further problems still exists as currency rates remain volatile.

Senator **Thurmond**. Also the impact that underfunding of future requests will have on the quality of life of the soldiers and their families.

General **Delbridge**. The impacts on the quality of life, in the event of future underfunding, are numerous. The shortage of housing causes soldiers to be separated from their families for extended periods, often forcing them to accept a shorter unaccompanied tour of duty which reduces readiness due to increased rotations. Those that do take their families often must seek housing on the economy, an expensive alternative. Future budget reductions in the new construction and/or leasing areas will aggravate the existing housing shortages.

Future reductions in the O&M portion of the program will impact on the Army's ability to manage, equip, and maintain the current inventory and will not permit a reduction in the existing backlogs. Failure to correct deferred maintenance deficiencies further aggravates the problem due to the eventual increased cost for the same work because of additional deterioration and inflation.

Both the deteriorating quality and shortage of housing have an overall negative impact on the morale of the soldier and his family and detract from the Army's continued effort to retain quality career soldiers.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING—FORT STEWART, GA.

Senator **THURMOND**. During the review of your request for 244 new units of family housing at Fort Stewart, we noticed that there are 100 units under construction for occupancy by ineligible personnel. When were these units authorized and appropriated?

General **DELBRIDGE**. In the fiscal year 1981 budget, the Secretary of Defense approved inclusion of 200, two-bedroom housing units at Fort Stewart, Georgia for junior enlisted men. The House Appropriations Committee directed the Department of Defense (DOD) to designate 100 of the 200 units at Fort Stewart for E1-E4 personnel. The Senate Appropriations Committee did not change the House direction. Construction was authorized on 10 October 1980 by Public Law 96-418 and funds were appropriated on 13 October 1980 by Public Law 96-436.

Senator **THURMOND**. Are there any other units in the Army's inventory that have been built for ineligible personnel?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The 100 units under construction at Fort Stewart are the only quarters in the Army inventory specifically built for ineligible service members.

Senator **THURMOND**. What is the Army's position regarding construction of family housing for ineligible personnel?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Army's position is that we should not construct for ineligible personnel until the requirements of eligibles are satisfied. This policy is based on the philosophy that as an individual progresses in grade and responsibility, a corresponding increase in entitlements should be realized. This philosophy is a major factor in service attractiveness at all ranks.

ALIAMANU MILITARY RESERVATION—HAWAII

Senator **THURMOND**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $9.9 million for construction of Phase II of a Consolidated Community Center at Aliamanu. Last year the authorizing committees approved $4.1 million of the fiscal year 1983 request of $8.7 million for this project with the proviso that it would have to be built with savings. What is the status of the $4.1 million funds?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Joint Authorization Committee approved the project to be built with fiscal year 1983 MILCON savings. A letter of verification has been sent to Congress which identifies the Aliamanu project to be funded with MILCON savings.

Senator **THURMOND**. What portion of the project do you expect to build with those funds?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The fiscal year 1983 project is for construction of an outdoor swimming pool and a physical exercise facility.

Senator **THURMOND**. Last year's justification did not mention that this was a "Phases" project. Why is the fiscal year 1984 request Phase II?

General **DELBRIDGE**. Initially the fiscal year 1983 project was deferred without prejudice by the HASC and the SASC. The Army then proposed and the House and Armed Services Committee accepted a plan to build the center in two phases.

POST ACQUISITION—CONSTRUCTION

Senator **THURMOND**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $6.8 million for improvement of family housing at Aberdeen. The project calls for improvements to 160 units at a unit cost of $42,600.00 each. The request also includes $5.2 million for improvements to 108 units at Fort Hamilton for a unit cost of $48,889.00 each. Why are you spending so much money to improve old units?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Aberdeen project and the Fort Hamilton project are the second increments of multi-year projects. The results at completion will be the provision of housing units similar to those obtained through new construction, but at a reduced cost.

Senator **THURMOND**. Why not program for new units?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The results at completion will be the provision of housing units at Aberdeen and Fort Hamilton similar to new construction, but at a reduced cost.

USAREUR FAMILY HOUSING SMOKE DETECTOR PROGRAM

Senator **Thurmond**. Give us a historical summary of the USAREUR Family Housing Smoke Detector program.

General **Delbridge**. In the fiscal year 1977 and fiscal year 1979 programs, $835,000 was provided USAREUR to start the smoke detector program, providing for approximately 16,000 detectors. In July 1977, after the installation of approximately 3,100 detectors, work was halted due to litigation challenging the interpretation of a German regulation prohibiting ionization type detectors. In fiscal year 1981, the litigation was resolved, and installation resumed using the residual fiscal year 1977 and fiscal year 1979 funds. Fiscal year 1983 funds were issued to USAREUR to complete the program.

Senator **Thurmond**. Why is this program taking so long to complete?

General **Delbridge**. The cause of the program taking so long was the lengthy litigation process.

Senator **Thurmond**. When do you expect to complete installation of smoke detectors at all houses?

General **Delbridge**. All smoke detectors should be installed by December 31, 1983.

Senator **Thurmond**. How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for the program (dollars and units)?

General **Delbridge**. No funds have been requested for fiscal year 1984 since it is anticipated that work can be completed with fiscal year 1983 funding.

POST ACQUISITION—CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. The Army's fiscal year 1984 request includes $108.5 million for Post Acquisition construction at several locations. Are all these projects designed to upgrade quarters for eligible personnel?

General **Delbridge**. Only eligible personnel will be assigned these quarters when upgraded.

Senator **Thurmond**. Are there any of these funds used for projects to upgrade substandard quarters for ineligible personnel

General **Delbridge**. No funds are being used to upgrade substandard quarters for ineligible personnel

Senator **Thurmond**. If so, identify the projects and locations.

General **Delbridge**. There are no locations for projects to upgrade substandard units for ineligible personnel.

Questions Submitted by Senator Strom Thurmond; Answers From the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, HOLY LOCH, SCOTLAND

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $9.8M for four projects at Holy Loch, Scotland. What is the Navy's mission at Holy Loch and how long will the Navy, be there?

Answer. The Navy will require the ballistic missile submarine support site at Holy Loch over the period that the 31 Poseidon submarines now in commission remain operational in the Atlantic Fleet. Present forecast is these ships will be operational until the mid to late 1990's.

Since the entire mission of the Holy Loch base is support of Poseidon submarine operations, there will be no residual mission once the Poseidon's are removed from active service.

FAMILY HOUSING POST ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $13.2M for Post Acquisition construction at several locations. Are all these projects designed to upgrade quarters for eligible personnel? Are there any of these funds used for projects to upgrade substandard quarters for ineligible personnel? If so, identify the projects and locations.

Answer. ALL WORK IS PLANNED FOR ADEQUATE FAMILY HOUSING DESIGNATED FOR ASSIGNMENT TO ELIGIBLE PERSONNEL. NO UPGRADES OF SUBSTANDARD QUARTERS FOR INELIGIBLE PERSONNEL ARE INCLUDED.

Senator **Thurmond**. What is the Navy's position on housing for ineligible personnel?

Answer. Normally, adequate family housing is assigned to ineligible personnel with dependents when the waiting list has been exhausted for all eligible personnel.

Assignment of ineligible personnel to substandard family housing is on an equal priority basis with eligible personnel.

LAND ACQUISITION—NAS DALLAS, TEX.

Senator THURMOND. This committee is concerned with the progress of land acquisition of properties as designated by the AICUZ program. Give us the status of this program as it pertains to the NAS Dallas. Include past requisition as well as future plans for acquiring the properties identified.

ANSWER. P-261, Phase I—fiscal year 1981 Program provided for the acquisition of all residential properties in clear zone. Acquisition complete. All improvements have been demolished and area replanted except for Dabney Duplex site. Demolition of this housing area will commence in August 1983 if all tenants have been satisfactorily relocated.

P-293, Phase II, fiscal year 1982 Program provided for the acquisition of all unimproved land in clear zone. All parcels except one have been acquired by direct purchase. Condemnation is in process for remaining parcel.

Navy has an unprogrammed project for acquisition of all commercial/industrial properties in clear zone. This includes the fire station.

Senator THURMOND. Where in the station's 5-year program does this project fit?

ANSWER. It is not included in the station's 5-year program.

Senator THURMOND. What is the impact on the station's flying operation if acquisition of the identified properties is not expedited?

ANSWER. No impact on station operations.

Senator THURMOND. A suggestion was received to add $226,560.00 to the fiscal year 1984 Naval Reserve request for the purchase of a fire station that is presently in the clear zone outside of NAS Dallas. What is the Navy's position regarding this proposal?

ANSWER. Although on the periphery of the clear zone, the fire station property is not considered critical in terms of the Navy's acquisition priorities.

EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS: EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator THURMOND. Section 607 of S. 720 requests extension of section 606 of the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Act. Give us full justification for this request as it pertains to the Navy.

ANSWER. Two of the projects contained in section 607 do not require extensions and can be deleted. They are: Steam Distribution Lines in the amount of $16,000,000 at Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. and Municipal Sewer Connection in the amount of $2,200,000 at Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

Extension of the fiscal year 1981 authorization (extended in fiscal year 1983) for the Nautilus Memorial in the amount of $1,930,000 is required to allow the State of Connecticut additional time to raise its share of the project funds. The Navy's share of the project remains fixed at the authorized amount.

Extension of authority is requested for four additional projects not currently listed in section 607 of S. 720. The justifications follows:

(1) Fiscal year 1980 (extended in fiscal year 1982)—Industrial Waste Collection and Treatment, $6,500,000, Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.

The design of this project was initially delayed because of the extended effort required to identify the numerous sources and composition of the industrial wastes throughout the shipyard complex and the proper treatment of those wastes. In addition, a secondary study was done to verify that the centralized treatment of the wastes is more effective than satellite treatment plants. Final design is nearing completion with the contract award scheduled for October 1983. The project can be constructed within the authorized amount.

(2) Fiscal year 1980 (extended in fiscal year 1982)—Aircraft Maintenance Hangar, $1,500,000, Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Italy.

This project is conjunctively funded with NATO and U.S. funds. The NATO portion of the costs have risen and lack of additional NATO funds have delayed the execution of the project. The U.S. share of the project remains to be $1,500,000. The construction contract is scheduled to be awarded in the first quarter, fiscal year 1984.

(3) Fiscal year 1982—Crane and Equipment Maintenance Shop, $13,600,000, Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.

The project was a congressional add-on for authorization in fiscal year 1982 and funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1983. Design was delayed due to implementation of a new Navy safety program which is intended to identify and analyze industrial hazards in order to build safety features into the facility. Design is now proceeding. The construction contract is scheduled to be awarded in the first quarter, fiscal year 1984. The project can be constructed within the authorized amount.

(4) Fiscal year 1982—Steam Plant, $150,000,000, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fiscal year 1982 funds have been obligated for some of the major steam plant equipment. However, legal counsel's opinion is that award of a construction contract for on-site work is required to preserve the authorization. The first such contract is scheduled to be awarded in the first quarter, fiscal year 1984. The project can be constructed within the authorized amount.

MODIFICATION OF LEASING LIMITATION FOR NAS LEMOORE, CALIF.

Senator THURMOND. Section 205 of S. 720 requests an amendment to the number of irrigable acres from 160 to 960. Give us full justification for this request.

ANSWER. The Navy presently outleases in excess of 11,000 acres at the Naval Air Station Lemoore for agricultural purposes. Public Law 92-378 provides that these lands irrigated by the Westlands Water District, when offered for lease for agricultural or grazing purposes, shall be leased, insofar as practicable, in tracts of 160 irrigable acres each. The purpose of the 160 acre limitation is to make lands available for small farm operations. However, in practice these tracts have been combined through family assemblages or cooperative farming arrangements so that there are still only a few farming entities involved in the leasing program. The Navy, on the other hand, incurs significantly higher costs in administering the more than 55 separate leases. The 160 acre limitation was consistent with the limitations under the 1902 Federal Reclamation Act (32 Stat. 388) for lands under a single ownership that can receive subsidized water. The 1902 Act has been amended by Public Law 97-293 to increase the limitation to 960 acres. This proposal makes the NAS Lemoore legislation consistent with the Reclamation Act amendments.

The Navy will benefit from the proposed amendment to Public Law 92-378 through increased flexibility in its leasing program as well as reduction in administrative costs.

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. Last year, the authorizing committees agreed to encourage the Services to pursue the use of construction performance standards for military family housing that would permit competition by the manufactured housing industry. What would be the Navy's position in this issue as it pertains to construction of BOQs and UEPHs?

ANSWER. Navy agrees with the committee's initiative and is willing to try to use construction performance standards, similar to the one-step turnkey process used for family housing, for unaccompanied personnel housing. However, as a first step, Navy considers it prudent to study the experience of DoD and the private sector in using this type of construction to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages including life cycle costs and quality of construction. If the results of a study are favorable, Navy would propose to construct one project as a test case for further evaluation.

The use of a one-step turnkey process, however, will require legislative revision. The military construction authorization acts stipulate competition and award to the lowest responsible bidder. (See sections 604 and 704 of the military construction authorization acts.)

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—OVERSEAS

Senator THURMOND. The Authorization Conference Report for fiscal year 1983 requested that the Services review their overseas housing requirements and develop a comprehensive policy on how to meet their needs through construction, build-to-lease, or a combination thereof. In a letter of February 9, 1983, Mr. Stone advised that a joint Service working group was established to look into this matter. Where does the study stand?

ANSWER. The study group has convened and has determined that it is not a comprehensive policy that is lacking but rather more comprehensive means of determining and evaluating the economies of various alternatives of meeting overseas housing requirements. The Navy has completed an extensive analysis of the methodology used to develop economic analyses for overseas projects.

Senator THURMOND. Why should we approve any overseas housing until you complete this study?

Answer. The Navy has incorporated additional factors such as the impact of foreign inflation and currency exchange rates, residual value of the property, profit, subsidy, and costs of delays, money and land into its economic analysis in the determination of the most cost effective alternative of providing housing. Because of these refinements to the economic analyses, results represent the most cost effective alternative and should be pursued.

Senator **Thurmond.** The fiscal year 1984 request includes funds for new construction in Europe (Italy). What is the programed cost for each unit? How much per square foot? Have you considered manufactured housing for European construction?

Answer. The Navy's two proposed construction projects in Italy, at Sigonella and La Maddalena, are both purchases of existing lease construction projects. The estimated purchase price for Sigonella is $97,560 per unit, and at La Maddalena the estimated purchase price per unit is $104,500. Since these projects are purchases of existing leased assets, consideration was not given to manufactured housing in these instances.

Senator **Thurmond.** A manufactured housing builder advised our committee that a 1,000 square foot house on a concrete slab, erected without furnishings could be obtained for under $45,000 per unit including transportation. This price does not include site development. What would your position be if we authorized your units as manufactured housing in Europe? Is there any reason why the site preparation could not be done by Navy Seabees? Is there any reason why the houses could not be delivered to the port and transported to the site and erected by Navy Seabees?

Answer. Since these projects are purchases of existing leased assets, manufactured housing is not a feasible alternative in these instances. As a general rule, manufactured housing would be costly to ship to Europe because of the bulk involved. Prefabricated components would be more cost effective. To require compliance with any one system would not be as cost effective as allowing the local builders to select the most appropriate method. The use of manufactured housing makes most sense when there is no labor market available and the manufacturing site is in reasonable proximity to the building site. The Navy Seabees could do this kind of work, but it would probably be subject to an agreement by the Host country that usually is based on nonavailability of local labor.

LAND EXCHANGE

Senator **Thurmond.** Section 814 of last year's bill authorized the Navy to fund projects at the Washington Navy Yard to be used house the administrative offices of the Military Sealift Command which has been housed at Silver Spring.

What is the current status of your effort?

Answer. Currently design of the renovation of building 210, for relocation of the Military Sealift Command to the Washington Navy Yard is 35 percent complete with completion due in August 1983. A construction contract award is scheduled for October 1983. Design of the renovation of buildings 142 and 198 for relocation of the Public Works Facility is being executed separately Design is currently 95 percent complete with completion expected in May 1983. A construction contract award is scheduled for July 1983.

When this project was presented to Congress, the Military Sealift Command's [MSC] approved total space requirement was based on 453 people. This could have been accommodated in building 210 which has a capacity of 59,000 square feet.

Since that time, MSC has obtained an increase in its authorized personnel of 74 persons to a total of 527 people requiring 69,000 square feet of space. None of the increases are associated with a change in the MSC mission but are for the purpose of more effectively performing the existing mission. In order to accommodate this increase it is necessary to renovate a portion of building 157 which is immediately adjacent to building 210. This can be accomplished without exceeding the $5.0 million authorized project funding. However, this will require amendment of section 814 of Public Law 97-321 to include building 157 in the authorization.

FAMILY SERVICES CENTERS

Senator **Thurmond.** The fiscal year 1984 request includes funds for several Family Service Centers throughout the Navy. How much money is in the request for these projects? Give us a list that includes location, cost and whether it is new construction or renovation of old facilities.

Answer. This years' Family Services Center request is for $11.8 million for 18 individual Family Services Centers and $1.8 million for a combined Family Services Center/Child Care Center. This continues the program that was outlined to the Congress in fiscal year 1983. The entire fiscal year 1984 program is as follows:

Location	Project No.	Description	Millions
NS Annapolis, MD	242	Family Services Center (new)	$0.405
NS Bangor, WA	146	......do	1.180
NAS Barbers Point, HI	188	......do	.890
NAS Bermuda, BWI	740	......do	.810
NAS Cecil Field, FL	740	......do	.510
NAS Chase Field, TX	208	......do	.465
NAS Corpus Christi, TX	255	......do	.495
NS Guantanamo Bay, CU	402	......do	.730
NAV SUPPACT Holy Loch, ST	312	......do	.600
NAS Key West, FL	571	......do	.495
NAS Kingsville, TX	217	......do	.560
NAS Meridian, MS	249	......do	.610
NAs Oceana, VA	721	......do	.415
FLTACTS Okinawa, JA	101	......do	.680
NS Roosevelt Roads, PR	749	......do	1.300
NS Subic Bay, RP	901	......do	.880
NSA Mare Island, CA	016	Family Services Center (modn)	.210
NAS Whiting Field, FL	202	......do	.480
NAB Little Creek, VA	331	Combined Family Services Center/Child Care Center (1.830) (new).	.915
Total			12.630

Senator THURMOND. Give us a historical summary of this program. Include past approved projects and future requirements.

ANSWER. Historical Summary/Accomplishment Profile:

	Fiscal year—						
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
MCON cost (millions)	0	$0.7	$7.0	[1] $12.6	[2] $3.1	[2] $3.2	$26.0
Quantities (each)							
Use existing (no MCON)	8	9	3	3	3	0	23
MCON—Modify existing	0	3	1	1	0	0	5
MCON—Build new	0	1	9	[1] 18	4	1	33
Total	8	13	13	22	4	1	61

[1] Excludes NAS South Weymouth (P-159; MCNR—$300K).

[2] Project will be assigned during POM 85 development.

Senator THURMOND. What would be the impact on Navy personnel if the fiscal year 1984 request for these projects was deferred without prejudice?

ANSWER. The Family Services Center [FSC] is the hub of family services and provides aid and information required by Navy families in day-to-day decisonmaking and for action in crisis situations. Without these centers, military personnel and their familes will be required to continue to operate with inadequate services and information which adversely impacts upon their morale and welfare and ability to perform their assigned mission.

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES—NAWTC—FALLON, NEV.

Senator THURMOND. On January 14, 1983, Assistant Secretary of the Navy George Sawyer notified this committee of the Navy's intentions to develop geothermal resources within lands under the Navy's jurisdiction. That letter will be entered in the record at this time.

Give us a historical summary of this project. Also give us the current status of this contract.

ANSWER. The Navy issued an invitation for bids on August 12, 1982, for the development of up to 75 megawatts of geothermally produced electric power. At the bid opening, October 21, 1982, two bids were received. The low bidder was General Ener-Tech with a bid of $0.0394 per kilowatt-hour. The Defense Contract Administration

Services Management Area, San Diego, conducted a pre-award survey and in their report of November 15, 1982 found General Ener-Tech satisfactory on all factors and recommended complete award. Owl Resources Company submitted a protest to the General Accounting Office (GAO) on December 7, 1982 complaining that General Ener-Tech's bid was non-responsive.

At the present time, GAO is investigating this protest. General Ener-Tech has extended his bid through April 1983. The Navy desires that the GAO protest be resolved before awarding the contract.

S. 424

Senator THURMOND. S. 424, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into long-term contracts for the lease of a limited number of housing units at or near not more than five Air Force installations for the purpose of providing badly needed family housing for Air Force personnel, and for other purposes, was recently referred to our committee for consideration. What is the Navy's position on this bill? How does S. 424 differ from Section 801 of DOD's proposed fiscal year 1984 Military Construction bill?

ANSWER. The Navy concurs conceptually with this bill, but under the restrictions could not utilize it. The bills differ in that S. 424 applies to Air Force installations only and provides for long-term leased housing. Section 801 is a rental guarantee program with no assignment authority.

Senator THURMOND. What is the Navy's position on Section 801?

ANSWER. Navy concurs with section 801 as an alternative to provide military housing.

Senator THURMOND. If section 801 is authorized as proposed, will be Navy make use of it?

ANSWER. The Navy would attempt to utilize the provisions of section 801 as another alternative means of acquiring housing for Navy families.

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. In the Fiscal Year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Report, DOD was directed to select a standard design for permanent party barracks (other than trainee barracks). What is the status of the standardization?

ANSWER. Department of Defense has adopted a new standard two-room module criteria. The new criteria was promulgated in April 1983.

Senator THURMOND. What are the size of rooms according to standards adopted?

ANSWER. New standard two-room module with a shared bath will provide 564 square feet gross area. Each sleeping room will be 180 net square feet and contain approximately 204 square feet of bath, locker and entryway. The new modules will house 4 E1–E4's, 2 E5–E6's or 1 E7–E9 personnel.

Senator THURMOND. Were these new standards used in your fiscal year 1984 projects?

ANSWER. No, new DOD standard criteria was promulgated in April 1983, after 35 percent design of the fiscal year 1984 program had been completed. It will be used for all fiscal year 1985 Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH) projects, except Recruit/Class "A" student UEPH's.

Senator THURMOND. Provide additional comments regarding the standardization.

ANSWER. New standard criteria will improve quality of life billeting for all Navy enlisted personnel by providing as a minimum, 90 net square feet of living area for E1–E4's rates. However, this new criteria has been estimated to cost approximately 6 percent more to construct.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—UNITED STATES

Senator THURMOND. The Authorization Conference Report for fiscal year 1983 required that the Services use construction performance standards that would permit competition by all types of housing construction. What have been the results of implementing this proposition?

ANSWER. The Navy's turnkey procurement program for family housing is based upon performance standards. A number of minor adjustments were made in order to allow manufactured housing proposals to be considered.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, CORONADO, CALIF.

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $21.2M for construction of a Landing Craft Air Cushion Complex at MCB Camp Pendleton. How much money is programed for facilities to support the LCAC program? What other projects are in the fiscal year 1984 request in support of the LCAC program?

Answer. Present estimates include a total military construction cost at this site of $72 million. Future programs include $61.3 million at the east coast site at Little Creek, Va. Additionally, the fiscal year 1984 program contains $670,000 for a ramp and craft parking area at the evaluation site for all craft at Panama City, Fla.

NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITY, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Senator **Thurmond.** The fiscal year 1984 request includes $4.7M for construction of an Aircraft Power Check Facility. The justification for this project states that "will be required to provide complete overhaul and testing of the new AV-8B aircraft soon to be entering the fleet." When will these aircraft enter the fleet? When do you expect to do the first overhaul of these engines?

Answer. The Initial Operating Capability (IOC) date for AV-8B is 1985. The following table shows the planned aircraft buy and the delivery schedule to the U.S. Marine Corps:

CUMULATIVE NO. OF AV-8B AIRCRAFT (FT.)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986–88
Authorized (P-plan)		4	16	37	[1]69	[1]117	[1]297
Delivery to USMC					12	32	144

[1] Preliminary.

The Marine Corps has operated the AV-8B VSTOL aircraft since 1972. These 100-plus aircraft will be reconfigured and retained as AV-8c's and will also use the power check facility. Engine maintenance and the required in-airframe engine testing will commence upon assignment of the AV-8B to Cherry Point. Full scale aircraft rework will begin in 1985.

UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS (NAVY)

Senator **Thurmond.** Please provide a list of unfunded military construction projects that would total approximately $100 million that are far enough along in design that could be placed under contract in fiscal year 1984. Place the list in a priority sequence.

Answer. The following projects can be placed under contract during fiscal year 1984:

Priority	Project No.	Location	Title	Fiscal year 1984 costs (thousands)
1	206	Navy Recruiting Command, Orlando, FL	Academic instruction building	$4,100
2	324	Naval Education and Training Center, Newport,	do	3,800
3	007	Fleet Training Center, San Diego, CA	Applied instruction building	10,000
4	186	Naval Air Station, Memphis, TN	do	1,000
5	083	Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, HI	Unaccompanied personnel housing	4,000
6	225	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, WA	Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	7,300
7	207	Marine Corp Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, HI	Unaccompanied personnel housing	10,100
8	130	Naval Communication Area Master Station, Honolulu, HI.	do	990
9	004	Naval Station, Mare Island, CA	do	1,700
10	079	Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, HI	Fire protection	2,800
11	199	Naval Station, Charleston, SC	Fire protection pipeline	3,900
12	204	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, ME	Ventilation improvements	1,900
13	009	Fleet Training Center, San Diego, CA	Applied instruction building	6,000
14	118	Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL	Hangar	8,200
15	242	Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy	Vehicle maintenance facility	2,550
16	253	Naval Coastal Systems Center, Panama City, FL	Underwater weapons system laboratory	5,400
17	261	Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Diego, CA.	Data processing center	15,500
18	244	Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C	Administrative office modernization	12,000

WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. In last year's report our committee expressed concern over the Services keeping WWII wooden buildings in the inventory and planning to spend substantial sums to upgrade these facilities. As a result, the committee asked the Services to develop a plan to get WWII temporary facilities out of the inventory. What is the status of the Navy's plan?

Answer. The Navy has developed a plan which includes the demolition of over 700 buildings and the demolition and replacement of more than 250 buildings. The total demolition and replacement costs are between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000.

AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING RANGE, KEY WEST, FLA.

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year this committee directed the Navy to review the feasibility and cost associated with the installation of an ACMR facility in the approximate area of the NAS Key West, Florida and report findings to the committee not later than December 1, 1982. The report was received on February 4, 1983.

The report advises that there is a valid requirement for this project and that it has been identified as one of the highest priority Atlantic Fleet range improvement programs. Why was this requirement not identified previously? What would be the Navy's position to the acceleration of this project to possibly be included in the fiscal year 1984 authorization?

Answer. The requirement for an Air Combat Maneuvering Range (ACMR) in the Key West vicinity was first identified by the newly established Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force in 1980. The concept at the time was to provide an overwater range which would be used by both the Navy and the Air Force. While the Navy was enthusiastic about the possibility of a range in the south Florida area there was uncertainty as to Navy/Air Force user requirements, funding shares, and equipment to be used. The Air Force is expected to provide its requirements for a range configuration by the end of spring this year. Another reason why the MILCON project for an ACMR has not yet been developed is the equipment required for range instrumentation is still under development. Total cost for the equipment needed to support a joint Navy/Air Force range could be as high as $50 million. Considering the investment involved, the Navy feels that full equipment testing is required prior to programing the range facilities. Testing of the large capacity computer and range instrumentation equipment is scheduled for 1985.

There is strong justification for additional ACMR for both Navy and Air Force. They provide critical air combat training for fighter air crews which cannot be provided through simulation or in uninstrumented air space. The fully utilized Cape Hatteras range has proven the value to ACMR training to mission readiness. The Navy would welcome early programing of the Key West ACMR but there are several impediments which must be resolved prior to the execution. They are as follows: (1) There is no money budgeted for the computers and range instrumentation required; (2) the size and configuration of the range has not been determined. Air Force input is required; (3) although the ocean-tower design has been developed and used on the Tyndall AFB range, no design has been authorized for the Key West area; and (4) the range instrumentation equipment will not be fully tested until 1985.

CHARLESTON NAVAL STATION

Senator **Thurmond**. This committee received a legislative proposal to amend section 205(a)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982. The proposal is for Modification of Authority for Procurement of Steam Supply for the Charleston Naval Station. The proposed amendment will be entered in the record at this time.

What is the Navy's position regarding this proposal?

Answer. We agree with the proposed amendment. A copy of the proposed amendment is attached for the record.

MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR PROCUREMENT OF STEAM SUPPLY FOR THE CHARLESTON NAVAL STATION

SEC. 206. Section (a)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-99; 95 Stat. 1366), is amended to read as follows:

"(1) construct steam lines and any other needed facilities, or pay a connection fee, to make use of energy generated by a waste heat recovery facility or a process related coal-fired cogeneration facility to be built by the Macalloy Corporation or a successor to its interest."

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING—KINGS BAY, GA.

Senator THURMOND. There are 160 units at Kings Bay which are presently occupied by personnel regardless of eligibility. How were these units authorized and appropriated?

ANSWER. This project was authorized and appropriated through standard military construction procedures in response to a critical requirement for family housing at this new activity. A GAO audit was conducted whereby it was determined that DOD should permit assignment to public quarters of junior enlisted personnel (E-4 with less than 2 years service and junior) currently ineligible for family housing. In conjunction with the new construction, it was determined by CNO that a test of a revised assignment policy would be conducted for 3-5 years. This test included assignment to military family housing according to the needs for the military member rather than pay grade.

Senator THURMOND. Are there any other units in the Navy's inventory that have been built for ineligible personnel?

ANSWER. There are no other units in the Navy's inventory that have been build for ineligible personnel.

Senator THURMOND. What is the Navy's position on construction of military family housing for ineligible personnel?

ANSWER. Navy is still evaluating the test of the revised policy for possible further implementation. If results are positive, programming construction for ineligible personnel may be considered.

NAVY/MARINE CORPS RESERVE CENTER—SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Senator THURMOND. Section 916(a), Public Law. 97-99 authorized the sale of the present building to the City of San Antonio and the use of proceeds therefrom to build on a new site. This committee has had a continuing interest in this project and noted with disappointment that it was not included in the fiscal year 1984 request.

What is the status of this project?

ANSWER. Staff was recently advised by Naval Reserve officials that enough savings had been obtained from fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 programs that construction of this facility could be started this year. The project is currently under design, with design completion currently scheduled for this December. Optimistically, we can expect to open bids in February, 1984, award the construction contract in March and break ground in April, 1984.

Senator THURMOND. Are you planning to ask for a reprograming of funds so as to build this project?

ANSWER. The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is planning on reprograming fiscal year 1983 savings to fund this project.

Senator THURMOND. If so, when do you expect to ask for reprograming action?

ANSWER. The reprograming request was initiated in mid-April, 1983 and the committee should receive it in late May.

Senator THURMOND. When do you expect to complete this project?

ANSWER. The construction contract, if awarded in March, 1984, should be complete by February or March, 1985.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, D.C.

Senator THURMOND. This committee has been advised of a project under construction at the Washington Navy Yard that is apparently for use by the Navy Band. The location of the project is on the south end near the water.

Please provide detail on this project. Evolution, purpose, cost, etc.

How was the award of this project handled?

Information received also advises that the project was divided into several contracts with a total project price of $650,000.

Please provide a list of all construction projects now underway at the Navy Yard. Also, give us a list of future projects that involve construction to be funded by Milcon or O&M funds.

Answer. The project is for the construction of a site for conducting various ceremonial functions. It will be the location for a regular Navy Band concert and show presented weekly from June through August. The show is open to the public without charge. The construction contract was awarded in March 1983 for $190,000 of which $6,500 was for repairs. The work consists of site preparation, a hardstand, electrical service, lighting, mounting for screens and speakers, control circuitry and repairs to electrical substation. The contract award was to a minority owned, small business firm under the 8A set-aside provisions. The project was funded from the Navy fiscal year 1983 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) account. The project evolved from a need for additional seating. At the former site, reservations were required for attendance and hundreds of people were being turned away weekly.

I. Military Construction projects now underway at the Navy Yard are:

Project No.	Description	Fiscal year	Cost (thousands)
P-231	Egress Improvements Building 200	1981	$913
P-183	Navy Historical Center	1977	2,129

Additionally, Section 814 of the 1983 Military Construction Authorization Act authorizes Navy to spend $5,000,000 for a portion of the Washington Navy Yard consolidation project, including alteration and renovation of three buildings for administrative office space and Public Works facilities, site improvements and utilities. Navy is further authorized to dispose of the Wolfe Building in Silver Spring, Md., and use the proceeds to reimburse the appropriations from which the $5,000,000 is spent.

II. Construction projects funded by O&M which are presently underway are:

Project No.	Description	Cost (thousands)
C 20-79	Fire protection building 157	$90.8
C 14-80	Fire protection building 183	32.3
C 1-80	JADMAG alterations building 200	17.0
RC 48-80	Renovate building 218	167
CR 35-83	Alterations and repairs for summer ceremonies	190

III. Construction projects planned to be funded by O&M are:

Project No.	Description	Cost (thousands)
Fiscal year 1983:		
C 16-81	Alterations to substation A	$85
C 4-81	Dahlgren gun site exhibit	35
C 10-80	Install electric meters, various buildings	160
C 15-82	Install dual fuel burners in Powerplant, building 116	164
CR 13-83	Alterations and repairs to building 200	175
CR 6-83	Alterations and repairs to building 220	150
CA 14-83	HVAC extension building 219	40
CR 17-82	Alterations and repairs to building 216	45
C 16-83	Replacement of sentry booths	100
Fiscal year 1984:		
CA 1-83	Install air-conditioning controls, various buildings	150
C 2-82	Insulate roof building 200	50

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION COST VARIATION NOTIFICATION

Senator THURMOND. Our committe received a notification of a revised cost for a military consturction project, Physical Security Improvement "Various Locations", dated April 12, 1983. This project was originally authorized for $20.658 million and subsequently escalated to $34.0 million. The present notification requests a cost revisions of $1.720 million for this project.

It is our opinion that this cost variation resulted from a design deficiency that the designers should pay for. Please provide for the record what actions you have taken to recover the additional costs from the designers. Include all correspondence dealing with this effort.

ANSWER. No actions have been taken to recover costs as the design of this project was accomplished by Navy design engineers.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND; ANSWERS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ENGINEERING AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

GROUND LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (GLCM)

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes funds for projects at several locations in support of the ground launched cruise missile. Several of the projects included in the request are normally funded with nonappropriated funds. Give us a list of the projects in that category. Why is it that NAF are not being used for those projects?

ANSWER. Attached is the list of NAF type projects. All projects being requested have been programed in accordance with established DOD criteria furnished to House and Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees by letter on February 16, 1980. The letter stated that such community facilities could be provided by appropriated funds at new installations or where significant force changes occurred. All GLCM deployment locations fall into this situation.

Description	Cat code	Scope/UM	Cost (thousands)
RAF Greenham Common, UK:			
Sales store	740-382	[1] 12,750	$1,710
Exchange warehouse	740-387	([2])	610
Exchange concessions	740-382	[1] 7,260	455
Cafeteria	740-381	[1] 3,815	555
Auto service store	740-385	[1] 3,100	385
Foodland	740-388	[1] 3,630	315
Bowling center	740-671	[1] 9,675	1,385
Youth center	740-883	[1] 9,000	840
Additional alterations enlisted open mess	740-617	([2])	1,435
Alter officers open mess	740-618	([2])	2,675
Comiso, IT:			
Exchange facilities	740-000	[1] 17,000	1,700
Book store/Stars and Stripes	740-262	[1] 1,400	160
Branch bank	179-470	[1] 3,250	350
Credit union	740-155	[1] 3,500	380
Third country:			
Bank	740-153	[1] 1,500	270
Base exchange facility	740-000	[1] 15,700	2,310

[1] SF.
[2] LS.

CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (CSOC)

Senator THURMOND. Recent media reports have indicated that the Air Force has delayed the first operational capability of CSOC. I understand that the delay is associated with construction planning and design problems. Give us the reasons for the delay. How does this delay affect the construction program for CSOC? What actions have you taken to preclude further slippage of the IOC?

The fiscal year 1984 request includes $73.7 million for construction of a CSOC Phase II facility. How are the missions that this new facility will provide being satisfied now?

Answer. In accordance with Senate Report No. 97-271, Military Construction Appropriations bill, 1983 dated November 12, 1981, CSOC design activities were frozen for 4 months. Because of the time required to restart the design effort, 6 months were lost. This delayed the beneficial occupancy of the technical building to October 1985 and the first operational capability to November 1986. No further delay in the design and construction schedule are anticipated.

Pending completion of CSOC-Phase II, DOD satellite programs are being controlled from the Satellite Test Center at Sunnyvale AFS CA; research and development activities of the NAVSTAR-GPS program from contractor operated facilities at Vandenberg AFS, CA; and shuttle planning and control activities are performed in interim facilities at NASA's Johnson Space Center near Houston, TX.

COLLOCATED OPERATING BASES (COBS)

Senator **Thurmond.** How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for the COBs program? Give us a list of projects, cost and location.

Answer. The fiscal year 1984 request in support of the COB program totals $44.1 million for the construction of minimum essential facilities. The attached list identifies the projects comprising the $44.1 million request and identifies the locations and associated costs.

Location	Project	Unit of measure	Scope	Cost (thousands)
Karup, DK	Aircraft parking	EA	20	$2,600
Do	Ammo storage Igloos	EA	9	2,300
Jever, GE	do	EA	9	2,300
Hahn, GE	do	EA	8	2,000
Nordholz, GE	Fuel storage	CM	1,250	1,800
Do	Ammo storage Igloos	EA	9	2,300
Ahlorn, GE	do	EA	6	1,500
Leck, GE	Fuel storage	CM	1,250	2,000
Do	Ammo storage Igloos	EA	17	4,800
Do	Aircraft parking	EA	6	1,300
Ghedi, IT	Fuel storage	CM	2,000	3,000
Do	Aircraft parking	EA	24	2,600
Do	Ammo storage Igloos	EA	11	2,700
Fleshland, NOR	do	EA	5	1,500
Finningley, UK	Fuel storage	CM	4,500	7,200
Do	Ammo storage Igloos	EA	15	4,200

Senator **Thurmond.** Why should the United States be placed in the position of prefinancing COBs projects just so that "a strong signal be given to NATO as to the high priority and urgency that the program deserves"?

Answer. The primary purpose for prefinancing Minimum Essential Facilities [MEF] at the Collocated Operating Bases [COB] is not to send NATO a signal, but to accelerate the completion of this vital program, and provide a capability to accommodate those forces currently located in the CONUS but required in the event of NATO contingency.

Senator **Thurmond.** How much is NATO providing for funding of the COB's program?

Answer. To date, NATO has funded $38 million for construction of minimum essential facilities [MEF]. We anticipate the May 1983 Ministerial meeting will add a total of approximately $150 million for Reinforcement Support which includes MEF to slices 34 and 35. We further expect this increased emphasis on MEF to continue into the next Slice group, with NATO providing sufficient funding to complete MEF, and also significantly increase recoupment.

Senator **Thurmond.** Why should Congress approve a reprograming request to fund the fiscal year 1983 monies denied previously?

Answer. Congressional approval of a reprograming of the $28.6 million which was authorized but not appropriated in the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Act would accelerate the availability of Minimum Essential Facilities [MEF] at the Collocated Operating Bases [COB]. COB MEF is a vital element in our ability to support aircraft deployed to Europe in a military contingency. The longer it takes to obtain MEF, the longer it will be before we have the capability to beddown those forces necessary to maintain air superiority in Europe.

Additionally we have strong indications NATO will significantly increase the MEF funding in the next Slice Group, and also provide additional funds for recoupment.

Senator THURMOND. What actions have been taken to satisfy congressional concerns regarding funding of the COBs program?

ANSWER. The requirement to construct Minimum Essential Facilities [MEF] at the Collocated Operating Bases [COB] has been identified to NATO. There are strong indications NATO will provide a significant increase in infrastructure funding for Slices 34 and 35. Also, we expect sufficient funding in the next slice group to complete COB MEF.

DORMITORY SPACE USE AT USAFE BASES

Senator THURMOND. On December 20, 1982, GAO issued a report titled "Improved Dormitory Use at USAFE Bases Will Reduce Off Base Housing Costs" (GAO/PLRD-83-22). The report will be entered in the record at this time. According to the report GAO found that at three bases, commanders were assigning two junior enlisted personnel to dormitory rooms that according to DOD criteria, should use three. As a result, personnel were being assigned to live off-base and receiving monthly cash allowances when they could otherwise be assigned on-base. GAO estimated that $1.3M could be saved annually if dormitory spaces were rated and used according to DOD criteria.

What actions have you taken in response to this GAO report?

ANSWER. Corrective action was initiated by Air Force effective 14 January 1983 to implement DOD policy and procedures with reference to utilization and reporting of dormitory spaces at the three locations. Specific status is as follows:

Spangdahlem: Actions were completed and occupancy was 100 percent as of 30 January 1983.

Bitburg: Corrective action has been taken to utilize and report all existing dormitory assets. A review of status of personnel now living in the community is under way to determine if further relocation action will cause undue financial hardship. Where possible, without financial hardship, these people will be moved into available dorm space. Also, arriving personnel will be required to live on base. S. 288

Hahn: Corrective action is underway to rerate existing dormitory spaces. Furniture on hand has been placed in rooms with wall lockers available and action has been taken to expedite delivery of the additional furniture required for assignment of three per room in remaining rooms. As the rooms are furnished, permanent people will be required to live on base.

S. 288

Senator THURMOND. S. 288, a bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Indian tribes for expenses incurred by such tribes for community impact planning activities related to planning for the then potential deployment of the MX missile system, was recently referred to this committee for consideration. What is the Air Force's position on this bill?

ANSWER. The Air Force recognizes that certain Indian tribes may have incurred legitimate expenses in planning for the previously proposed multiple protective shelter basing mode for the MX missile and that those legitimate expenses may warrant reimbursement. Therefore, the Department of the Air Force on behalf of the Department of Defense interposes no objection to S. 288.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—OVERSEAS

Senator THURMOND. The Authorization Conference Report for fiscal year 1983 requested that the Services review their overseas housing requirements and develop a comprehensive policy on how to meet their needs through construction, build-to-lease, or a combination thereof. In a letter of February 9, 1983, OSD Deputy Assistant Secretary Stone advised that a joint Service working group was established to look into this matter.

Where does this study stand?

Why should we approve any overseas housing until you complete this study?

The fiscal year 1984 request includes funds for new construction in Europe. What is the programed cost for each unit? How much per square foot? Have you considered manufactured housing for European construction?

A manufactured housing builder advised our committee that a 1,000 square foot house on a concrete slab, erected without furnishings could be obtained for under $45,000 per unit including transportation. This price does not include site development.

What would your position be if we authorized your units as manufactured housing in Europe? Is there any reason why the site preparation could not be done by Red Horse construction engineers? Is there any reason why the houses could not be delivered to the port and transported to the site and erected by Red Horse constuction engineers?

ANSWER. The study group is at work refining the economic analysis to be used to determine the most advantageous method of acquiring family housing. The Air Force is working this study in cooperation with the other Services.

The houses we've requested in fiscal year 1984 are needed to take care of immediate needs for both new missions and existing deficits. To delay construction of this needed housing until the study is completed would only exacerbate the hardships on our Air Force families at those locations.

The program costs vary depending on location. The strength of the dollar was taken into account in programing the unit cost. The average programed cost and cost per square foot, exclusive of site work, utilities, solar, is:

	Per unit	Per square foot
Lajes	$50,760	$35.45
Camp New Amsterdam	63,850	42.00
Upper Heyford	75,845	41.35
Greenham Common	66,255	41.35

Manufactured housing is eligible for all family housing projects subject to laws and codes of the host nation.

The Air Force would request that the fiscal year 1984 housing projects be constructed using currently established procurement procedures. These procedures allow manufactured housing contractors to bid on these projects. We would need to study the matter of using Red Horse to do the site work and erect the manufactured houses. We currently use our Red Horse squadrons to do jobs which are closely aligned with war time skills. They are manned and equipped accordingly. We would tax their capabilities considerably if we put them to work on housing in the locations we've requested in fiscal year 1984. Also, some work such as utilities often require licensed craftsmen. Our Red Horse personnel may not qualify.

K. I. SAWYER AIR FORCE BASE, MICHIGAN

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $35M for construction of an addition to the heat plant at K. I. Sawyer. Is the present facility providing adequate service to the base?

The justification states that project is needed because future supplies of heating oil and natural gas cannot be assured. Recent world developments indicate that there is plenty of both oil and gas available at reasonable prices. What effect do these developments have on the validity of this project?

ANSWER. The present facility is being properly maintained and adequate service is being provided to the base. However, the boilers are all at least 25 years old and reaching the end of their service life. The current availability and price of oil and gas did not enter into consideration of the design of this project. Public Law 97-214, the Codification Act, states that all boilers of 50 MBTU's input or larger will be solid fuel fired. The design of this project is proceeding in compliance with that law.

ASCENSION ISLAND AUXILIARY FIELD, ASCENSION, SOUTH ATLANTIC

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $4M for construction of Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing at Ascension. The justification indicates that the new facility will be used by permanently assigned, temporary duty and transient personnel. Are these military or contractor personnel?

Have you considered building this project with regard to competition by the manufactured housing industry?

Answer. The unaccompanied personnel housing facility will be used to accommodate the management staff of U.S. contractors. The majority of these people are U.S. citizens.

All permanent types of construction including "manufactured" were considered. Reinforced concrete frame and block construction was determined to be most economical and best suited for the highly corrosive environment of this small South Atlantic Island.

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE—GUAM

Senator **Thurmond.** The fiscal year 1984 request includes $1.5M for construction of an Arts and Craft shop at Andersen. Why is this project not funded with non-appropriated funds?

Answer. The Air Force has active arts and crafts programs on most major Air Force installations. Old, inadequate facilities are being replaced, as funds are available, in priority of need. Consistent with the DOD funding policy, arts and crafts facility construction is funded from appropriated funds overseas and non-appropriated funds in the CONUS.

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE—GERMANY

Senator **Thurmond.** The fiscal year 1984 request includes $6.3M for construction of a Passenger Terminal Headquarters Facility at Ramstein. The justification for this project states that this facility is needed for processing of arriving and departing passengers. It is our understanding that Rhein Main is the central terminal for income/outgoing passengers in Germany. Why is this project requested for the same purpose?

Why are you including funds for a new headquarters facility in this request?

If an eating facility and BX is needed for the passengers comfort, why is that portion of the project not funded with exchange funds?

What is the difference between the proposed terminal and the Rhein Main Terminal?

Answer. Rhein Main is the primary aerial port for the passengers arriving/departing Germany while Ramstein is the primary port for air freight traffic. Many cargo aircraft arriving/departing Ramstein also carry passengers. C–5's carry up to 73 passengers on all but those with passenger prohibitive hazardous cargo. C–141's and C–130's are often partially configured for passengers. C–9, C–140, C–12, T–39 and the European Eagle (C–141 intra-theater passenger movement) serve HW USAFE travel requirements thoughout the European theater. Approximatey 100,000 passengers are handled annually for aircraft arriving or departing Ramstein. Customs and anti-hijacking processing and quarantine requirements prohibit processing those passengers at the Rhein Main terminal.

The 322 Airlift Division HQ is termporarily occupying space in the air freight processing and fleet services facilites. These functions need this space and will reoccupy it when the HQ is moved to the new facility. Collocation of the headquarters with the terminal will facilitate administrative control and the flow of data.

Present Department of Defense policy permits appropriated funding of exchange or snack bar facilities provided as a part of a passenger terminal. The passenger terminal at Rhein Main has an area of 56,546 sf, while the Ramstein facility will have 37,800 sf. Both include similar functions sized to accommodate the passenger load.

SPECIAL PROJECT—UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

Senator **Thurmond.** The fiscal year 1984 includes $24M for construction of support facilities at unspecified locations, CONUS. Give us full justification for this project.

Answer. Program is Special Access Only. Data has been furnished separately.

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE—OKLAHOMA

Senator **Thurmond.** The fiscal year 1984 request includes $16.5M for construction of an Airlift Training Center at Altus. How long has the flying training for C–141 and C–5 aircrews been performed under the current situation?

The justification for this project includes a statement that advises that "a negative impact on training accomplished" will be the result of not providing this project. Please explain in detail how this statement is arrived at.

Answer. The existing facilities are inadequate to accommodate the scheduled student increase to support the C–5B purchase, and expanding C–141 mission roles such as aerial refueling and low level operations. The inability to consolidate training forces the use of scattered facilities. This results in lost time for training, reduces the number of students that can be trained annually, and reduces the quality of training. Training quality is further limited by the continued use of deteriorating WWII era facilities which lack proper sound attenuation, mechanical and electrical systems. The bottom line is Altus AFB has exceeded its expansion capability and requires upgrade and expansion of its facilities to accomplish additional training.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE—MARYLAND

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $2.2 million for installation of OSH-Fire Protection Sprinkler System in 19 facilities at Andrews. These facilities include the NCO and Officers Clubs. Give us reasons why the systems for these two facilities cannot be funded with nonappropriated funds?

ANSWER. Facilities constructed with nonappropriated funds are included in our base assets and are maintained with appropriated funds. Defense policy for construction of community facilities specifies that appropriated funds be used for construction to correct life safety deficiencies. This project is part of the Air Force commitment to provide safe and healthful workplaces for all employees, as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596). There is no legal impediment to funding this work with nonappropriated funds, however the nonappropriated accounts do not possess sufficient funds to do so expeditiously nor do we believe it appropriate.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $.6M for construction of a Post Office at Bolling. Why is it that U.S. Postal Service funds cannot be used for construction of this project?

ANSWER. This post office project is included in the Air Force request in accordance with a February 1980 agreement with the Postal Service: DOD provides adequate facilities for Federal post offices which are on the installation and solely support that installation.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE—ARKANSAS

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $3.5M for construction of Tanker Alert Area at Blytheville. The justification states that this project is needed to park an increase in alert aircraft caused by B-52 force structure realignment. Please provide details on the evolution of this new requirement. The project is called Tanker Alert Area but the justification talks about increase in B-52s. Please explain.

How is this mission requirement currently being satisfied?

ANSWER. The current alert area consists of a "Christmas Tree" configuration with alert parking stubs angled at 45° off of a central taxiway. Currently assigned B-52 bombers and KC-135 tankers fill the existing stubs. B-52's assigned to Blytheville AFB will increase during the next two years, generating requirement for more B-52's on alert. Additional parking stubs are required for these aircraft.

Current alert requirements are being satisfied within the existing alert area.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Senator THURMOND. The committee has received a proposal to add $40M for alterations/addition to the hospital at the Air Force Academy. What is the Air Force's position regarding such proposal? In addition, four other projects have been mentioned as being in immediate need of addition/alteration/replacement: Cadet Gymnasium; Leadership and Professional Military Studies Center; Child Care Center; and Civil Engineering Building. Where do these projets fit in the Academy's 5-year program?

Please provide a prioritized 5-year program for the Air Force Academy.

ANSWER. A. The existing facility is critically short of space for outpatient and ancillary services; mechanical and electrical systems must be upgraded; and, alterations must be initiated to resolve fire and life safety deficiencies in the facility. An economic analysis will be performed to determine the most cost effective sizing in view of the recent change to section 1087, title 10 U.S.C. (P.L. 97-337). The Air Force supports and has identified the need to upgrade and expand the hospital at the USAFA; however, the time rquired to plan and design this project would preclude the award of a contract for construction during fiscal year 1984. The project is tentatively programed for fiscal year 1988.

B. These projects are in the Academy's fiscal year 1985 MCP submittal except for the Leadership and Military Studies Center project which is programed for fiscal year 1987.

C. The following list of projects are included in the Academy's 5-year program for fiscal year 1985–89.

	Thousands
Fiscal year 1985:	
ADAL Cadet gym	$9.900
Child care center addition	470
Civil Engineer building addition	410
Fiscal year 1986:	
ADAL cadet dining hall	13,400
Vehicle maintenance shop/storage	1,020
Upgrade computer center	390
Recycle cooling water	470
Fiscal year 1987:	
Leadership development center	10,500
Fiscal year 1988:	
Prep school	10,000
Alternate water sources	3,200
ADAL composite medical facility	40,000
ADAL Arnold Hall	2,700
Solar utilities purchase	3,000
Energy conservation	3,600
Upgrade prep school fields	360
Survival water training area	800
Code of conduct isolation building	530
Supply warehouse addition	1,600
Alter recreation center	290
Band facility	1,600
Add to cemetery	2,000
Alter chapel	500
Fiscal year 1989:	
Alter Fairchild Hall	4,400
Gate houses	530
Alter facilities for admin	3,000
Nonportable water line	1,000
Nonportable water reservoirs	2,600

These fiscal year 1985–89 MCP projects will receive extensive review for validity and relative priority in competition with other Air Force requirements. Program content may vary each year as requirements change and/or other higher priority items surface.

STRATEGIC TRAINING CENTER [STC]

Senator THURMOND. Give us a brief summary of the purpose of this project. How much military construction is being programmed for the STC? Is there any money in the fiscal year 1984 request? If so, how much and for what projects? Give us the construction schedule for this program. Include projects, cost and locations.

ANSWER. The Air Force is still developing its plans for the STC. MCP, if required, is not anticipated before fiscal year 1986 or 1987 at the earliest.

FAMILY HOUSING POST ACQUISITION—CONSTRUCTION

Senator THURMOND. The fiscal year 1984 request includes $65.9 million for Post Acquisition construction at several locations. Are all these projects designed to upgrade quarters for eligible personnel? Are there any of these funds used for projects to upgrade substandard quarters for ineligible personnel. If so, identify the projects and locations.

ANSWER. Projects will upgrade quarters for eligible personnel.

Senator THURMOND. What is the Air Force's position on housing for ineligible personnel?

ANSWER. The Air Force, if funding allowed, would like to provide an adequate on base house for all married personnel, in those areas where off base assets are insufficient. However, because of funding and the need to take care of existing deficits and new missions, it's first priority is to provide housing to eligibles. Ineligibles are housed on a space available basis only after all eligibles have been accommodated.

OVERSEAS SENIOR GRADE HOUSING

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year the committees agreed that the Services should develop a comprehensive plan for providing secure housing in the most cost effective manner for all general officers and civilians of comparable grade assigned overseas. What is the status of this plan? How is the Air Force now providing secure housing for senior grade officials?

Answer. The Air Force has been able to satisfy that requirement with O&M and construction funds within it's approval authority. We have identified the needed work and taken action to provide the proper protection.

AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE [ALCM]

Senator **Thurmond**. How does the recent President's decision to cancel the production of the ALCM and accelerate the Advance ALCM affect the fiscal year 1984 request?

How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for construction projects to support the ALCM program.

Give us the projects, cost and location.

Answer. The decision to cancel the ALCM production does not affect the fiscal year 1984 request.

There is a total of $20 million in this year's request for ALCM facilities.

This includes $14.8 million for initial ALCM support at Barksdale AFB and additional storage igloos at Fairchild ($2.1 million), Blytheville ($1.8 million) and Griffiss ($1.3 million) AFB's.

GLCM BASING

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year, several projects were not authorized for bases which will house the ground launched cruise missile because the ongoing U.S.-USSR talks on intermediate range nuclear forces could have impact on the requested projects.

How much money is in the fiscal year 1984 request for Air Force GLCM associated projects? Give us a summary of projects, cost of each project and location of proposed projects.

Answer. The fiscal year 1984 MCP requests for $147.8 million support facilities at five of the GLCM deployment locations. A DD Form 1391 is being provided for each of the projects associated with GLCM in the fiscal year 1984 request.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Following are individual justification paragraphs for all projects under $1 million and under for Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) facilities at RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom. These projects are not eligible for NATO funding.

DD FORM 1 DEC 76 1391

PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED

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3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
RAF Greenham Common	695	ADD/ALTER VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: Construct an addition to the vehicle maintenance shop and upgrade the existing facility and pavements. The GLCM mission requires both general and special purpose vehicles. To support these vehicles a facility is needed in which to perform vehicle maintenance. Additional office space is required for maintenance control and vehicle dispatch. Presently the repair, maintenance, and administration of all assigned vehicles is accomplished in three inadequate facilities. Depending on the size of the vehicles no more than eight to ten vehicles can be placed inside at any one time. Any vehicle larger than a twenty-eight passenger bus cannot be placed inside the shop, forcing all work to be accomplished outside. Additonal vehicle maintainenance personnel are arriving, and there isn't enough space available for all assigned personnel to work safely and productively. Presently there is parking space available to park all vehicles assigned to vehicle management as well as vehicles turned in for maintenance or repair. Without this project the facilities for vehicle operations, maintenance and repair will continue to be overcrowded and inadequate. During inclement weather all work will be restricted to only those vehicles that can be worked on in the present faciltiy. This situation is having an adverse effect on the assigned personnel

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4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
		and will limit the ability of assigned personnel to support the GLCM mission.
RAF Greenham Common	320	ADD/ALTER PAVEMENTS AND GROUNDS: Construct a 1,600 SF additon to the pavements and grounds facility to perform routine operator maintenance on heavy duty vehicles and to store tools. The GLCM program requires roads and pavements to be kept in top condition to expedite the dispersal of missile launchers. Effective grounds maintenance is essential so that personnel tasked with securing the GLCM alert area have an unobstructed view. Providing this capability depends on effective operator maintenance of the vehicles. 1,600 SF of administrative and supply space for pavements and grounds functions now exists but adequate space to perform vehicle maintenance does not. Without this project, the vehicles cannot be serviced properly thereby jeopardizing their ability to insure the pavements and grounds are maintained at the level required by GLCM. This degrades systems readiness and security.
RAF Greenham Common	60	CONJUNCTIVE FUNDING: Construct a base open storage and equipment shed next to the NATO funded base supply complex. NATO provided limited covered storage for items which are direct support of the mission. Supply warehousing for base and logistics support is a national funding responsibility. There is no adequate stabilized space for open storage of bulk supplies and equipment on Greenham Common. Without this project supplies which are too large and bulky for warehousing would have to be stored in unsecure, unstabilized areas. This contributes to the deterioration of these items and affects the readiness of the GLCM system and its supporting equipment and facilities.

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RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
RAF Greenham Common 10818	610	EXCHANGE WAREHOUSE: Construct an addition to the existing exchange to provide additional warehouse space. Assignment of the full contingent of personnel to support GLCM at RAF Greenham Common will greatly increase exchange business sales. Adequate warehousing is required to support those sales, or else items will have to be transported in daily from other stores or regional warehouses. Without warehousing this transporting would be done on a demand basis resulting in incomplete shipping lots (less than "a full truckload"). This is expensive and costs the military member in increased sales prices. Only limited storage now exists. Without this facility, the base exchange will not be able to effectively support the service member.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	455	EXCHANGE CONCESSIONS: Construct a 7,260 SF addition to the existing exchange complex to provide for specialty shops. Increased demand has been placed on the base exchange due to increased personnel assigned to the GLCM. At overseas locations many of the specialty items are provided by concessions. Because of the increasing base demand the existing area is no longer adequate.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	555	CAFETERIA: Construct a 3,815 SF addition to the base exchange complex to provide expanded dining and fast food capabilities. The increased GLCM population is placing an increased demand on all existing dining facilities, both in quantity and variety. Each of these functions is geared to meeting one of several of those demands. An adequate exchange cafeteria is best able to meet the fast food demand. The existing exchange cafeteria is already beyond its capability to support the increased demand and the

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STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
		base is not yet to full strength.
RAF Greenham Common	385	AUTO SERVICE STORE: Construct a 3,100 SF facility for sale of gasoline, oil, automotive accessories, and minor automotive repairs and services. Maintenance and operation of privately owned vehicles depends on an adequate service store, not only to provide gasoline and oil, but to provide other supplies and services necessary to maintain a car. The existing fuel storage tanks are beyond economical repair. The facility has only half of the space required. The location creates major traffic tie-ups and congestion. The addition of this facility provides an adequate area to service vehicles and provide members with minimum service. Currently to repair a vehicle, members must utilize the facilties at one of the other USAF stations, the closest of which is an hours drive away. This results in many lost man hours. Existing facility used for these functions cannot support the required level of use. Service must be provided with better facilities to maintain morale and to maintain vehicles in a safe operating condition.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	315	FOODLAND: Construct a 3,630 SF facility to provide a location to purchase minimum and essential food stuffs, especially in the evening when the comissary and local stores are closed. Most shops on the local economy close evenings just as personnel are getting off duty. There is no evening capability to buy "hold-over" supplies like dairy products, breakfast foods, and baby food. There is no store at RAF Greenham Common. Without this store, these items cannot be purchased when duty personnel

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STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
		have their most available free time. Lack of this capability contributes to decreased morale of personnel assigned.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	250	RECREATION FIELDS: Construct regulation size baseball and football fields complete with running areas. Physical fitness of the military member is essential to the GLCM mission. It provides recreation, encourages mental alertness, and keeps the individual in a better state of health. These fields and courts provide a diversity of individual and team sports to achieve that fitness. Greenham Common has only one nonregulation sized field. Without these fields the service member will be denied the opportunity to keep physiclly fit and that affects job performance and mission readiness.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	500	RECREATION CENTER: Construct a 3,425 SF facility to provide off-duty recreation for the service member. A balanced recreation program for the service member includes areas to pratice musical instruments, watch television, play pool, and meet and talk with friends in a relaxed environment. An adequate recreation center meets those needs. The current recreation facility will be used as an enlisted open mess. The existing facility for the recreation center needs interior modification to provide a more functional layout. Without this project personnel will lack adequate recreational programs due to inadequate and overcrowded facility conditions. This will have an adverse impact on morale and retention of trained Air Force personnel.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
RAF Greenham Common 10818	600	RECREATION LIBRARY: Construct a 3,445 SF addition to the library to house books, recordings, magazines and papers. As part of a well-rounded off-duty program personnel need functions that entertain, relax, and stimulate. The library does all three. It is indispensable for personnel to keep abreast of world events and is mandatory for off-duty education programs. The recreational library at RAF Greenham Common is presently housed in a building which has less than 50% of the space authorized for this function. The facility is crowded, functionally inadequate and in urgent need of expansion and refurbishing. It is impossible for the library staff to provide the base community with all the service required. There is currently inadequate space to maintain an adequate inventory of books, periodicals, prints and audio visual material. Many people at this base take courses during their off-duty time, and there is insufficient supplemental course material available in the facility. An adequate environment in which to study is lacking because of the limited space in the existing facility. RAF Greenham Common is located in an area of the United Kingdom where there are relatively few off-base recreational activities available for Americans. The present facility cannot satisfy the demand for various services placed on it by the personnel assigned to this base. Without this addition, GLCM personnel stationed here have no adequate place to read and study towards self-improvement. With highly technological systems like GLCM, pesonnel must be encouraged toward self-education, job enrichment, and

1 COMPONENT	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE
AIR FORCE		17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM

4. PROJECT TITLE	5. PROJECT NUMBER
PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
		self-improvement. That capability would be severely limited without this addition.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	550	AUTO HOBBY SHOP: Construct a 4,000 SF, 10 stall auto hobby shop to provide maintenance and repair of privately owned vehicles. In an overseas environment, there is limited off-base capability to fix US-specification automobiles owned by the service members. An on-base auto hobby shop provides the service member and his family a means for keeping privately owned vehicles in good, safe running order. The base has only a one-stall facility at present. This is adequate for a population of 200 but not for more than 2,000 personnel. Not providing this facility means that either the service member will have to seek off-base repairs, paying the cost in both money and time, or will not keep the car in safe working condition. The former affects the member's morale; the latter his personal well-being. Both affect mission performance.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	510	ARTS AND CRAFTS CENTER: Alter 3,400 SF in an existing facility to provide an arts and crafts facility. This facility serves as the center for arts and crafts that provide military personnel and their dependents the opportunity to engage in activities such as: fine arts (painting, drawing, sculpture, etc), electronics, and other handcraft. At the present time, there is no facitity on station to house arts and crafts when the existing facility is converted to an NCO open mess. Without this facility the military member is denied a form of recreation that stimulates

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
		thought and creativity. These same characteristics are essential to any person working with a modern system such as GLCM.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	70	MWR (MORALE, WELFARE, RECREATION) SUPPLY: Alter space in an existing facility for storage issue of MWR/NAF equipment, supplies, and merchandise, to include sports and recreation equipment. Existing space is inadequate with MWR equipment being stored in various areas rather than a central location. Also MWR space is overcrowded and inefficient due to the amount of equipment stored. Without this facility, these check-out services cannot be provided, thereby limiting the service member's recreational opportunities. This would seriously affect morale.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	840	YOUTH CENTER: Construct a 9,000 SF facility for a youth center. The Youth Program is designed to provide a comprehensive year-round activity program targeted for youth. This program is designed to enhance the leisure time of the youth by providing professionally planned social, cultural and creative activites. This is impossible to accomplish as the existing facility is grossly inadequate. The extent of the existing youth program is limited to outdoor sports because of facility constraints. There are no other youth orientated programmed activities for dependents to utilize other than those provided on base. The potential for very serious trouble such as drug and/or alcohol abuse is all too real. A strong youth program must be provided to allow the youth a safe controlled environment to grow in. The youth activity program occupies vacant space in an existing building. The space is inadequate for full range of youth program activities. Existing recreation facilities on base are utilized to capacity

1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
		thereby limiting use.For example, the base gym is used by the school, the military and general use. Most dependent children live downtown where activity and recreation facilities do not exist, forcing the children to depend on what is available on base. Parents also feel more comfortable with the base sponsored and monitored activities where they are assured of their children's well being. In wintertime, due to the inclement weather it is necessary to limit most activities to indoor spaces. The current situation is grossly inadequate to provide the required space for all children even on a staggered use basis. The mission of the Youth Center is to provide diversified activities in support of commmunity and family life. If space is not available or adequate to fulfill this misssion, base morale will suffer adversely affecting the mission of RAF Greeenham Common.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	500	SMALL ARMS RANGE: Construct a 16 firing position small arms range. The GLCM program creates a significant demand for security police, transportation and logistics personnel trained in small arms to insure security of the missile, either in a deployed or stored mode. Crews must be trained in rifle, pistol, and machine gun fire. The base has no such range or capability. Since weapons proficiency is mandatory for security of the missiles, the only alternative to new construction is training at other locations. This impacts on GLCM force capability and readiness and degrades the GLCM mission.
RAF Greenham Common 10818	170	BCE OPEN STORAGE: GLCM mission support requires sufficient quatities of on-hand supplies to keep facilities operational. These supplies should be near the civil engineering operations building. No such

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
		area exists at Greenham Common near the BCE operation. Without this project there will be no adequate outdoor storage for supplies. This degrades the effectivences of facility support.
RAF Greenham Common and 10818	400	ADD/ALTER CHAPEL CENTER: An addition to and alteration of the chapel center is required to support the present religious ministry and expansion generated by mission requirements. The facility will serve as a meeting center for functioning chapel organizations, worship center for all three major faith groups, a center for religious education, teacher training, adult and family education and enrichment, Bible study, discussion and numerous other planning and actitivity groups. Other important chapel programs, now severly restricted or non-existent due to severe lack of faciities, will be possible, such as marriage and family enrichment, parent effectiveness training, retreats and seminars for young single and married airmen. Adequate office space for each chaplain would be provided, for counseling, study and administration. No facility currently exists to meet the religious program needs. There is limited storage space for resources, supplies and equipment. A viable and comprehensive ministry is required to support a base of this size and magnitude of mission. Without this project it will be impossible to provide an adequate religious program, so important for the moral and spiritual needs at this isolated, yet strategically important base. The morale and mission will be severely affected if adequate religious facilities are not provided.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE ALTER OFFICERS' OPEN MESS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-618	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10818	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,675

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Alter Officers' Open Mess	LS			2,426
Subtotal				2,426
Contingency (5%)				121
Total Contract Cost				2,547
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (5%)				128
Total Request				2,675

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Repair and replacement of extensive dry rot in the structural members, renovation of interior including ballroom, new lounge/bar, kitchen, and dining areas. Renovate service court and entry way. Renovation of existing building for conversion. Includes utility upgrade

11. REQUIREMENT: 12,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Alter existing facility for an Officers' Open Mess.

REQUIREMENT: To support an increasing mission requirement and base population, the base must provide an alternative messing operation. This project will provide that outlet along with providing a facility for entertainment. An adequate officers' open mess provides an eating facility for officers assigned to Greenham Common on a temporary duty basis.

CURRENT SITUATION: Present messing facility is a consolidated club incapable of supporting all personnel projected to be assigned to RAF Greenham Common. Much manpower is required to dispense food and keep out-of-date equipment in operation. The open mess will move from this facility since no room for expansion exists and two other facilities will be renovated to provide messing facilities for officers and enlisted personnel.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Planned enlisted open mess would be converted to a consolidated open mess if this project is not provided. This will not provide adequate dining or entertainment areas. Facility will be overcrowded, service will be limited. This will cause lower morale of trained Air Force personnel. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE ADD/ALTER ENLISTED OPEN MESS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6 CATEGORY CODE 740-617	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10818	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,435

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Add/Alter Enlisted Open Mess	LS			1,302
Subtotal				1,302
Contingency (5%)				65
Total Contract Cost				1,367
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (5%)				68
Total Request				1,435

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Addition of kitchen to existing recreation center. Alteration includes storage, kitchen, multi-purpose rooms with folding partitions, toilets, mechanical room, administration and utilities.

11. REQUIREMENT: 20,800 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 9,436 SF

PROJECT: Addition and alteration to existing building to convert to enlisted open mess.

REQUIREMENT: Basic base support facilities are necessary to support the Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) and increasing population assigned to the base. The Open Mess will provide a facility for dining and entertainment.

CURRENT SITUATION: The first two phases of the base operating support which were funded in FY 82 and 83, will provide the very basic requirements for the initial beddown. Phase III included this facility and provides an additional increment of facilities to accommodate the recreational and off-duty needs of all base personnel.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: This location will not be able to provide adequate support for people manning the base. Alternative messing will not be available, overloading already crowded facilities. This will, in turn, degrade morale and impact negatively on the mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE UTILITIES, PAVEMENTS, AND ROADS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 800-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10818	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 3,575

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Utilities, Pavements, and Roads	LS			3,243
Subtotal				3,243
Contingency (5%)				162
Total contract cost				3,405
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (5%)				170
Total Request				3,575

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Asphalt and concrete pavements as required; electrical and water distribution, and fencing.

11. REQUIREMENT: As required.

PROJECT: Construction of parking areas, roads, street lighting, upgrade of electrical system.

REQUIREMENT: Provide pavements and utilities for remodeling and new construction in support of the ground launched cruise missile (GLCM). Additional facilities have been constructed and are planned in the FY 84 program. These facilities require adequate utilities and access roads to render them fully functional.

CURRENT SITUATION: This is the final phase of construction required to beddown GLCM at RAF Greenham Common. The base was deactivated in 1963 and has been in standby status until the start of construction for GLCM. Many utility systems and pavements have deteriorated and require upgrading to handle the new mission increase.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Present utilities and pavements cannot support the increase in base personnel, facilities, and GLCM support functions. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19^{84} MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE SALES STORE

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-382	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10818	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,710

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Sales Store	SF	12,750	121.65	1,551
Subtotal				1,551
Contingency (5%)				78
Total Contract Cost				1,629
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (5%)				81
Total Request				1,710

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Addition to the existing exchange sales store. Construction to be permanent reinforced concrete frame building, concrete slabs and foundations, masonry walls, built-up roof on metal deck, and construction technology to provide an economical and functional facility; heating, ventilation and warehouse service area to be included. Area includes: retail sales area, exterior utilities and support.

11. REQUIREMENT: 42,000 SF ADEQUATE: 29,250 SF SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Provides for the addition to the existing exchange building for additional retail sales. Alteration will be done in the existing sales store.

REQUIREMENT: The increased base population as a result of GLCM beddown will greatly increase the demand on the exchange sales store. This project is urgently required to provide increased retail sales and merchandising spaces for the authorized customers in a more efficient facility.

CURRENT SITUATION: The present exchange sales store is operating in two permanent buildings located in the community center area along with the commissary, class VI store, bank, and Stars and Stripes, cafeteria, concessions, and chapel. All exchange facilities are located in separate buildings most of which are not adequate for exchange operation. This situation creates several organizational problems which affect the financial and operational efficiency of the exchange. The quality of service offered to customers is also affected. Currently the lack of storage space close to the retail store hinders, very seriously, the restocking capability of the store because merchandise has to be hauled from the stock room which is about 1/4 mile away and must be loaded-unloaded, documented, double checked, etc.

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1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19^{84} MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 JAN 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM		
4. PROJECT TITLE SALES STORE		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: With additional personnel now arriving on-station, the existing exchange will be unable to provide minimum support which will continue to have an adverse impact on morale and retention of trained Air Force personnel. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE ADD TO AND ALTER PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 760-674	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10818	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,720

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
ADD TO PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITY	SF	10,800	144.45	1,560
SUBTOTAL				1,560
CONTINGENCY (5%)				78
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				1,638
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.5%)				82
TOTAL REQUEST				1,720

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Masonry walls, reinforced concrete columns, beams, reinforced concrete footing, grade beams, cast in place floor slab. Areas include gymnasium, locker rooms, exercise room, lobby office, laundry, storage and restrooms.

11. REQUIREMENT: 25,800 SF ADEQUATE: 15,000 SF SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an addition to existing gymnasium and upgrade of a portion of the existing facility.

REQUIREMENT: Gymnasiums are an essential feature of the living and working environment of personnel stationed on an Air Force base. A facility which can provide a variety of physical conditioning activities for use by airmen and their dependents is essential to the development and retention of personnel.

CURRENT SITUATION: The current gymnasium can only accommodate a limited sports program. One basketball court, a small weight lifting room, and one locker and shower room are all that is available. No other indoor exercise/physical training facilities are available within the area. Frequent inclement weather emphasizes the need for an indoor sports program. This gym is inadequate in size and condition to accommodate the projected daily demands to be placed upon it. The base gymnasium is one of the major focal points of the installation Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Program. Assigned personnel and their dependents have no other indoor facility in the area where they can participate in sports. The weight lifting room is continuously used and is inadequate in size to handle all of the people desiring to use it.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Personnel will continue to lack adequate sports facilities. restrictions and overcrowded facilities will continue to have an adverse impact on morale and retention of trained Air Force personnel.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM

4. PROJECT TITLE ADD PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITY	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10818

ADDITIONAL: There are no suitable recreation facilities in the surrounding community and assigned personnel are completely dependent upon base programs and facilities. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE BOWLING CENTER

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-671	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10818	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,385

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Bowling Center	SF	9,765	128.65	1,256
Subtotal				1,256
Contingency (5%)				63
Total Contract Cost				1,319
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (5%)				66
Total Request				1,385

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Masonry structure with concrete and steel roof, steel truss and metal roof sheeting; includes area for lanes and service area, concourse snack bar with storage facility; offices; control center; games room; multi-purpose room; kitchen; latrines, and janitors' room. Project provides parking spaces, walkways and site improvements. All equipment including pinsetters, snack bar, kitchen, and freezers to be contractor furnished and installed.

11. REQUIREMENT: 10 LA ADEQUATE: 0 LA SUBSTANDARD: 4 LA

PROJECT: Construct a 10-lane bowling center.

REQUIREMENT: Adequate morale, welfare and recreational facilities are required to provide base personnel and their dependents with suitable recreational pursuits. A bowling center is required, not only to provide a highly demanded activity, but also to generate revenue for other non-appropriated fund programs.

CURRENT SITUATION: A four-lane bowling alley is currently in use. No other facilities of this sort are available in the surrounding villages. The base is located in a rural area with no population centers close by large enough to support a bowling center. The building currently being used is very limited with four lanes in a quonset hut configuration. The age of the facility demands high operation and maintenance costs.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Lack of adequate morale, welfare and recreational facilities will severely limit acceptable free-time activities for assigned personnel and their dependents. Morale will deteriorate if these conditions continue for any length of time. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF GREENHAM COMMON, UNITED KINGDOM	4. PROJECT TITLE DATA PROCESSING FACILITY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 610-711	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10818	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,625

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Data processing Facility	SF	6,300	233.97	1,474
Subtotal				1,474
Contingency (5%)				74
Total Contract Cost				1,548
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (5%)				77
Total Request				1,625

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION This will provide a semi-hardened facility with reinforced concrete footings and floor slabs, masonry walls and built-up roof. Includes computer room, tape library, training room, supply storage and administrative space, utilities and support space. Air Conditioning - 30 Tons and raised computer floor.

11. REQUIREMENT: As shown.

PROJECT: Construct a complete data automation facility to house an X3 computer system, peripheral equipment, administrative area, storage area and field engineer maintenance work area.

REQUIREMENT: Effective management and support of the GLCM mission requires reliable data products to include: supply ordering, inventory and receiving; accounting for expenditures and obligations for all appropriated funds; management of vehicle operations and maintenance; and maintenance of personnel records. To provide this support an X3 computer is programmed for RAF Greenham Common.

CURRENT SITUATION: All computer support is now provided via over the road travel to RAF Upper Heyford, one hour away. The current system is unreliable and inadequate to support current and projected peace and wartime workload in base supply, accounting and finance, personnel, and aircraft maintenance.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: RAF Greenham Common will continue to be provided inadequate data automation support. Supply support to weapons training and supporting organizations will continue to be adversely affected by the deficiencies of the current procedure. Severe problems with the timely receipt of management products will continue. All these degrade GLCM mission capability. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Following are individual justification paragraphs for all projects under $1 million and under for Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) facilities at Comiso Air Station, Italy. These projects are not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
Comiso Air Station 10819	110	BASE CIVIL ENGINEER (BCE) PAVEMENTS AND GROUNDS: Construct an 800 SF facility to perform routine operator maintenance on heavy duty vehicles and to store tools. The GLCM program requires roads and pavements to be maintained in top condition to allow expeditious dispersal of missile launchers. Effective grounds maintenance is essential to provide security personnel a clear view of the GLCM alert area. Providing this capability depends on effective vehicle operators and vehicle maintenance. The FY 82 program included 2,600 SF of administrative and supply space for pavements and grounds functions, but no vehicle maintenance capability. Without this project, the vehicles cannot be serviced properly.
Comiso Air Station 10819	1,000	UOPH (UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER PERSONNEL HOUSING): Construct an 8,640 SF, 18 person UOPH. Grade mix: all 01-02. Based on demographic data there will be 74 unaccompanied officers stationed at Comiso when the GLCM unit reaches full strength. The FY 83 military construction program included housing for 56 and this project completes the requirement. Comiso is in a sparsely populated area and off-base quarters are scarce. Without this project, some unaccompanied officers will have to live several miles from base. This decreases mission response time and adversely affects morale.
Comiso Air Station	850	CONSOLIDATED SWIMMING POOL AND BATH HOUSE: Construct a 8,910 SF pool and a 6,000 SF bath house. This facility supports the recreational needs of personnel assigned

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
		to Comiso in support of the GLCM mission. There are limited recreational activities in the immediate area. Lack of these facilities will limit off-duty military and dependent recreational activity in this remote area. This degrades morale and affects mission performance.
Comiso Air Station 10819	440	AUTO HOBBY SHOP: Construct a 4,000 SF facility to provide maintenance and repair of privately owned vehicles. In an overseas environment, particulary one as remote as Comiso, there is limited off-base capability to fix US-specification automobiles owned by the service members who'll be assigned to Comiso. Where it does exist, it is expensive. An on-base auto hobby shop provides an alternative to the service member and his family for keeping privately owned vehicles in good, safe running order. Not providing this facility means that either the service member will have to seek off-base repairs, paying the costs in both money and time, or the car will not be maintained in safe working condition. The former affects the member's moral; the latter his well-being. Both affect mission performance.
Comiso Air Station	260	BASE CIVIL ENGINEER (BCE) OPEN STORAGE AND BCE VEHICLE PARKING YARD: Construct a 1,435 SY stabilized area for BCE supply open storage and a 7,715 SY stabilized area for BCE vehicle parking. GLCM mission support requires sufficient quantities of on-hand supplies to keep facilities operational and vehicles to dispatch those supplies to a work site. For economy, these supplies and vehicles should be near the planned BCE operations. Without this project there will be no adequate place to

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
		store supplies outdoors nor to park vehicles near the shops and supply point. This degrades the effectiveness of facility support.
Comiso Air Station 10819	700	SMALL ARMS TRAINING FACILITY: Construct a 6,400 SF Facility to provide performance/demonstration classrooms for weapons training. The GLCM program creates a significant demand for security police, transportation, and logistics personnel trained in small arms to insure security of the missile, either in a stored or deployed mode. There is no base facility to handle this requirement or to provide secure storage for the weapons. Without this project crews will have to be trained on a temporary duty basis at other locations. This alternative takes personnel away from their duty location and degrades mission support.
Comiso Air Station 10819	170	RANGE TARGET STORAGE AND REPAIR: Construct a 1,990 SF facility to store and repair small arms range targets. The Ground Launched Cruise Missile requires a large number of security police, logistics, and transportation personnel to be trained in small arms for protection and security of the missiles either in a stored or deployed mode. Essential to this training is a capability to produce, repair, and store targets. This capability doesn't exist today. Without this project, necessary training will not be possible or would have to be reduced because of the time required to obtain replacement targets from other locations in other countries. This degrades the training of personnel which in turn degrades the security of the missiles.

1. COMPONENT
AIR FORCE

FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA

2. DATE
17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY

4. PROJECT TITLE
PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER
(GLCM FACILITIES)

5. PROJECT NUMBER
10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
Comiso Air Station 10819	550	AUDIOVISUAL/PHOTO LAB: Construct a 2,800 SF facility to house materials, equipment, and personnel for base audiovisual, graphics, and photo needs. Training of assigned personnel and orientation of visitors requires diverse audiovisual and graphics capabilities. A facility to perform this function doesn't exist at Comiso. Without it, another base would have to be tasked to support audiovisual and photographic requirements. The nearest such location is over 1 1/2 hours away. The graphics demands of GLCM are such that a full time operation is required. Conducting that operation at another location adds to the cost in driving time and vehicle operations expense.
Comiso Air Station 10819	200	RECREATION LIBRARY: Construct a 1,600 SF library to house books, recordings, magazines and papers. As part of a well-rounded off-duty program, personnel need functions that entertain, relax, and stimulate. The library does all three. The library is indispensable for personnel to keep abreast of world events and is mandatory for off-duty education programs. Comiso has no such building and without this facility, GLCM personnel stationed there have no place to read and study towards self-improvement, with highly technological systems like GLCM, personnel must be encouraged toward self-education, job enrichment, and self-improvement. That capability would be severely limited without this library.
Comiso Air Station 10819	490	CLOTHING SALE (MILITARY CLOTHING): Construct a 4,200 SF facility to store,

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
		display and sell uniform clothing and accessories. Adequate supplies of clothing are necessary to the military member to keep his uniform in a condition that promotes pride and self-confidence. No such facility now exists. Without this function, the military member will have to obtain such articles by mail at increased cost and time delay. This adversely affects morale and performance.
Comiso Air Station 10819	160	BOOK STORE, STARS AND STRIPES: Construct a 1,400 SF facility for retail sales of books, magazines, and newspapers. Books and magazines sales are vital to the military member's recreation and self-improvement. Such a facility does not exist at Comiso, and not providing one limits individual efforts at recreation and self improvements through reading.
Comiso Air Station 10819	440	ARTS AND CRAFTS: Construct a 3,400 SF facility to provide an arts and crafts facility which serves as the center for arts and crafts that provides military personnel and their dependents the opportunity to engage in activities such as: fine arts (painting, drawing, sculpture, etc), ceramics, photography, woodworking, jewelry and lapidary, modeling, fabrics, electronics, and other handcrafts. Facilities to support this function currently do not exist. Without this facility the military member is denied a form of recreation that stimulates thought and creativity. These same characteristics are essential in any person working with a modern weapon system such as GLCM.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
Comiso Air Station 10819	810	ATHLETIC FIELDS/COURTS: Construct two softball fields, a track with football/soccer field, two junior baseball fields, and four tennis courts. Physical fitness of the military member is essential to the GLCM mission. It provides recreation, encourages mental alertness, and keeps the individual in a better state of health. These fields and courts provide a diversity of individual and team, competitive and noncompetitive sports to achieve that fitness. Comiso doesn't have this capability now. Without these fields the service member will be denied the opportunity to keep physically fit and that affects job performance and mission readiness.
Comiso Air Station 10819	290	MEDICAL WAREHOUSE: Construct a 3,870 SF addition to the FY 82 MCP/NATO base supply warehouse to provide storage of bulk medical war readiness material. Effective operations of GLCM during contingencies, threat environments, and wartime are dependent on adequate medical care and supplies. These resources will be deployed off-base to predetermined locations to provide life saving emergency care to USAF personnel near the scene where casualties could occur. After this emergency care patients would be returned to duty or evacuated for more definitive care. Insufficient space exists at Comiso to accommodate this requirement.
Comiso A Station 10819	130	AREA DEFENSE COUNSEL: Construct a 1,045 SF facility to house the area defense counsel and staff. The constitutional rights of a military member accused in actions under the Uniform Code of Military Justice require that he/she be allowed the advice of legal counsel. The military insures

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
		this right through the area defense counsel. An office separate and distinct from the base legal office, is necessary to support this function. Without this project, the military member could be offered legal counsel only on a temporary duty basis from defense counselors travelling a circuit.
Comiso Air Station 10819	480	MWR (MORALE, WELFARE, RECREATION) AND NAF (NONAPPROPRIATED FUND) STORAGE: Construct a 4,765 SF facility for storage and issue of MWR/NAF equipment, supplies, and merchandise. Facilities for this function don't currently exist. Without this facility these check-out services cannot be provided, thereby limiting the service member's recreational opportunities. At a location such as Comiso, this would seriously affect morale.
Comiso Air Station 10819	900	HOUSING SUPPLY STORAGE: Construct a 12,000 SF facility to house furniture and loaner kits supporting unaccompanied and accompanied military and DOD civilians. A facility is required for the storage of housekeeping and nonhousekeeping furnishings, personal belongings of the occupants of dormitories and officer's quarters, and various items under organizational custody that are used by dormitory residents in maintaining the grounds of their dormatory (lawn mowers, yard tools, etc). Space for the linen exchange function, major laundry pick up point, and initial issue of bedding supplies is also included in this facility. Facilities to support these functions currently do not exist. Without this project these services cannot be provided. This affects the moral of the worker and family members and utimately

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
		affects job performance.
Comiso Air Station 10819	900	SMALL ARMS TRAINING RANGE: Construct a firing range with 33 firing positions. The GLCM program creates a significant demand for security police, transportation, and logistics personnel trained in small arms to insure security of the missile, either in a stored or deployed mode. These personnel must be trained in rifle, pistol, and machine gun firing. No capability exists at any US military installation within 500 miles. Since weapons proficiency is mandatory for security of the missiles, the only alternative is training at other locations in Greece, Germany, or the United Kingdom. This takes personnel away from their duty locations for several days at a time and degrades mission readiness.
Comiso Air Station 10819	730	BRANK/CREDIT UNION: Construct a 3,250 SF facility for a banking operation and a 3,500 SF facility for a credit union. The financial requirements of both a mission like GLCM and assigned personnel in a foreign country include: local checking and savings, loan capabilities for military personnel, currency exchange and secure deposits for nonappropriated fund activities. No banking facilities currently exist at Comiso. Without this project, the service member will have to establish accounts in Italian banks off-base or bank by mail. These alternatives create hardships on the member, on the disbursement office and on the NAF instrumentalities.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10819

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
ITALY		
Comiso Air Station 10819	210	SAFETY EDUCATION FACILTIIES: Construct a 1,900 SF facility to house the safety education functions. This faciltiy is required to support safety education programs. These programs provide students with knowledge that is essential to improve attitudes toward safe practices, provide information that is the basis for more responsible behavior, and improve driving practices. It also emphasizes job safety and local hazards. This capability does not now exist. Without this facility, adequate safety education cannot be conducted. This results in personnel not being fully aware of potential driving and job hazards and increases the potential for lost duty time and serious accidents.
Comiso Air Station 10819	170	BASE SUPPLY ADMIN (PHASE II): Alter the interior of base supply to provide finished office space for base supply functions such as management and procedures, data automation, supplies and equipment management, and stock fund control. These functions are essential to the proper mnagement and accountability of base supplies and equipment. Adequate finished space doesn't exist in the warehouse funded in the FY 82 program. Without this area, these vital management and accountability functions cannot be performed.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE BASE UTILITIES, PAVEMENTS, ROADS, LANDSCAPING

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 800-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10819	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,085

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Base utilities, pavements, roads, Landscaping	LS			1,865
Subtotal				1,865
Contingency (5%)				93
Total Contract Cost				1,958
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				127
Total Request				2,085

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Asphalt and concrete pavements as required; landscaping; electrical, water, and sewage distribution systems.

11. REQUIREMENT: As required

PROJECT: Construct pavements and distribution systems for utilities (water, sewage, electrical). Provide landscaping for erosion control.

REQUIREMENT: Pavements, utility systems and the associated landscaping to prevent erosion are needed to make Comiso Air Station an operational bed-down location for the GLCM. The FY 84 program submittal contains the final phase of facility construction for Comiso Air Station. This project provides the necessary base infrastructure to make those facilities fully functional.

CURRENT SITUATION: Comiso Air Station was virtually destroyed during World War II, and has not been operational since. This is the final phase of a three-year plan to construct roads and paved surfaces and install utility distribution systems necessary to make the station operational once again and to provide utility and pavement support for newly constructed facilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this project, the basic infrastructure necessary to support the day-to-day functions of an operational base will not be available. The physical layout of the station will be unsatisfactory and hinder the operational capability of GLCM. Facilities provided in the FY 84 and previous years' programs will not be fully functional. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE UEPH (UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 721-312	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10819	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 5,410

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
UEPH (Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing)	SF	51,736	93.51	4,838
Subtotal				4,838
Contingency (5%)				242
Total Contract Cost				5,080
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				330
Total Request				5,410

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Three-story prefabricated steel structure, concrete floors, steel roof, concrete foundation, and prefabricated walls. Functional areas include bedrooms, semi-private bathrooms, closets, lounges, centralized storage, laundry areas, and support space. Grade Mix: 208 E1-E4; 32 E5-E6; 18 E7-E9. Provide evaporative cooling.

11. REQUIREMENT: 844 PN ADEQUATE: 586 PN SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing.

REQUIREMENT: A major Air Force objective is to provide unaccompanied enlisted personnel with housing that will be conducive to their proper rest, relaxation, and personal well-being. Properly designed and furnished quarters which provide some degree of individual privacy are essential to the successful accomplishment of the increasingly complicated and important jobs these people must perform. The lack of such quarters is an irritant to these personnel and a known contributor to low reenlistment rates.

CURRENT SITUATION: The only enlisted dormitory capability at Comiso is being provided by previous military construction programs. This project completes that requirement. Off-base housing is scarce and remotely located from the base, so this final phase is necessary to providing adequate housing for all unaccompanied enlisted personnel.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate living quarters for unaccompanied enlisted personnel will not be available, resulting in degradation of morale, productivity, and career satisfaction. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE VOQ (VISITING OFFICERS' QUARTERS)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 724-417	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10819	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,585

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
VOQ (Visiting Officers' Quarters)	SF	14,400	98.40	1,417
Subtotal				1,417
Contingency (5%)				71
Total Contract Cost				1,488
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				97
Total Request				1,585

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Two-story prefabricated steel structure, concrete floors, steel roof, concrete foundation, and prefabricated walls. Functional areas include bedrooms, bathrooms, closets, centralized storage, laundry areas, and support space.

11. REQUIREMENT: 30 PN ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a visiting officers' quarters facility.

REQUIREMENT: Provide visiting officers with an adequate facility in which to live during their stay at Comiso. Temporary duty projections are based upon existing USAFE installations of similar size, with additives for the frequent special inspection and staff assistance teams that will be visiting Comiso because of the highly technical and sensitive nature of the GLCM mission.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support this function currently do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Visiting officers will be denied adequate quarters in which to stay and will have to stay in off-base quarters. The quarters tend to be resort hotels and are fully occupied and expensive for most of the year. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE CONSOLIDATED CLUB

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-615	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10819	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 3,560

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Consolidated Club	SF	27,800	114.53	3,184
Subtotal				3,184
Contingency (5%)				159
Total Contract Cost				3,343
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				217
Total Request				3,560

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION One-story prefabricated steel structure on concrete grade slab to semi-permanent standards.

11. REQUIREMENT: 27,800 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construction of a consolidated open mess facility.

REQUIREMENT: This facility provides open mess accommodations for both officers and noncommissioned officers. This facility is essential to transient personnel and is important to permanent party personnel for meeting off-duty social and recreational needs.

CURRENT SITUATION: There is no facility available to house the functions offered by an open mess. In addition, due to the isolated location of Comiso Air Station, there are limited off-base establishments which can offer the same quality of services, dining and entertainment, that would be available from an open mess.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Open messes are used for a wide range of functions both social and business. More importantly, they have served to house those functions which build comraddory; a vital ingredient in American service personnel for years. Without this type of a facility, the quality of life offered at Comiso would be degraded which will negatively impact overall mission effectiveness. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE VAQ (VISITING AIRMEN QUARTERS)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 721-315	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10819	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,440

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
VAW (Visiting Airmen Quarters)	SF	13,672	94.21	1,288
Subtotal				1,288
Contingency (5%)				64
Total Contract Cost				1,352
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				88
Total Request				1,440

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Two-story prefabricated steel structure, concrete floors, steel roof, concrete foundation, and prefabricated walls. Functional areas include bedrooms, bathrooms, closets, centralized storage, laundry areas, and support space. Grade mix: 16 E1-E4; 14 E5-E6; 15 E7-E9.

11. REQUIREMENT: 45 PN ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a visiting airmen's quarters facility.

REQUIREMENT: because of the complexity and security requirements of the GLCM mission, several inspection and staff assistance teams will be assigned to the base on a temporary basis. Based on similar sized bases, there will be a requirements for approximately 50 transient enlisted spaces including the high temporary duty requirement of GLCM missions.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support this function currently do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Visiting airmen will be denied adequate quarters in which to stay. Local adequate off-base quarters are expensive and often not available because they are resort type hotels. Without this facility, required missions capability inspections and staff assistance visits would have to be limited to the detriment of the GLCM mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE (AFRTS)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 131-119	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10819	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,150

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS)	SF	8,000	128.50	1,028
Subtotal				1,028
Contingency (5%)				51
Total Contract Cost				1,079
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				71
Total Request				1,150

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION A steel structure on concrete slab with necessary utilities and site work.

11. REQUIREMENT: 8,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an American Forces Radio and Television Service facility.

REQUIREMENT: Morale and effectiveness of GLCM mission support personnel is dependent upon a balanced off-duty program of recreation, entertainment, and self-improvement. An English language broadcasting capability (both radio and television) is essential to that balance. Also, AFRTS provides essential information to area servicemen such as commercials showing driving hazards, local customs and courtesies, foreign language primer and other information useful to service personnel during their tour.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities for this function currently do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Broadcast of entertainment and information radio and television programs will not be possible which will have an adverse effect on morale and will severely limit vital information dissemination alternatives. The Armed Forces Radio and Television is the only American electronic media available to Americans stationed overseas. Without a facility to house this function, personnel stationed at Comiso will have limited access to up-to-date news reports and will be denied all radio and television entertainment. This will only serve to reduce the morale of the personnel stationed at this isolated station. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION COMISO AIR STATION, ITALY	4. PROJECT TITLE EXCHANGE FACILITIES

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10819	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,700

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Exchange Facilities	SF	17,000	90.47	1,538
Exchange Cafeteria	SF	7,080	104.94	(743)
Exchange Service Outlets	SF	9,920	80.14	(795)
Subtotal				1,538
Contingency (5%)				77
Total Contract Cost				1,615
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				105
Total Request				1,720
Total Request (Rounded)				1,700

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Prefabricated steel structure on concrete grade slab and utilities.

11. REQUIREMENT: 59,300 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an exchange cafeteria and exchange service outlets.

REQUIREMENT: Exchange cafeteria is required for the preparation and sale of a variety of food and beverages to be consumed on the premises. An exchange service outlet facility is required to house a variety of small retail, service, and repair activities. Exchange service outlets consist of: laundry pick-up-point, coin operated laundry, tailor shop, flower shop, amusement arcade, watch/optical shop, radio/TV repair shop, and portrait studio.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support these functions currently do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facility, assigned personnel will be forced to seek basic services and items normally available via the exchange on the economy. Due to the isolated location of Comiso, many of these services and items are not available, forcing an unneeded hardship on the assigned populace. This condition will detract from the quality of life offered at Comiso and will have a negative impact on the effectiveness of the assigned mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Following are individual justification paragraphs for all projects $1 million and under for Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) facilities in GLCM 3rd country. These projects are not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
THIRD COUNTRY		
Classified Location 10820	610	BOUNDARY FENCE: Construct a 10,000 LF boundary fence to enclose the US portion of this base. The portion of the base designated for supporting the GLCM facilities isn't within a secure boundary fence. This fence restricts casual access to the base and delays forced access. Given the political sensitivity of the GLCM program, not having this fence opens up individual base operations and facilities to disruption by demonstrators. This hampers effective command, control, and operation of the GLCM mission.
Classified Location 10820	800	CONJUNCTIVE FUNDING FOR NATO PROJECTS: Construct an 11,400 SF warehouse and a 1,000 SY open storage additive to the NATO warehouse projects. GLCM and base operations require sufficient stores of supplies and equipment to insure reliable day-to-day operations of the missiles, supporting equipment, and facilities. NATO provided funds to construct a warehouse for supplies in direct mission support. Warehousing of general base support supplies is a national funding responsibility. Without this facility there will not be a capability to support in reasonable time the general supply needs of the base. Since these supplies include parts for critical facilities and communications, lack of supplies can seriously restrict the operational capability of GLCM.
Classified Location 10820	270	BANK: Construct a 1,500 SF facility to house the military banking function at this location. To provide the military service member local checking and savings account services, loan services, and foreign currency exchange. Also, a bank function is

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
THIRD COUNTRY		
		required to convert official government transactions into appropriate foreign currencies and to conduct transactions for non-appropriated funds and clubs. There is no existing secure facility to handle these functions. Without this facility there can be no military banking function. Without this capability, members will have to "bank-by-mail" from a stateside bank and the accounting and finance and non-appropriated fund disbursing officials will have to establish contracts with banks on the local economy. This affects the morale of the service member because of the delays between deposits, withdrawals, and monthly statements in a bank-by-mail situation. The non-appropriated fund activities would each have to deal with the complexities of host nation banking laws and the accounting and finance office would have to carry larger quantities of cash. These inefficiencies divert time and effort away from support of the GLCM mission.
Classified Location 10820	375	RANGE TARGET STORAGE AND REPAIR: Construct a 2,200 SF facility to store and repair small arms range targets. The security requirement for the Ground Launched Cruise Missile requires a large number of security police, logistics, and transportation personnel to be trained in small arms for protection and security of the missiles. Essential to this training is a capability to produce, repair, and store targets. This capability doesn't exist today. Without capability, training will not be possible and will have to be reduced because of time required to obtain replacement targets from other locations in other countries. This limits training personnel which, in turn, degrades the security of the missiles.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
THIRD COUNTRY		
Classified Location 10820	690	ADAL AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES (AFRTS)/AUDIOVISUAL FACILITY: Alters and adds 7,200 SF to an existing facility to provide television and radio broadcasting capability and production of audiovisual/graphic arts for use in training, briefings, and conferences. Morale and effectiveness of GLCM personnel is dependent on a balanced off-duty program of recreation, entertainment and self-improvement. An English language broadcasting capability (both radio and television) is essential to that balance. Also, AFRTS will provide essential information such as commercials showing driving hazards in the area, local customs and courtesies, foreign language primer and other information useful to service personnel. The audiovisual/graphic arts capability is essential in the day-to-day training and familiarization of base and visiting personnel. The existing 6,200 SF facility, available to house this function, is inadequately sized and lacks proper utilities to support the diverse functions listed above. Lack of this capability will affect the GLCM mission in two ways; Loss of proficiency because of the lack of proper training aids, and reduced performance due to lower morale.
Classified Location 10820	200	VEHICLE OPERATIONS PARKING: Construct a 9,700 SY off-street parking area for organizational vehicles. Vehicles in support of the GLCM mission require secure, off-street parking. There is only a limited capability today, and as the vehicles arrive, the only place to park is the narrow streets.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
THIRD COUNTRY		
		Without this project the vehicles will be exposed to a higher risk of damage which would increase the number of vehicles out of commission and reduce their capability to support the mission.
Classified Location 10820	85	BCE VEHICLE PARKING YARD: Construct a 4,000 SY parking area for special and general purpose vehicles in direct support of facility and utility maintenance. GLCM operations require reliable facilities and utilities and the vehicles assigned to the Base Engineer are essential in providing that capability. This parking area will be located next to the Base Engineering facilities. There is no parking area in the vicinity of these proposed facilities. Without this project, the vehicles would have to be parked in another area which creates inefficiencies and slows response times in emergencies.
Classified Location 10820	485	BCE COVERED STORAGE: Construct a 5,600 SF cover for supplies and equipment to support base facility maintenance. Facility and utility support of GLCM depends on adequate "on-shelf" supplies, lumber, and equipment to respond to emergencies and to have sufficient materials on-hand to insure work force productivity. Much of these supplies require weather protection. No such facilities exist. Without this project, the Base Engineer's capability to respond quickly, efficiently, and effectively to the needs of the GLCM mission will be severely limited.
Classified Location 10820	980	SMALL ARMS TRAINING: Construct a 6,400 SF facility to provide performance/demonstration classrooms for weapons training. The

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
THIRD COUNTRY		
		GLCM program creates a significant demand for security police, transportation, and logistics personnel to be trained in small arms insuring security of the missile. There is no base facility to provide an area for training and secure storage of the weapons. Without this project crews will have to be trained on a temporary duty basis at other locations. This alternative takes personnel away from their duty location and degrades mission support.
Classified Location 10820	800	ADAL WAREHOUSE: Convert an existing aircraft hangar to base supply storage. This project is required to provide adequate warehouse space to store material and equipment and to alleviate the large existing deficiency of warehouse space. The warehouse will also provide space for bulk medical war readiness material (WRM) prepositioned at the base and storage space for household furnishings. With the advent of GLCM, warehouse space will be critically short and the existing facilities will be saturated resulting in spill-over storage locations such as aisleways and outdoor open storage. This results in items being stacked higher than normal which increases the potential for damage to items on the bottom and creates a safety hazard. Items that should be stored inside would have to be stored in outside open storage, semi-protected by covering with tarpaulines. In addition to the increasing line items, the extended

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
THIRD COUNTRY		
		overseas ordering and shipping time requirements inflate on-hand stock levels requiring additional space. There are no other facilities that can be utilized for warehouse storage. The shortage of storage space will increase crowding of already overcrowded warehouses, requiringadditional items to be stored outside and restricting the ability to stock and support further requirements. Without adequate supplies, the GLCM mission cannot be supported.
Classified Location 10820	170	TMO (Transportation Management Office). Construct a 1,000 SY stabilized, secure open storage area for receiving, marshalling, and dispatching supplies and equipment by surface and air transportation. Maintenance and support of the GLCM system depends upon an effective, reliable resupply capabiltiy. To marshall, receive, and dispatch these supplies, a secure area is required where bulk orders can be received, broken down, and redistributed to base functions. No such area now exists. Without this area, operations must be conducted at unstabilized, unsecure areas of the base. This will result in damage to the equipment, theft, and inefficiency in receiving and shipping materials. This degrades the ability to maintain and support the GLCM missiles, resulting in the degraded readiness of these missiles.
Classified Location 10820	300	ALTER DOCUMENT STORAGE FACILITY: (NOTE: project is erroneously identified as a domestic storage facility on page 617 of the Congressional submittal) Alter an existing 6,200 SF facility to provide adequate space for documentation staging, forms, publications, family housing

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
THIRD COUNTRY		
		management, family services, and a thrift shop. Effective operation of any major unit depends on a proper supply of forms, technical manuals, and regulations. Accountability and audit of base expenditures and base policy decisions requires historical documents be adequately stored once they are no longer required by individual organizations. The remaining functions provide necessary family support services. The existing facility is over 20 years old and isn't properly configured to provide for these functions. Without this modernization, the forms, publications, documentation, and family support functions of the base cannot be adequately conducted. This affects mission effeciency, acccountability of government assets, and the morale of the Air Force family member . All have an impact on the readiness and support of the GLCM mission.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE FIRE STATION

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 730-142	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,300

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Fire Station	SF	6,400	181.65	1,162
Subtotal				1,162
Contingency (5%)				59
Total Contract Cost				1,221
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				79
Total Request				1,300

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Masonry walls, concrete floor slab and footings, overhead doors, all utilities and necessary support.

11. REQUIREMENT: 6,400 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Provides a facility to adequately house the fire protection rescue function and equipment consisting of four stalls, technical services activities (including fire extinguisher maintenance), general purpose/squadroom, sleeping quarters, admin offices, communications, fire prevention activities, kitchen and latrine facilities.

REQUIREMENT: To minimize fire damage to facilities both in peacetime and war, an adequate structural firefighting capability is necessary, especially since GLCM missiles are stored inside facilities. To meet this requirement four special purpose vehicles are being purchased. To insure reliability and to prevent deterioration, covered sheltering is necessary.

CURRENT SITUATION: No fire station exists for four special purpose vehicles currently programmed. The Host Nation base fire station has aircraft crash and rescue capability only.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Vehicles will be parked outside exposed to weather accelerating deterioration and degradating the mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE SMALL ARMS RANGE

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 179-475	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,590

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Small Arms Range	SF	9,600	148.13	1,422
Subtotal				1,422
Contingency (5%)				71
Total Contract Cost				1,493
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				97
Total Request				1,590

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct an outdoor small arms range consisting of medium grade fir or redwood for sides and baffles, earth berms and non-ricochet sand. All utilities, necessary towers, and support.

11. REQUIREMENT: 9,600 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a new small arms range consisting of a rifle range bay, pistol range bay, and machine gun range bay and shotgun range bay.

REQUIREMENT: The GLCM program creates a significant demand for security police, transportation, and logistics personnel trained in small arms to insure security of the missile either in a deployed or stored mode. Crews must be trained in rifle, pistol, shotgun, and machine gun fire.

CURRENT SITUATION: The base has no such training capability.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Since weapons proficiency is mandatory for security of the missiles, the only alternative to new construction is training at locations in other countries. This takes personnel away from their duty location for several days and degrades personnel readiness and the GLCM mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT		2. DATE
AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION	4. PROJECT TITLE
CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	UTILITIES, PAVEMENTS, AND ROADS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
2.73.14	800-000	10820	2,950

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Utilities, Pavements, and Roads	LS			2,638
Subtotal				2,638
Contingency (5%)				132
Total Contract Cost				2,770
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				180
Total Request				2,950

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Asphalt and concrete pavements as required; electrical, water, and sewage distribution systems.

11. REQUIREMENT: As shown.

PROJECT: Construction of pavements and electrical, water, and sewage distribution systems, as required.

REQUIREMENT: The GLCM beddown is being accomplished on a largely vacant land area. Only a few host nation provided facilities, pavements and utility systems exist. The utility systems are sized to a very light demand. The GLCM missile, the supporting systems, and the base operating support will require extensive facility construction. To provide adequate primary utilities and distribution systems and to provide roads for circulation, a complete system of roads and utilities is required.

CURRENT SITUATION: This requirement was satisfied in part with the FY 83 military construction program. That program provided the primary utilities, roads and distribution lines for the central base and the facilities in the FY 83 program. This project provides that infrastructure to the facilities included in the FY 84 program and completes the full requirement.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The second phase of construction will not have adequate utility and roads servicing the facilities to insure that they are fully functional. Since these facilities are primarily the logistics and base support functions, lack of this project will significantly impact on the capability of the GLCM system to sustain operations. This project contains only those roads and utilities that are not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 721-312	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,590

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing	SF	14,000	101.56	1,422
Subtotal				1,422
Contingency (5%)				71
Total Contract Cost				1,493
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				97
Total Request				1,590
DD Form 1391c, page 617, submitted 17 JAN 83, misprinted the scope as 6,725 SF				

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls. Functional areas include bedrooms, semi-private bathrooms, closets, lounges, centralized storage, laundry areas, and support space. Grade mix: 22 E5-E6; 17 E7-E9

11. REQUIREMENT: 381 PN ADEQUATE: 342 PN SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an unaccompanied enlisted housing facility.

REQUIREMENT: A major Air Force objective is to provide unaccompanied enlisted personnel with housing that will be conducive to their proper rest, relaxation, and personal well-being. Properly designed and furnished quarters which provide some degree of individual privacy are essential to the successful accomplishment of the increasingly complicated and important jobs these personnel must perform. The lack of such quarters is an irritant to these personnel and a known contributor to low reenlistment rates. The Air Force should remove this irritant to maintain an effective force of experienced airmen.

CURRENT SITUATION: The initial phase of the Third Country beddown (FY 83) included some of the requirement for unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing. This project completes that requirement. Off-base quarters are almost impossible to find.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate living quarters for unaccompanied enlisted personnel will not be available, resulting in degradation of morale, productivity, and career satisfaction. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE BASE SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 610-122	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,340

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Base Supply Administration	SF	10,000	119.80	1,198
Subtotal				1,198
Contingency (5%)				60
Total Contract Cost				1,258
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				82
Total Request				1,340

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION A modern facility, complete with interior partitions, utilities, and pavements.

11. REQUIREMENT: 10,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 4,000 SF

PROJECT: Construct a base supply administration facility.

REQUIREMENT: This facility houses the main administrative offices of the base supply organization. These include office of the chief of supply and offices of the following branches: management procedures, supply sys tems, customer support, material management, and material storage and distribution. These functions are essential to proper control and accountability of supplies and equipment and for insuring effective supply ordering, receiving and dispatching.

CURRENT SITUATION: A temporary administrative area was established in the first phase of construction (FY 83) which provided the warehouse. With this project, that space will revert to warehousing. The warehouse and base supply administrative space included in the first phase program are not large enough to handle the end strength position requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facility, the base supply function cannot adequately support the GLCM mission and can insure accountability only with great difficulty and effort. Both detract from the capability of the supply system to support the GLCM mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 510-001	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 7,900

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Composite Medical Facility	SF	36,000	196.25	7,065
Subtotal				7,065
Contingency (5%)				353
Total Contract Cost				7,418
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				482
Total Request				7,900

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Preengineered steel and masonry construction on concrete floor, including utilities with concrete foundations, floor, and roof, using modern building methods, materials, and construction technology.

11. REQUIREMENT: 36,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a medical facility to include medical clinic, dental clinic, pharmacy, radiology, laboratory, administration, material services, plant management, and building mechanical/electrical systems. There will be no refrigerated air conditioning; however, air handling equipment, as necessary for a modern replacement facility, is mandatory.

REQUIREMENT: This project is needed to provide adequate outpatient medical/dental care to assigned military and dependent personnel. Facility must accommodate at least 79 medical personnel and related support equipment, including auxiliary medical support such as emergency room, pharmacy, radiology, pathology, flight medicine, mental health, optometry, immunizations, and physical examinations.

CURRENT SITUATION: A temporary medical clinic is planned to handle the initial influx of personnel. However, by the time the GLCM unit approaches full strength, this temporary clinic will be far beyond capacity. Consequently, a complete, modern, useable facility is required, sized to the entire projected workload.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facility this organization will not be able to adequately service the health care needs of the assigned base population. Additional manpower and diagnostic equipment cannot be physically located in other facilities. No additional services can be provided and many of the basic functions will have to operate at reduced

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19__ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY

4. PROJECT TITLE COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY	5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

levels in order to accommodate other equally important services. Without construction of a composite medical facility, adequate medical care cannot be provided and curtailment of care to some categories of beneficiaries will be necessary. This affects personnel readiness which affects the readiness of the GLCM system. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE BCE (BASE CIVIL ENGINEERING) ADMINISTRATION

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 610-127	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,535

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
BCE (Base Civil Engineering) Administration	SF	12,400	110.65	1,372
Subtotal				1,372
Contingency (5%)				69
Total Contract Cost				1,441
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				94
Total Request				1,535

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION One-story, reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors, roof, foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 12,400 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a base engineer administration and operations building.

REQUIREMENT: GLCM requires facilities in top-working condition to do its assigned task. To keep those facilities functioning and to control shop resources effectively, a central engineer operations complex is required. Functions include work planning, material ordering, work scheduling, shop scheduling, engineering and technical design, industrial engineering, financial management, emergency response call, and overall administration and management.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities for this function do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without a facility to execute these functions, the workforce cannot be properly equipped, supplied, scheduled or directed. This will quickly lead to failure or degradation of facilities, inefficient workforce management, and the deterioration of facility support to the GLCM mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITY (GYMNASIUM)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-674	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 3,215

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Physical Training Facility (Gymnasium)	SF	21,000	136.90	2,875
Subtotal				2,875
Contingency (5%)				144
Total Contract Cost				3,019
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				196
Total Request				3,215

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Masonry walls, concrete foundations and floor slabs, frame roof structure and built-up roof system. Area includes a gymnasium, exercise room, trainer's room, men's and women's locker rooms and latrines, laundry room, storage room, handball courts, and administrative space. All supporting utilities and pavements.

11. REQUIREMENT: 21,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construction of a gymnasium to provide space for physical conditioning and indoor sports.

REQUIREMENT: A facility is required to provide adequate space for physical conditioning and recreation for assigned base personnel. To support the Air Force physical fitness program and maintain morale at a high standard, it is essential to provide a complete and diversified sports program.

CURRENT SITUATION: There is no gymnasium facility available. As a result, physical fitness initiatives and recreational sports programs are severely limited. Use of local community facilities is restricted since their facilities are adequate to support only existing local demand.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Lack of an adequate facility degrades the physical fitness and morale of assigned personnel, and will have an adverse effect on the GLCM mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE CHAPEL CENTER (300 SEATS)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 730-733	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,550

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Chapel Center (300 Seats)	SF	13,500	168.91	2,280
Subtotal				2,280
Contingency (5%)				114
Total Contract Cost				2,394
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				156
Total Request				2,550

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION All work necessary to construct a chapel center, masonry walls, concrete floor slab and foundation, wooden frame and built-up roof. Facility includes 300 seat main chapel, blessed sacrament room, classrooms, and other educational space, offices, kitchen, toilets, and other miscellaneous support areas. All necessary utilities and support.

11. REQUIREMENT: 13,500 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construction of a Chapel Center.

REQUIREMENT: A chapel center (300 seat chapel and religious education annex) is required to support future expansion generated by mission requirements. Facility will provide adequate space for a comprehensive three major faith group worship, education, and counseling program. Facility will serve as meeting center for functioning chapel organizations, worship center for all three major faith groups, a center for religious education, teacher training, adult and family education and enrichment, Bible study, discussion and numerous other planning and activity groups. Adequate office space for each chaplain would be provided for counseling, study and administration.

CURRENT SITUATION: No facility exists to meet the religious program needs. There is no privacy or quiet areas for the chaplains offices and administrative personnel. There is no religious education space for the many chapel groups, and no storage space at all for resources, supplies and equipment.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: A viable and comprehensive ministry and religious services will not be available to base personnel. Services that will have to be denied or served from locations 60 miles away include:

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3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE CHAPEL CENTER (300 SEATS)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 10820

worship services, marriages, family and individual counselling, parent effectiveness training, retreats and seminars. These services, if provided from other locations, would have to be provided from other space made available through other GLCM-related construction programs. Even then, the space will be on an as-available basis. The lack of adequate chapel facilities adversely affects the morale and spiritual well-being of many assigned personnel and thereby affects job performance. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE VISITING OFFICERS' QUARTERS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 724-417	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,060

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Visiting Officers' Quarters	SF	14,400	127.92	1,842
Subtotal				1,842
Contingency (5%)				92
Total Contract Cost				1,934
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				126
Total Request				2,060

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Two-story, semi-permanent construction with pre-cast concrete walls, concrete floor and roof, masonry walls. Includes bedrooms, semi-private bathrooms, closets, linen storage, centralized storage and laundry areas. Grade Mix: 30 01-02.

11. REQUIREMENT: 30 PN ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a 30 person visiting officers' quarters.

REQUIREMENT: Based on similarly sized bases, there is an expected requirement for 30 transient officer billets. Because of the complexity and security requirements of the GLCM mission, several inspection and staff assistance teams will be visiting the unit on a recurring, temporary duty basis. This added GLCM requirement was considered in the programming for 30 transient officer billets.

CURRENT SITUATION: No transient officer facility on base now exists and off-base accommodations are not sufficient.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facility personnel will have to be billeted off-base or the transient traffic will have to be reduced. The former requires transportation assistance from the base and adds to the transient officers' duty day. The latter affects the quality of mission performance by reducing the frequency of valuable face-to-face staff assistance visits and by reducing the frequency of inspections to certify the mission capability. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE VISITING AIRMEN QUARTERS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 721-315	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,060

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Visiting Airmen Quarters	SF	9,600	98.75	948
Subtotal				948
Contingency (5%)				47
Total Contract Cost				995
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				65
Total Request				1,065

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Two-story, semi-permanent construction with pre-cast concrete walls, concrete floor and roof, masonry walls. Includes bedrooms, semi-private bathrooms, closets, linen storage, centralized storage and laundry areas. Grade Mix: 50 E1-E4.

11. REQUIREMENT: 50 PN ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a 50 person visiting Airmen's quarters.

REQUIREMENT: Because of the complexity and security requirements of the GLCM mission, several inspection and staff assistance teams will be assigned to the base on a temporary basis. Based on similar sized bases, there will be a requirement for approximately 50 transient enlisted spaces including the high temporary duty requirement of GLCM missions.

CURRENT SITUATION: No transient enlisted facility now exists and off-base accommodations are not sufficient.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facility, personnel will have to be billeted off-base or the number of transients reduced. The former requires transportation assistance from the base and creates added time away from duty with the increased driving time to and from the off-base quarters. The latter affects the quality of the mission performances by reducing the frequency of face-to-face staff assistance visits and by reducing the frequency of hands-on certification and inspection of the mission capability. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER PERSONNEL HOUSING

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 724-415	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,130

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Unaccompanied Officer Personnel Housing	SF	9,600	105.31	1,011
Subtotal				1,011
Contingency (5%)				50
Total Contract Cost				1,061
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				69
Total Request				1,130

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls. Functional areas include bedrooms, semi-private bathrooms, closets, lounges, centralized storage, laundry areas, and support space. Grade mix: 01-02: 6; 03 and above: 10

11. REQUIREMENT: 32 PN ADEQUATE: 16 PN SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an unaccompanied officer housing facility.

REQUIREMENT: Provide unaccompanied officer personnel with housing that will be conducive to their proper rest, relaxation, and personal well-being. Properly designed and furnished quarters which provide some degree of individual privacy are essential to the successful accomplishment of the increasingly complicated and important jobs these people must perform.

CURRENT SITUATION: A portion of this requirement was satisfied in Phase I (FY 83). This project completes this requirement. Because this base is located away from large population centers, the off-base housing is expected to be scarce.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate living quarters for unaccompanied officer personnel will not be available, resulting in degradation of morale, productivity, and career satisfaction. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE COMMUNITY SUPPORT COMPLEX

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 4,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Community Support Complex	SF	25,000	143.08	3,577
Youth Center	SF	4,750	132.67	(630)
Child Care Center	SF	2,500	122.79	(307)
Arts and Crafts	SF	3,400	123.48	(420)
Recreation Library	SF	4,500	122.22	(550)
Bowling Center	SF	5,850	129.91	(760)
Auto Hobby Shop	SF	4,000	130.00	(520)
Athletic Fields	LS			(390)
Subtotal				3,577
Contingency (5%)				179
Total Contract Cost				3,756
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				244
Total Request				4,000

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Complex of reinforced concrete frame buildings with concrete floors, roofs and foundations.

11. REQUIREMENT: 25,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a complex of joint use facilities for community support.

REQUIREMENT: To provide adequate support to the military member and his/her family, a variety of community support and recreational services are required. A library is essential to study, self-improvement, relaxation, keeping up-to-date, and pursuing enrichment through off-duty education. A child care center provides care for the children of working spouses and joint military members and for the children of families during visits to medical facilities and other base or local activities. Arts and crafts centers provide a recreational outlet and relaxation. The auto hobby shop provides the service member with a "fix-it-yourself" alternative to the expensive off-base automotive repairs and servicing, especially for cars with US specifications not common to the area. The youth center provides both organized and free-lance alternatives for youth in the areas of recreation, athletics, relaxation, or social needs. The bowling center and athletic fields provide indoor and outdoor, competitive and noncompetitive forms of entertainment, physical conditioning and relaxation.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support such requirements do not exist. Local community support is small and aimed at local national preferences.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this complex, the service members would be denied a large range of educational, recreational, and self/family improvement services. This affects the service members' morale, their physical fitness, and self improvement. These affect their job performance and their support of the GLCM mission. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE CONSOLIDATED OPEN MESS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-615	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,460

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Consolidated Open Mess	SF	16,800	130.95	2,200
Subtotal				2,200
Contingency (5%)				110
Total Contract Cost				2,310
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				150
Total Request				2,460

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION One-story semi-permanent building, precast concrete panel walls with slab on grade foundation and built-up roof. Includes storage, kitchen, multi-purpose rooms with folding partitions, toilets, mechanical room, administration and utilities.

11. REQUIREMENT: 16,800 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construction of a Consolidated Open Mess Building.

REQUIREMENT: Basic base operating support facilities are necessary to support personnel assigned to support the GLCM mission. The consolidated open mess provides an essential eating facility for personnel on temporary duty and provides dining, entertainment, and social needs for permanently assigned personnel.

CURRENT SITUATION: The first phase of the base operating support, which was funded in FY 83, will provide the very basic requirements for the initial beddown. Phase II includes this facility and provides an additional increment of facilities to make the bases more suitable to accommodate the assigned people.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: This location will not be able to provide adequate support for people manning the base. Without the open mess, the very necessary social aspect of the military member cannot be adequately provided. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, THIRD COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE BASE EXCHANGE FACILITY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 740-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10820	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,310

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Base Exchange Facility	SF	15,700	131.59	2,066
Service Outlet	SF	(4,440)	113.06	(502)
Snack Bar	SF	(5,200)	156.15	(812)
Military Clothing Sales Store	SF	(3,300)	113.94	(376)
Maintenance Facility	SF	(600)	135.00	(81)
Service Station	SF	(2,160)	136.57	(295)
Subtotal				2,066
Contingency (5%)				103
Total Contract Cost				2,169
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				141
Total Request				2,310

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct reinforced concrete frame building on concrete slab with toilets and connecting utilities. Construct a preengineered building on concrete slab with toilets and utilities for service station.

11. REQUIREMENT: 15,700 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct facility to house service outlets, snack bar, military clothing sales store and maintenance function. Construct facility for service station.

REQUIREMENT: A sales facility, stocked with familiar US-manufactured goods, serviced by English speaking personnel, is essential to the day-to-day purchasing requirements of the service member and his/her family. Based on end-strength personnel projections, when the GLCM mission is fully operational, the demands for exchange goods and services will be much larger than any shoppette-type store can accommodate. The service station is required to provide gas, oil, accessories, and minor services necessary to keep the service member's automobile functioning. The clothing sales store is necessary for maintaining pride in self and in the job by providing the service member his/her uniform clothing needs.

CURRENT SITUATION: No such facilities exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without these basic services and supplies the service member must use mail-order services to obtain those items that cannot be obtained on the economy. The time delay of the mail order method and the confusion and unfamiliarity with foreign country goods (particularly clothing sizes) create an added difficulty for the service member and affect morale. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Following are individual justification paragraphs for all projects $1 million and under for Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) facilities in GLCM 4th country. Includes projects both at the operational site and at the main support base. These projects are not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FOURTH COUNTRY		
Classified Location (Operations Site) 10821	380	HIGH FREQUENCY FACILITY: Construct a 1,200 SF facility to house transmitting and receiving equipment and operators. National command, control and status reporting for the Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) is provided through two systems: satellite communications and high frequency nets which connect to USAFE and EUCOM command centers. These two nets provide the diversity needed for survivability. The facility is required to house sensitive communications receiver and transmitters and to provide space for the operators. Without this facility, national command and control and emergency action transmissions must rely on a single system; satellite communications. This provides no diversity and could deny national command and control of GLCM in the event of equipment failure or intentional damage to the satellite system.
Classified Location (Operations Site) 10821	440	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT FACILITY: Construct a 1,700 SF facility to house microwave transmitting and receiving equipment. This microwave is essential for interfacing with the main base and long lines communications. Data transmissions requiring tie-in to the main base and to the theater-wide communications net include: voice communications, the automated maintenance management system, supply and logistics reporting and coordinating logistics actions in wartime. Without this project, the national responsibility of logistics support cannot be provided in wartime. Also, the day-to-day peacetime needs of data/voice communications with US command headquarters (USAFE, EUCOM), resupply points, and other GLCM bases cannot be accomplished. The alternative is to drive

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FOURTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
		to the main base, which is not responsive for immediate communications nor is it effective for frequent, minor data transmissions. This project must be provided to insure effective day-to-day support of GLCM in peacetime and war.
Classified Location (Operations Site) 10821	430	ADAL SITE DINING HALL: Alter and add 3,400 SF to the existing site dining hall to provide a completely usable facility. GLCM operations and maintenance personnel will be working at a site located 7 miles away from the main base. To insure quick response to the alert area, an on-site capability is needed to feed on-duty personnel. A dining hall does exist but has been unused since the US Army missile operation left in 1980/81. The facility only has 50% of the required capacity to support the on-duty day shift for GLCM. Without this addition and upgrade, only limited feeding capability exists on site. Personnel will have to eat at the main base, which would delay response times of duty crews by 20-30 minutes. This degrades the readiness of the GLCM system.
Classified Location (Main Support Base)	200	ADAL BASE DINING HALL: Add 1,500 SF to and alter the existing dining hall. Personnel increases will place an increased demand on the existing base dining hall. Without this project, personnel will have to be served in several shifts. Early and late serving shifts create morale problems and workload planning problems, both of which affect mission readiness.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FOURTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
Classified Location (Operations Site) 10821	400	ALTER SITE ADMIN FACILITY: Alter a 14,000 SF facility to provide essential site functions to include: security police operations, disaster preparedness, medical aide station, weather, operations and maintenance management, and other assigned functions. The existing facility is over 20 years old and was configured to support an Army missile unit. The condition and functional arrangement of the facility cannot accommodate GLCM requirements without modernization and alteration. Without this work, all required functions can not be physically accommodated on site. This compounds day-to-day operations by having part of these critical functions located at the main base. Morale and efficiency are affected by having to operate in a disfunctional building. This degraded efficiency and morale affects the readiness of GLCM.
Classified Location (Operations Site) 10821	90	ALTER SITE FACILITIES FOR BASE CIVIL ENGINEER (BCE): Alter an existing facility to accommodate facility maintenance personnel assigned to the site. To provide quick response to diverse facility needs, a capability to do site facility maintenance and operations is needed. An existing facility is usable, but is over 20 years old and is not arranged to accommodate the communications and equipment requirements of the shops and service call function. Without these alterations, this site responsibility will have to be supported by the main base. This increases response to facility problems at the site by 30 minutes. During emergency or crisis situations, such a delay to support facility needs will critically effect mission readiness.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FOURTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
		During peacetime, this will require an additional vehicle and 12,000 to 20,000 miles additional driving per year.
Classified Location (Main Support Base) 10821	80	ADAL CHAPEL CENTER: Adds to and alters a chapel complex to support two chaplains and one administrative support person assigned to the base as a result of the GLCM personnel increases. To meet the religious, personal and family counselling needs of the increased population, additional chaplains are required. The main support base is already overcrowded, the chapel itself is already short 25,000 SF and cannot accommodate any personnel increases. Without this facility the existing capability will be overturned and will result in denying personnel these services. This adversely affects morale which in turn affects readiness.
Classified Location (Main Support Base) 10821	480	ADAL BASE ENGINEER ADMIN: Construct a 3,900 SF third floor addition to the existing Base Civil Engineer facility. To support the large number of facilities being provided by the NATO program an increased maintenance and operations work force is necessary. That work force in turn generates the need for more planners, supply personnel, and schedulers to insure proper coordination of all assigned work. Because the existing operation is already 6,300 SF short, and overcrowded the only alternative is the construction of a third-floor addition.
Classified Location (Main Support Base) 10821	830	BASE PERSONNEL OFFICE: Construct a 6,000 SF addition to the base headquarters to accommodate personnel offices. The personnel increase due to GLCM at this

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FOURTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
		location generates a corresponding increase in administrative and other essential personnel actions. The additional personnel assigned to provide this support need an adequate place to work. Given the existing base deficiency in administrative space, the only viable alternative is to provide more space. Without this project the morale and job performance of the base personnel specialists will be hampered which in turn directly impacts on the level of readiness of the GLCM system.
Classified Location (Base Support Base) 10821	300	ADAL BASE CLINIC: Add to and alter 2,350 SF to the existing base hospital. The increased personnel resulting from GLCM will place increased demands for medical care. This in turn creates the need for more physicians and medical technicians. There are insufficient medical treatment stations in the existing facility to accommodate this increase. The clinic is already 60,000 SF short of space. Without this additon, the base cannot provide the inreased medical services and personnel will have to be referred to other bases. This reduces the time personnel are available for duty and thus affects mission readiness of GLCM.
Classified Location (Main Support Base) 10821	510	SMALL ARMS TRAINING FACILITY: Construct a 4,200 SF facility to provide performance/demonstration classrooms for weapons training. The GLCM program creates a significant demand for security police and logistics personnel trained in small arms to insure security of the missile, either in a stored or deployed mode. This more than doubles the base's training requirement, and this cannot be

1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19^{84} MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER	

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FOURTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
		accommodated in the current 3,160 SF facility, which is sized to support only current base needs. Without this project, crews will have to be trained on a temporary duty basis at other locations. This alternative takes personnel away from their duty location and degrades mission capability.
Classified Location (Main Support Base) 10821	810	SMALL ARMS RANGE: Provide a small arms range with 30 firing points. As stated above GLCM has a large small arms training requirement. Crews and security police must be trained in rifle, pistol, and machine gun firing. The base's existing 14 point range is for pistols only. Thus the base neither has the quantity or type of range to accommodate the GLCM requirement. Since weapons proficiency is mandatory for security of the missiles, the only alternative to new construction is training at other locations. This impacts on GLCM force capability and readiness and degrades the GLCM mission.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION FOURTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE UTILITIES, PAVEMENTS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 812-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10821	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 3,850

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
UTILITIES PAVEMENTS	LS			3,443
SUBTOTAL				3,443
CONTINGENCY (5%)				172
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,615
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.5%)				235
TOTAL REQUEST				3,850

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Construct access roads, electrical, water, and sewer lines

11. REQUIREMENT: As required

PROJECT: Construct pavements and utility distribution lines for the operational site and for new facilities on the main support base.

REQUIREMENT: Base support functions will be provided by an active main operating base. Additional facilities at the site are required to support unique operational and logistics support requirements of GLCM. At the main support base, the added 15% growth in base population will cause a corresponding requirement for additional support facilities. All these facilities require expanded roads, parking, and utility distrubution capability.

CURRENT SITUATION: Nato funds are being sought for utility systems and pavements required directly by NATO funded projects; however since the site is growing extensively due to GLCM, additional capacity will be required from the existing central distribution systems. The same is also true for the main support base. The site utilities are sized to a much smaller mission and the main support base is already over-crowded and is at capacity on utility and pavements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this project there will not be adequate utility capability to insure reliable water, sewage, and electrical to the site. There will also be insufficient utilities to support the additional support facilties on the main base. There will also be inadequate roads and parking to provide proper circulation of vehicles and equipment. The end result will have a negative impact on the GLCM mission and all personnel assigned to the area. This project is not eligilbe for NATO funding.

1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFEID LOCATION FOURTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE CONJUNCTIVE FUNDING

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 100-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10821	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 3,840

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
CONJUNCTIVE FUNDING	LS			3,434
SUBTOTAL				3,434
CONTINGENCY (5%)				172
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,606
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.5%)				234
TOTAL REQUEST				3,840

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
Various types of construction of US unique requirements in NATO Facilities.

11. REQUIREMENT: As required

PROJECT: Provide various US unique requirements in NATO facilities.

REQUIREMENT: Funding of chemical biological decontamination cells, safety, equipment and fire protection in NATO facilities is a national funding responsibility. These items are required for the following facilities for which NATO funding is being sought: Wing Headquarters, Missile Command Post, Communications Center, Vehicle Manintenance Facility, Quick Reaction Alert Annex, Protective Shelters, Response Force Facility, Integrated Maintenance Facility, Warhead Storage Igloo, Missile Storage Building, Maintenance and Inspection Building, Entry Control Point, Entrapment Area and Security Lighting. Generally, the requirements not supported by NATO are US safety and survivability measures.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support these requirements do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: NATO facilities will not include all necessary US safety and survivability measures. The only alternatives to this project are deferring funding or not funding. Deferring funding causes a 200% cost growth in trying to retrofit buried semi-hardened facilities with an equally survivable chemical/biological decontamination cell. Not funding these features means personnel will have to function in chemical suits in their work areas when a chemical threat exists. This increases shift requirements causing major logistical problems in moving personnel coming off-duty to a safe off-base location where the chemical gear can be removed and personnel can rest. The first alternative isn't cost effective and the second seriously degrades mission support. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE OPS (OPERATIONS) AND MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 171-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10821	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,690

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Ops (Operations) and Maintenance Training Facility	SF	17,500	137.49	2,406
Subtotal				2,406
Contingency (5%)				120
Total Contract Cost				2,526
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				164
Total Request				2,690

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 17,500 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an operations and maintenance training facility.

REQUIREMENT: A facility is required to provide launch crews and maintenance personnel a suitable environment in which to train on weapon systems operations and maintenance.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support this function do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Weapon systems operations and maintenance training will not be possible which will have a direct adverse impact on this unit's ability to perform the mission. Without this facility the level of quality of proficiency and upgrade training provided launch crews and maintenance personnel will be severely limited. This condition will impact on the unit's ability to maintain the GLCM system at the required level of readiness. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 442-758	7. PROJECT NUMBER 19821	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,980

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Base Supply Warehouse	SF	21,400	82.71	1,770
Subtotal				1,770
Contingency (5%)				89
Total Contract Cost				1,859
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				121
Total Request				1,980

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 268,778 SF ADEQUATE: 103,144 SF SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a base supply warehouse.

REQUIREMENT: A base supply warehouse is required for bulk and bin storage of materials for which maximum protection from the weather is required. Included is space for: supplies and equipment needed to support base operations; receiving, shipping, packing, and crating activities; and mobility kits.

CURRENT SITUATION: Current base supply warehouse assets are not sufficient to absorb the increased storage requirements driven by this new mission. This project provides only the non-NATO GLCM related warehousing. The remaining 144,234 SF shortfall is an existing base shortfall and will be included in future programs.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The main support already has a serious deficiency in warehousing. Supplies and equipment are stored outside and deteriorate rapidly from being exposed to the weather and dampness of the region. The GLCM warehousing requirement exacerbates the problem. Without this project additional mission-critical items will have to be stored in open storage. This affects the reliability of the supplies and equipment and their ability to support the base and the GLCM mission.. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1 COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FOURTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 721-312	7. PROJECT NUMBER 10821	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 5,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing	SF	40,000	111.78	4,471
Subtotal				4,471
Contingency (5%)				224
Total Contract Cost				4,695
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				305
Total Request				5,000

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls. Functional areas include bedrooms, semi-private bathrooms, closets, lounges, centralized storage, laundry areas, and support space.
Grade Mix: 144 E1-E4; 64 E5-E6.

11. REQUIREMENT: 2,596 PN ADEQUATE: 1,329 PN SUBSTANDARD: 88 PN

PROJECT: Construct an unaccompanied enlisted housing facility.

REQUIREMENT: A major Air Force objective is to provide unaccompanied enlisted personnel with housing that will be conducive to their proper rest, relaxation, and personal well-being. Properly designed and furnished quarters which provide some degree of individual privacy are essential to the successful accomplishment of the increasingly complicated jobs these people must perform. The lack of such quarters is an irritant to these personnel and a known contributor to low reenlistment rates. The Air Force should remove this irritant to maintain an effective force of experienced airmen.

CURRENT SITUATION: Existing facilities are not large enough to absorb the personnel increase resulting from this new mission, and are seriously short of supporting existing capacity.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate living quarters for unaccompanied enlisted personnel will not be available, resulting in degradation of morale, productivity, and career satisfaction. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Following are individual justification paragraphs for all projects $1 million and under for Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) facilities in GLCM 5th country. These projects are not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 11025

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FIFTH COUNTRY		
Classified Location 11025	100	TROOP SUBSISTENCE WAREHOUSE: Construct a 1,200 SF facility to provide nonperishable subsistence storage to support the base dining hall. There is no existing facility at this location today. Without it, subsistence will have to be stored in leased facilities at a cost in time, transportation, and inconvenience to the US government. Subsistence storage is essential to the operation of the dining hall. Without a dining hall, on duty crews would have to eat off-base. This would increase response times in the case of alerts or contingency situations and degrade the mission capability of the GLCM system.
Classified Location 11025	460	BASE COLD STORAGE: Construct an 1,800 SF facility to provide storage of perishable subsistence supplies to support the dining hall. There is no existing cold storage and the only alternative is leased facilities which incur standing costs in leasing, transportation, time and inconvenience, (i.e. daily shipments of small quantities of cold/frozen food stuffs). Subsistence storage is essential to dining hall operations. The dining hall, in turn, is essential to on-duty crew responsiveness. Crews eating off-base will delay response times in case of alerts or contingency situations and degrade the mission capability of the GLCM system.
Classified Location 11025	460	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: Construct a 3,050 SF facility to house critical central base communications and long-line communications functions. No facility exists today. Base activation requires intra and interbase communications essential to positive command and control of the GLCM, mission planning and tasking,

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 11025

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FIFTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
		coordination of missile maintenance, force status reporting, and coordination of base command activities. Without this communications center, the GLCM missiles at this location cannot be adequately integrated into the national command and control network. This effectively denies coordination of wartime logistics resupply and support; a national responsibility.
Classified Location 11025	440	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT FACILITY: Construct a 1,685 SF facility to house microwave transmitting and receiving equipment. This microwave is essential for interfacing with US communications long-lines. Data transmissions requiring tie-in to US national communications include: the automated maintenance management system, national command, control and force reporting and coordination of logistics resupply and support during peace and wartime. Without this project, the US national responsibility of logistics support cannot be accomplished. This will quickly lead to the degradation of the system's ability to support its national tasking. Diversity of communications lines (which this project insures) is essential if communications are to be maintained in a hostile environment.
Classified Location 11025	40	TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT OPEN STORAGE: Construct a 10,000 SF asphalt paved, fenced, and lighted storage area for receiving and dispatching military supplies, equipment, vehicles, and household goods being moved by air and surface transportation. Maintenance and support of the GLCM system depends upon an effective, reliable resupply capability.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION

CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY

4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)	5. PROJECT NUMBER 11025

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FIFTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
		To marshall, receive and dispatch these supplies, a secure area is required where bulk orders can be received, broken down, and redistributed to base functions. No such area now exists. Without this area, these operations must be conducted on unstabilized, unsecure areas of the base, resulting in damage to the equipment, theft, and inefficiency in receiving and shipping materials. This degrades the ability to maintain and support the GLCM missiles resulting in degraded readiness.
Classified Location 11025	970	CONJUNCTIVE FUNDING: Provides fire protection, chemical/biological decontamination cells, and safety measures for NATO funded facility projects in slices 34 and 35. Safety and chemical/biological protection are a national funding responsibility. To minimize construction costs, these items should be provided when the facility is constructed. Facilities supported by this project include: wing headquarters, missile command post, communication center (NATO) vehicle maintenance facility, quick reaction alert annex, protective shelters, response force facility, integrated maintenance facility, warhead strorage igloo, missile storage building, maintenance and inspection building, entry control point, entrapment area, and area lighting. Without this project, there will be no safety, fire prevention, or chemical/biological decontamination capability. This increases the risk to US personnel in peacetime and requires personnel to perform all duties in chemical gear in wartime. The latter increases fatigue, requires more personnel shift changes, and requires personnel to be

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY		
4. PROJECT TITLE PROJECTS $ 1 MILLION AND UNDER (GLCM FACILITIES)		5. PROJECT NUMBER 11025-

STATE AND LOCATION	COST ($000)	REQUIREMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FIFTH COUNTRY (Cont'd)		
		moved from the area for rest and recouperation in a chemical environment. All these take personnel away from their primary wartime duties and degrade the GLCM capability during wartime or contingency operations.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19_84_ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE BASE CIVIL ENGINEER (BCE) MAINTENANCE SHOPS AND ADMIN

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 219-944	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 3,070

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
BASE CIVIL ENGINEER (BCE) MAINTENANCE SHOPS AND ADMIN	SF	23,800	115.38	2,746
MAINTENANCE SHOPS AND EQUIPMENT	SF	11,400	120.44	(1,373)
ADMINISTRATION	SF	12,400	110.74	(1,373)
SUBTOTAL				2,746
CONTINGENCY (5%)				137
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				2,883
SUPERVISION INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.5%)				187
TOTAL REQEUST				3,070

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls; asphalt concrete pavements with fencing and security lighting.

11. REQUIREMENT: 23,800SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a BCE maintenance shop and BCE administrative facility.

REQUIREMENT: GLCM requires reliable facilities and utilities.

The BCE maintenance shop facility is required to house those functions necessary to provide direct maintenance, repair, and minor construction support for the base. The following general activities will be housed in this facility: carpentry, plumbing and heating, refrigeration, electrical, sheet-metal, welding, painting, water and waste, entomology support, and pavements, grounds, and equipment operations. Support space for storage of bench stock and tools is provided in each shop as required. BCE Administration is required to house the administrative functions necessary to manage the maintenance, repair, and minor construction support for the base. Among the functions included in this facility are: Command Office and Squadron Administration, Engineering, Construction, and Environmental Planning, Operations, Resources and Requirements, Production Control, Customer Service, Service Call, Readiness and Logistics, Planning, and conference room.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support these functions do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Base will be denied basic support for the performance of facility maintenance, repair, and minor construction. This situation will reduce both the ability of the facilities and utilities to support the GLCM mission and the personnel assigned, both at their duty and off-duty locations to include housing. These factors reduce the operational capability of GLCM. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT FACILITY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 610-142	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,535

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT FACILITY	SF	14,000	98	1,372
SUBTOTAL				1,372
CONTINGENCY (5%)				69
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				1,441
SUPERVISION INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.5%)				94
TOTAL REQUEST				1,535

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 14,000SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a transportation management facility storage yard.

REQUIREMENT: Effective operation of GLCM depends upon effective resupply capability. Transportation management facility is required for the administration, shipping, and receiving of military supplies, household goods, personal effects, and movement of personnel by air and surface modes of transportation. Activities performed in the facility include: preparing and processing shipping documents and material loss/damage/claims, arranging transportation for material and personnel; storing unclassified and classified/sensitive shipments and material for packaging and crating.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support this function do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Base will be denied basic support for transport and receipt of military personnel, supplies, personal effects, and household goods. Supplies in direct support of GLCM will be delayed, thereby degrading mission capability. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE AND BASE SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 442-758 610-122	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,550

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Base Supply Warehouse and Base Supply Administration	SF	28,500	80.00	2,280
Warehouse	SF	18,100	64.20	(1,162)
Administration	SF	10,400	107.50	(1,118)
Subtotal				2,280
Contingency (5%)				114
Total Contract Cost				2,394
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				156
Total Request				2,550

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 28,500 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SF SUBSTANDARD: 0 SF

PROJECT: Construct a base supply warehouse and administrative facility.

REQUIREMENT: Base supply warehouse is required for bulk and bin storage of materials for which maximum protection from the weather is required. Included is space for: supplies and equipment needed to support base operations; receiving, shipping, packing, and crating activities; and mobility kits. Base supply administration is required to house the main administrative offices of the base supply organization. Among the functions included are offices for the chief of supply and offices of the following branches: management and procedures, supply systems, customer support, material management, and material storage and distribution.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support these functions currently do not exist. NATO funding provides for warehousing of direct mission supplies, but not for essential support activities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Base will be unable to requisition, receive, manage, or store direct mission and base support materials. The GLCM weapon system will not be able to be supported at the level required to insure combat readiness. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 170-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 2,005

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY	SF	12,350	145.18	1,793
SUBTOTAL				1,793
CONTINGENCY (5%)				90
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				1,883
SUPERVISION INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.5%)				122
TOTAL REQUEST				2,005

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 12,350 SF: 0 ADEQUATE: 0 Substandard 0

PROJECT: Construct an Operations and Maintenance Training Facility.

REQUIREMENT: A facility is required for the practical and academic training of launch crew and maintenance personnel.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support this function do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facility the level and quality of proficiency and upgrade training available to launch crews and maintenance personnel will be severley limited. This situation will degrade the ability of personnel tasked with operating and maintaining the GLCM weapon system resulting in a reduced level of combat readiness.

This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 Jan 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE FIRE STATION

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 730-142	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,305

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
FIRE STATION	SF	6,438	181.27	1,167
SUBTOTAL				1,167
CONTINGENCY(5%)				58
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				1,225
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION, AND OVERHEAD (6.5%)				80
TOTAL REQUEST				1,305

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 6,438 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a fire station:

REQUIREMENT: To insure operation of the GLCM system, there must be a reliable firefighting capability for the system and key supporting facilities. Facility is required to house fire protection vehicles, equipment and operating personnel of the base fire department. Besides vehicle stalls, this facility contains operating space for the department's technical services activities, fire extinguisher maintenance, a general purpose/squad room, sleeping quarters, offices for administrative, communications, and fire prevention activities, and a kitchen.

CURRNT SITUATION: Facilities to support this function currently do not exist, nor is there a nearby off-base capability.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facitlity, the base and mission personnel and real property will be exposed to a much greater risk of damage due to fire. Lack of a central alarm annunciating capability, lack of on-duty fire crews quartered in the fire station, and lack of extinguisher maintenance all contribute to delayed response in the case of fires. In most cases the extra few minutes in response is the difference between minor and major destruction. The GLCM system and supporting functions must be protected from such destruction to insure GLCM's ability to respond to tasking. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 721-312	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 7,110

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (292 PN)	SF	54,500	116.66	6,358
Subtotal				6,358
Contingency (5%)				318
Total Contract Cost				6,676
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				434
Total Request				7,110

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors, roof, and foundation; masonry walls. Functional areas include bedrooms, semi-private bathrooms, closets, lounges, centralized storage, laundry areas, and support space. Grade Mix: 230 E1-E4; 60 E5-E6; 2 E7-E9.

11. REQUIREMENT: 408 PN ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an unaccompanied enlisted housing facility.

REQUIREMENT: A major Air Force objective is to provide unaccompanied enlisted personnel with housing that will be conducive to their proper rest, relaxation, and personal well-being. Properly designed and furnished quarters which provide some degree of individual privacy are essential to the successful accomplishment of the increasingly complicated and important jobs these people must perform. The lack of such quarters is an irritant to these personnel and a known contributor to low reenlistment rates.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are currently no facilities to accommodate the on-base requirement. This project will allow the enlisted personnel who are assigned to Fifth Country to be housed on the base and in an adequate facility. The remaining requirement will be included in a future year military construction program.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate living quarters for unaccompanied enlisted personnel will not be available, resulting in degradation of morale, productivity, and career satisfaction. This in turn degrades the mission capability of GLCM. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19 84 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE GROUP HEADQUARTERS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 131-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 6,820

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Group Headquarters	SF	55,000	110.89	6,099
Subtotal				6,099
Contingency (5%)				305
Total Contract Cost				6,404
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				416
Total Request				6,820

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation, and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 55,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct a central base complex to house command personnel and administrative functions.

REQUIREMENT: Effective support of the GLCM mission requires efficient operation of various staff functions. Among the staff offices included in this facility are: Group Command and Administration, Central Base Personnel Office, Civilian Personnel Office, Post Office, Accounting and Finance, Remote Job Entry Terminal System Space, Security Police Operations, Pass and Identification, Law Center, Disaster Preparedness, Survival Recovery Center, Safety Education, Social Actions, and Weather Office.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support this function currently do not exist.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this facility, these functions cannot be effectively accomplished. This impacts financial support of GLCM requirements, base disaster recovery operations, base and secure area access, law enforcement, data services, personnel services, mail services, and weather. Without these operations functioning effectively, GLCM cannot operate effectively. Without adequate facilities for support functions, the quality of support rendered will be degraded, directly reducing the combat readiness of the weapon system. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE DINING HALL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 722-351	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 1,920

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Dining Hall	SF	7,500	229	1,717
Subtotal				1,717
Contingency (5%)				86
Total Contract Cost				1,803
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				117
Total Request				1,920

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Reinforced concrete frame building, concrete floors and roof, concrete foundation and masonry walls.

11. REQUIREMENT: 7,500SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 0

PROJECT: Construct an essential feeding facility for airmen.

REQUIREMENT: Provide an airmen dining hall. The facility includes refrigerated and dry storage space required to store food prior to processing, a kitchen capable of food preparation, a dishwashing room, a dining area, serving counter, and patron washrooms.

CURRENT SITUATION: Facilities to support this requirement do not exist at this site, nor are there any establishments in the area surrounding the site which could be contracted to provide this service.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate dining facilities for enlisted personnel tasked with supporting operating and maintaining the GLCM weapon system at this location will not be available. This condition will severely reduce the quality of life and morale of the enlisted personnel. For on-duty personnel, having to eat at off-base establishments will also increase response times in case of emergencies and contingencies. Such delays degrade the readiness of the GLCM system. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

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1. COMPONENT AIR FORCE	FY 19^{84} MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 17 JAN 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CLASSIFIED LOCATION, FIFTH COUNTRY	4. PROJECT TITLE UTILITIES, PAVEMENTS AND ROADS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 2.73.14	6. CATEGORY CODE 800-000	7. PROJECT NUMBER 11025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 5,230

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Utilities, Pavements and Roads	LS			4,677
Subtotal				4,677
Contingency (5%)				234
Total Contract Cost				4,911
Supervision, Inspection and Overhead (6.5%)				319
Total Request				5,230

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Asphalt and concrete pavements as required; landscaping for soil erosion; electrical, water, and sewage distribution systems.

11. REQUIREMENT: As required.

PROJECT: Construct pavements, electrical, water, and sewage distribution systems. Provide landscaping for soil erosion.

REQUIREMENT: Pavements, utility systems, and the associated landscaping to prevent erosion are needed to make the site selected to beddown GLCM in Fifth Country, fully operational.

CURRENT SITUATION: Although some roads and utilities now exist, the GLCM program requires construction of many additional operations and support facilities. Many of these are sited in areas, by necessity, that aren't near control streets and utilities. Also, the utilities are sized to a much smaller base operation. The remaining utilities required will be provided in future military construction programs.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this project, the basic infrastructure necessary to support the day-to-day functions of an operational base will not be available. The physical layout of the base will be unsatisfactory and hinder the operational capability of GLCM. This project is not eligible for NATO funding.

Senator THURMOND. Provide the status of country-to-country agreements.

ANSWER. The bilateral military-to-military arrangements, which outline the technical details associated with implementing the modernization track of NATO's December 1979 decision, are patterned after existing arrangements which deal with inplace weapon systems such as aircraft. While different documents are being formulated in each country, all of them essentially provide the same details.

In the case of the United Kingdom, the Memorandum of Understanding [MOU], which covers both construction requirements and day-to-day operations and support needs, will apply to both RAF Greenham Common and RAF Molesworth. Negotiations are nearing completion and the MOU should be concluded in the next few months.

The MOU being negotiated in Italy is similar in content to the one being used in the United Kingdom. Negotiations in Italy are well advanced and we anticipate concluding the MOU in the next few months.

In the case of [deleted] two technical arrangements have been developed. The arrangement dealing with actual facility design and construction was concluded last year. The arrangement dealing with day-to-day operations and support is being negotiated and should be concluded during 1983.

Details of the GLCM beddown in the [deleted] will be covered in a single MOU. While the development and negotiations on this MOU are at a relatively preliminary state, we expect its conclusion in early 1984.

In [deleted] there will be two arrangements similar to those being developed in [deleted]. As in the case of the [deleted] development and negotiations are at a preliminary stage. Nevertheless, we fully expect to conclude both arrangements next year.

Senator THURMOND. Why should we approve any projects for GLCM until negotiations are concluded?

ANSWER. In order to meet the dates established for GLCM Initial Operating Capability, the facilities required to support GLCM and assigned personnel must be constructed or under construction prior to these dates. To be able to negotiate from a strong position with the Soviets, we must continue to show resolve that we are willing to deploy GLCM and meet established IOC dates. To do this, we must continue our programs to construct these facilities necessary to support GLCM and the operations and support personnel assigned to deployment location.

MILITARY MEDICAL FACILITIES IN GERMANY

Senator THURMOND. On September 30, 1982, GAO issued a report titled "Better Planning and Funding Approach Needed for Military Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Projects in Germany" (GAO/HRD-82-130). This report will be entered into the recorded at this time. The report recommended that the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force coordinate medical construction programs for Germany with views toward joint utilization of facilities where feasible. Give a summary of actions taken by your service in response to GAO recommendations.

ANSWER. Each Service identifies a 5-year plan for Health Facility construction and acquisition. Joint utilization is formally addressed at an annual OASD (HA) Health Facility Planning Review Committee (HFPRC) meeting. The result is a coordinated OSD Medical Facilities Construction program. Informally the Air Force maintains contact with Army and Navy counterparts to preclude unnecessary sizing for projects in each fiscal year. Examples of this planning are the Landstuhl Aeromedical Staging Facility and the Gielenkirchen Dental Clinic.

PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH SAVINGS

Senator THURMOND. (a) Last year Air Force's several projects were authorized to be built with savings. What is the Air Force's position regarding this initiative?

(b) Would you advise this committee to pursue this initiative for the fiscal year 1984 request?

(c) Give us the total amount of savings accrued as of March 31, 1983.

(d) How much was saved from the fiscal year 1982 program?

(e) How much of that amount can be used for fiscal year 1983 projects?

(f) Do you expect to build all the projects authorized to be built with savings?

(g) What suggestions would you offer to improve this initiative?

ANSWER. (a) The initiative has been very successful. The Air Force has savings available to fund the 14 projects authorized for $71 million. We estimate that we will have an additional $200-$300 million in savings available in fiscal year 1983, and have developed a package of projects that can be designed and under contract within 12 months.

(b) Yes. We can take advantage of a favorable construction market while creating jobs. The Air Force program will provide many of our people modern living and working places, create over 20,000 jobs and almost $1 billion in business transactions.

(c) The total amount of savings accrued as of March 31, 1983, is $123.5 million.

(d) Fiscal year 82 savings total $43.7 million.

(e) $43 million of the $43.7 million will be used for the fiscal year 1983 projects.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Air Force estimates that approximately $200-$300 million in savings will be available by the end of fiscal year 1983. We suggest authorization of $325 million in Air Force MILCON projects to be funded with savings during fiscal year 1984.

WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. In last year's report our committee expressed concern over the Services keeping WWII wooden buildings in the inventory and planning to spend substantial sums to upgrade these facilities. As a result, the committee asked the Services to develop a plan to get WWII temporary facilities out of the inventory. What is the status of the Air Force's plan?

Answer. The Air Force plan was submitted to OSD on October 7, 1982. OSD will forward a consolidated departmental plan to the Congress by May 18, 1983.

AIR COMBAT MANEUVERING RANGE—KEY WEST, FLA.

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year this committee directed the Navy to review the feasibility and cost associated with the installation of an ACMR facility in the approximate area of the NAS key West, Florida and report findings to the committee not later than December 1, 1982. The report was received on February 4, 1983.

The report advises that there is a valid requirement for this project and that it has been identified as one of the highest priority Atlantic Fleet range improvement programs. Since this facility would also be used by the Air Force, what would be your position as to the acceleration of this project to possibly include it in the cost of completing this facility? If so, in your estimation, how much is the Air Force's share?

Answer. The AF has a valid requirement for an Air Combat Maneuvering Range in the vicinity of the NAS Key West, Fla. This range would support Air Force training requirements for aircraft based at MacDill AFB (Tampa) and Homestead AFB (Miami). We have been working with the USN to construct an Air Combat Maneuvering Range near Key West to meet our joint training requirements. We estimate a range which would satisfy both AF and USN requirements would cost approximately $55-70M with about 50 percent coming from the Air Force. Within the Air Force Range Improvement program all fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 funds are programed for higher priority range improvements. The next available year for funding an Air Combat Maneuvering Range near Key West is fiscal year 1986.

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator **Thurmond**. In the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Conference Report, DOD was directed to select a standard design for permanent party barracks (other than trainee barracks). What is the status of the standardization? What is the size of rooms according to standards adopted? Were these new standards used in your fiscal year 1984 projects? Provide additional comments regarding the standardization.

Answer. 1. The Air Force utilizes a standard design for permanent party barracks which is in accordance with standard DOD policy.

2. The net bedroom area is 180 square feet.

3. These standards were used in the Air Force's fiscal year 1984 projects.

4. The standard design for permanent party barracks in accordance with standard DOD policy, was developed to produce approximately 180 square feet of net living area per sleeping room, including space for wardrobes. Enlisted members will be assigned to this module as follows: two persons in the grades of E1-E4 per sleeping room, four per module; one person in grades E5-E6 per sleeping room, two per module; and one person in grades E7-E9 per two sleeping rooms, one per module.

EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATION

Senator **Thurmond**. Section 607 of S. 720 requests extension of section 606 of the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Act. Give us full justification for this request as it pertains to the Air Force.

ANSWER. Section 607 requests that the fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Authorization for RDF facilities at Ras Banas, Egypt, which would have expired in October, 1983, be extended to October, 1984. These Ras Banas facilities were authorized but not funded in fiscal year 1982. Funding in the amount of $55.4 million against this prior authorization is included in the fiscal year 1984 Military Construction Appropriation Request. Approval by Congress of the extension of the authorization and of the funding will permit us to proceed with this essential construction in fiscal year 1984.

These facilities are urgently required to continue the phased upgrade and construction program at Ras Banas to establish an intermediate staging area with air and seaport capabilities, within tactical airlift range of potential Southwest Asia conflict points. This staging area must accommodate surge airlift throughput, stage tactical air resources and land forces, and support other missions, as necessary. Inability to support this phased program will severely limit our capability to deploy the RDF to locations in close proximity to the Persian Gulf, delay strategic airlift of men and material through this area, and limit our show of force options.

S. 424

Senator THURMOND. S. 424, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into long-term contracts for the lease of a limited number of housing units at or near more than five Air Force installations for the purpose of providing badly needed family housing for Air Force personnel, and for other purposes, was recently referred to our committee for consideration. What is the Air Force's position on this bill? How does S. 424 differ from section 801 of DOD's proposed fiscal year 1984 Military Construction bill? What is the Air Force's position on section 801?

If section 801 is authorized as proposed, will the Air Force make use of it?

ANSWER. The Air Force supports S. 424 as it would permit another avenue for obtaining needed houses. S. 424 is a CONUS build/lease method which would allow construction at a maximum of five bases. It would provide a good test of this innovative approach to involve private investment to alleviate the housing deficit.

Section 801 is a rental guarantee type program which likewise uses private investment funds. The military would guarantee a certain occupancy to the investors, with the occupants paying their own rent and utilities. The Air Force also supports this legislation as it too would provide another avenue for obtaining needed houses.

The Air Force can see advantages to testing both these new approaches and would seek approval to construct under each program.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION—UNITED STATES

Senator THURMOND. The Authorization Conference Report for fiscal year 1983 required that the Services use construction performance standards that could permit competition by all types of housing construction. What have been the results of implementing this proposition?

ANSWER. The Air Force is incorporating the performance standards into both stateside projects authorized in fiscal year 1983 and will do the same in all future year projects.

UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS (AIR FORCE)

Senator THURMOND. Please provide a list of unfunded military construction projects that would total approximately $100 million that are far enough in design that could be placed under contract in fiscal year 1984. Provide the list in a priority sequence.

ANSWER. The information follows:

Base and State	Project title	PA (thousands)
Goodfellow, TX	Alter elect dist sys	$1,600
Sheppard, TX	Gymnasium	3,180
Fairchild, WA	Construct UEPH	8,500
Fairchild, WA	Dining hall	3,730
Holloman, NM	Aircraft maintenance hangar	7,700
Holloman, NM	Addition to AMU	600
Travis, CA	Composite medical facility (PH I)	52,000
Pope, NC	Base transportation complex	3,850
Arnold, TN	Fire protection—bulk fuel	400
Edwards, CA	RAPCON/CCF facility	490

Base and State	Project title	PA (thousands)
Arnold, TN	Engineering analysis facility	17,000
Goodfellow, TX	Voice processing training facility	7,800
Tinker, OK	Alter F–107 engine facility	420
Kirtland, NM	Munitions storage complex	47,000
Galena, AK	Composite OPS	3,700
Galena, AK	Comosite support facility	5,700
Charleston, SC	Composite wing facility	3,200
Bergstrom, TX	Base support center	5,900
Bergstrom, TX	Composite wing facility	1,300
Whiteman, MO	Construct UEPH	8,600
Whiteman, MO	Dining hall	3,300
Columbus, MS	PMEL lab	530
Lackland, TX	Chapel	2,900
Williams, AZ	Addition to EMCS	2,000
McClellan, CA	Nondestruct inspection facility	5,900
McClellan, CA	Depot production support facility	3,500
Grissom, IN	Dining hall	3,200
Grissom, IN	Military personnel support center	5,600
Tyndall, FL	UOPH	3,230
Tyndall, FL	UEPH	4,400
Pease, NH	Base civil engineering maintenance complex	7,200
Wheeler, HI	VAR maintenance facility	2,400
Robins, GA	Alter UEPH	1,450
Tinker, OK	Combat command headquarters	2,150
Tinker, OK	Comm elect installations facility	720
Carswell, TX	Upgrade powerplants ADWS	710
Offutt, NE	UOPH	4,000
Holloman, NM	Addition to engine I&R	1,000
Holloman, NM	A/C corrosion control	900
Fairchild, WA	Alter CBPO	1,100
Mather, CA	Alter Electrical distribution/sub station	2,200
Lowry, CO	ACAD classroom (weapons)	6,100
Whiteman, MO	Missile maintenance shop	7,900
Whiteman, MO	Vehicle maintenance shop	2,900
Bergstrom, TX	Education center	1,800
Bergstrom, TX	Alter base entrance/land acquisition	1,150
Keesler, MS	UEPH W/DH	6,400
Norton, CA	Access rds-Tippacanoe avenue/bridge	8,600
Hickam, HI	ECIP	500
Hickam, HI	Refueling hydrants	750
Whiteman, MO	Alter heat plant	1,800
Holloman, NM	Munitions storage	3,700
Holloman, NM	Alter UEPH	3,100
Chanute, IL	Fire protection training	9,700
Fairchild, WA	Alter UEPH	5,000
Tyndall, FL	Civil engineering science laboratory	4,650
Tyndall, FL	Education center	2,000
Gunter, AL	UEPH/Senior NCO academy	5,000
Plattsburgh, NY	Alter UEPH	2,500
Bergstrom, TX	Outdoor recreation complex	820
Bergstrom, TX	Recreation center	3,100
Holloman, NM	UOPH	2,000
Holloman, NM	Airmen dining hall	3,000
Tyndall, FL	Base support center	6,500
Total		329,930

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE

Senator THURMOND. Committee staff was initially advised that the fiscal year 1984 request included a project for an Aircraft General Purpose Shop at Carswell. However, the project was subsequently deferred and not submitted to Congress with the fiscal year 1984 request. Why was this project deferred? When do you intend to program this project?

Priorities considering for 1985—not for sure. Were other Carswell projects deferred? If so, what were they?

Gives us the five year construction plan for Carswell.

Answer. A. Due to the relative priority of the Carswell project and budgetory constraints, it was necessary to defer the project. The project is being considered for inclusion in the fiscal year 1985 MCP.

B. Yes. A project to construct additional ALCM Storage igloos was also deferred to fiscal year 1985 as the result of revisions to the ALCM delivery schedule.

C. Projects being considered for Carswell AFB over the next 5 years are as follows. Requirements are continuously undergoing review and are subject to change due to relative priorities and available funding. Also, other unidentified requirements may surface which will cause the programs to be revised.

Project	Scope	Cost (thousands)
Fiscal year 1985:		
Aircraft general purpose shop (SF)	21,400	$2,700
Upgrade Powerplant (AFCC) (LS)		700
Add to and alter ready crew facility (SF)	19,455	3,096
Aircraft corrosion control facility (LS)		3,129
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing [UEPH] (PN)	376	4,390
Library/education center (SF)	25,200	3,760
Munitions storage igloos (LS)		22,800
Expand alert area (LS)		2,100
Fiscal year 1986:		
Chapel center (SF)	13,900	2,300
Hydrant fueling system (LS)		4,400
Fiscal year 1987:		
POL operations facility (SF)	1,900	400
Warehouse (SF)	127,037	6,700
Commercial transportation facility (SF)	30,400	3,200
Recreation center (SF)	27,800	3,200
Fiscal year 1988:		
Consolidated base personnel office (SF)	25,300	2,800
Alter UEPH (PN)	284	3,531
Aircraft maintenace dock (SF)	131,950	1,700
Fiscal year 1989:		
Apron lighting (EA)	40	1,500

APPROPRIATION FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—UNITED KINGDOM

Senator **Thurmond.** (a) On October 21, 1982, GAO issued a report titled "Appropriations for Military Construction Projects in the United Kingdom Exceed Estimated Air Force Costs (GAO/PLRD-83-9)." The report will be entered in the record at this time. The report criticized the Air Force for budgeting and requesting more money for project design and construction supervision, inspection, and overhead [SIOH] than it needs for military construction projects in the United Kingdom. What actions have you taken in response to the GAO findings? What assurance can you give us that the estimates in the fiscal year 1984 request are accurate?

(b) How much has been requested in the fiscal year 1984 budget for (1) design (2) SIOH?

(c) What percentage rate did you use for design and SIOH?

(d) If you revised the methodology for design and SIOH in fiscal year 1984, what happened to the excess funds that were budgeted for in prior years?

Answers corresponding to the lettered paragraphs above are as follows:

(a) No action has been taken to change the fiscal year 1984 budget request to respond to the GAO findings. However, subsequent to submission of the fiscal year 1984 budget to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Air Force was notified that renegotiation of the United States-United Kingdom Cost Sharing Agreement was in process and would be completed during April or May 1983. Indications were that the rates would be greater than the current 7½ percent figure. The SIOH estimates in the fiscal year 1984 Air Force request are higher than the current Cost Sharing Agreement.

(b) As a part of the total fiscal year 1984 Air Force design fund budget request, approximately $250,000 will be used to wrap up design of the fiscal year 1984 United Kingdom projects. $3.5 million was requested for SIOH associated with United Kingdom projects in the fiscal year 1984 budget.

(c) The rate of 7 percent for design and 5 percent for SIOH was used for the fiscal year 1984 construction projects in the United Kingdom.

(d) The methodology for budgeting design and SIOH was not revised for fiscal year 1984. Excess funds budgeted for SIOH in prior years have been used for foreign currency fluctuations, emergency/natural disaster projects and other valid cost increases.

AEROPROPULSION SYS TEST FAC [ASTF] AND SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYS (STS)

Senator **Thurmond**. On September 30, 1982, GAO issued a report titled "Cost Overrun on the Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility" (GAO/P2RD-82-123). The report attributes the $138.4M cost overrun on the ASTF to inadequate management by the Air Force because although the design agent, it did not establish a large enough team with the necessary expertise to review the large number of ASTF design drawings. GAO also found that the Corps of Engineers, as construction agent, performed a constructibility review, but it was not funded to perform a design review.

GAO also reviewed the construction of the Space Transportation System and found that the Air Force and the Corps did share design responsibilities and that similarities existed in the management of the design of the ASTF and STS projects.

This committee is aware that the Air Force's military construction program is generally well run with very few cost overruns. However, in both the ASTF and STS projects, the problem seems to be that the Air Force handled the design rather than the Corps of Engineers.

Please provide us with your response to GAO's assessment of the problems associated with the construction of the ASTF and STS problems. What were the main reasons for the cost overruns? What is the Air Force doing to prevent recurrence of such overruns?

Answer. The Air Force comments to the GAO report on ASTF were incorporated into the DOD comments and are extracted as shown below:

"2. Report Page 11, last paragraph, lines 1-4: *Statement:* One change was used to reimburse GFE vendors for Tennessee use taxes paid on equipment. GFE contracts contain provisions that stated the vendors would be reimbursed for those tax payments.

Comment: The statement is incorrect as written and should read:

"One change was used to reimburse the construction contractor for Tennessee use taxes assessed on GFE. The construction contract contains provisions that state the construction contractor would be reimbursed for these tax payments."

3. Report Page 17-18: The report states that the Air Force intends to initiate various management actions to prevent such future occurrences. The following is an update of the status of actions taken to date:

The Air Force Engineering Staff is minimizing the use of government furnished equipment [GFE]. Where it is necessary to provide GFE to a project, the early procurement and integration of the equipment is emphasized during all phases of design and construction.

In highly technical facilities, resident offices have been established during the early stages of the project and manned commensurate with the project development. This provides on-site continuity throughout the design and construction of the facility."

Although it is true that the Air Force designed both projects and the Corps is the construction agent for both, the similarities stop there. The ASTF criteria was well defined prior to design and has not changed. Problems developed because of simultaneous construction and procurement of very complex, one-of-a-kind pieces of equipment. This was compounded by numerous design errors and omissions. The STS criteria is constantly changing as NASA gains experience in launching and recovering the Space Shuttle. The STS construction effort has grown from a 2-year construction program, envisioned in 1977, to a 6-year program because of new requirements levied on the Air Force by NASA. As a result, the program has suffered from escalation and inflation increases.

Paragraph 3 of the DOD comments to the GAO Report defines the actions the Air Force has taken to date to prevent such future occurrances. In addition to those management actions already taken, the Director, Engineering and Services has determined that only in the most unusual circumstances will he seek authority to split the design and construction responsibility between the Army and the Air Force.

Finally, there has been increased top level management involvement in these and similar projects/programs by both the Air Force and the Corps of Engineers. Each month, the Air Force Project Manager and the District Engineer meet to discuss and resolve design and construction problems. In addition, each quarter, senior members of the Office of the Chief of Engineers and the Directorate of Engineering and Services attend update briefings on site to insure that the project is proceeding as planned.

Both the Army and the Air Force are convinced that such top level management actions will reduce the potential for future cost overruns.

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE—ILLINOIS

Senator **Thurmond**. This committee has been informed that Chanute is in dire need of a new Central Heating Plant. (a) What is the status and condition of the present heating plant?

(b) Where in the construction priorities for Chanute does this new project fit?

(c) What is the design status of a new facility?

Answer. (a) The coal fired central heating plant serving Chanute Air Force Base is one of the oldest plants in the Air Force inventory, having been designed and constructed in the late 30's. The coal handling, ash handling, and coal firing equipment are worn out and difficult to maintain. The equipment suppliers for some of the pumps, valves, and turbines have gone out of business, making replacement parts difficult or impossible to obtain, necessitating long lead times and exorbitant operational and maintenance costs. The outer brickwork of the building is cracking; the castings of the coal hoppers and coal bunkers are cracked and in some cases no longer repairable. Some of the structural "I" beams have been eaten away by corrosion and the structural safety of the building is impaired. The plant has inadequate coal pile storage and has no coal pile runoff facilities. The existing central heating plant is simply beyond its economic lifespan.

(b) This project is the number 1 priority project for Chanute AFB for fiscal year 1985.

(c) The design is currently 35 percent complete.

CONTINGENCY FACILITIES

Senator **Thurmond**. Last year the authorizing committees agreed to fund $21M for airfield improvements in Honduras. However, the conferees urged the administration to proceed with extreme caution and directed that a careful review of the requirements be made before proceeding with construction. What is the status of your efforts in Honduras?

What were the results of the review requested by our committees? Do you still feel that construction in Honduras is needed? Are there any funds in the fiscal year 1984 request for additional construction in Honduras? If so, please give us a list of the projects, cost and location.

Answer. Our review last year validated this requirement to support contingency operations. $13 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1983 for the project at Comayagua and the contract awarded March 31, 1983. We are requesting the remaining $8 million in fiscal year 1984 for La Ceiba. This project is 50 percent designed with design completion scheduled by August 15, 1983. No additional appropriation beyond the previously authorized $21 million is requested.

DYESS AIR FORCE BASE—TEXAS

Senator **Thurmond**. Committee staff was initially advised that the fiscal year 1984 request included a project for a B-1 Refueling Hydrant/Consolidated Aircraft Support System at Dyess. However, it was subsequently deferred and not included in the request submitted to Congress. Why was this project deferred? When do you intend to program this project? What impact will the deferral of this project have on the IOC date? How do you intend to provide the support that this project would have given the B-1 System?

Answer. Aircraft delivery schedule permitted deferral of the CASS 1 year without impact on the B-1B mission. The project is proposed for fiscal year 1985 accomplishment. In the interim, refueling vehicles and ground support equipment will be utilized to provide aircraft support. No other B-1B support projects were deferred from the fiscal year 1984 MCP.

MCP's under consideration for Dyess AFB over the next 5 years are as follows. Requirements are continously undergoing review and are subject to change.

Project	Scope	Cost (thousands)
Fiscal year 1985:		
B-1B support facility (includes CASS) (LS)		$66,000
Aerial delivery facility [MAC] (SF)	35,644	3,700
Precision measurement equipment lab (SF)	7,200	1,000
Military personnel support center (SF)	54,000	5,100
B-1B flight simulator facility (LS)		4,700
T-9 noise suppressor facility (LS)		700
Exterior area lighting [MAC] (EA)	12	700
Fiscal year 1986:		
Wing headquarters [MAC] (SF)	9,000	1,000
Small arms training range (SF)	3,080	1,229
Oil/water separator (LS)		440
Fiscal year 1987: New main gate (LS)		740
Fiscal year 1989:		
Gymnasium (SF)	28,141	2,600
Alter composite medical facility (LS)		21,000

SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Senator Thurmond. The committee recently received notification of a cost variation for the Space Transportation System Facility Modification Project at Vandenberg Air Force Base. The notification requests additional authorization of $9.6 million to increase the program amount to $24.4 million. This is a 65 percent increase. The notification will be entered into the record at this time. I must note that there have been other cost overruns in this program in the past.

1. How do you expect to fund this cost variation?
2. How many other cost variations have been requested for this program?
3. When was the last time you requested a cost variation for the STS?
4. What assurances can you give this committee that cost variations are kept to a minimum?

Answer. 1. Funds are available as a result of project cancellations and from savings generated by low bids in the excellent bidding climate currently existing.

2. There have been two; however, there have been three other reprogramings of funds that did not require cost variations.

3. In fiscal year 1982, on the STS Launch Complex.

4. In the total STS program, there have only been two projects that required a cost variation/reprograming: the Launch Complex and the Orbiter Maintenance and Processing Facility. These are the two most vehicle intensive facilities in the program. We received requirements to make facility changes from NASA as a result of "lessons learned" while flying the Space Shuttle. The STS program office is keeping user changes to a minimum and only accepting changes from NASA as they gain experience in launching and recovering the shuttle.

Question Submitted by Sen. John W. Warner

Senator Warner. I understand that recent increased use of the Petersburg, Va., commercial airport by C-130 USAF aircraft flying in support of Fort Lee, Va. is damaging the runways. Local authorities are concerned that the runways, which must accommodate civilian air traffic, will soon be unusable.

Request the Air Force investigate this report and, if substantiated, identify a course of action for repairs to be accomplished in the near term.

Answer. As C-130 missions into Petersburg primarily support the U.S. Army, Fort Lee officials are aware of what may be C-130 caused damage and are prepared to process a claim for repairs. Airport officials should contact the Fort Lee legal Office to develop the required documentation.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DAN QUAYLE

ARMY

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Senator **QUAYLE**. In your testimony you stated that the Fort Irwin project is a test of manufactured housing. In fact, the bid was awarded to a builder of factory-built housing. To have a valid demonstration of the feasibility of manufactured housing, it would need to be a project built to the HUD code or a side-by-side comparison of a project in which half the houses were HUD code and half factory-built. Would you support such a project as a fair way to test the feasibility of manufactured housing?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Army feels the Fort Irwin project, as it has been awarded, will provide the generic type of factory-built housing intended and required to conduct a fair comparison test with conventionally-built housing. It is unnecessary, and would be unproductive, to have another test project for comparison of the manufactured house with the factory-built house. The industrialized housing industry has the capability of producing, and do produce both the manufactured house and the factory-built house.

Senator **QUAYLE**. The testimony regarding the Fort Lewis project suggested that the specification requirements of sheetrock, 2x4 studs and brick or stucco exterior were necessary because of fire safety, energy conservation, etc. Please elaborate further on the necessity for these variations from the HUD code and whether you believe the HUD code requirements are insufficient.

General **DELBRIDGE**. The HUD code in question is Title 24-HUD, Part 3280, Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards, known as the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards (FMHCSS) and is applicable to the construction of mobile homes. HUD also publishes criteria and standard, Series 4900, which apply to permanent housing. OSD and Army housing criteria are based on the latter code, which is similar in content to other nationally recognized housing codes. The HUD standard for mobile homes (Title 24, Part 3280) is not suitable, as written, for permanent housing from the standpoints of safety, space, livability, maintainability or energy efficiency. The Army is working with the Manufactured Housing Institute to make necessary adjustments to the mobile home standards to bring them up to minimally acceptable levels. These adjutments are in line with the HUD standards for permanent housing.

BACHELOR HOUSING

Senator **QUAYLE**. Has the requirement for common design of bachelor enlisted housing been completed?

General **DELBRIDGE**. Yes. Uniform space criteria for enlisted quarters have been developed by the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the services.

Senator **QUAYLE**. If so, can we get on with accelerating the urgent requirement for enlisted housing at Fort Benjamin Harrison by including the next planned facility in the fiscal year 1984 bill?

General **DELBRIDGE**. At present, a 300-person barracks project is proposed for the fiscal year 1985 program at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Although design has just been authorized for the project using the new space criteria, it is likely that the design can be completed and the project awarded in fiscal year 1984 if Congress inserts the project in the fiscal year 1984 MILCON bill.

HOUSING ASSURANCE PROGRAM

Senator **QUAYLE**. Are there areas where the Housing Assurance program might be useful to you in overseas locations?

General **DELBRIDGE**. There may be overseas areas where the Housing Assurance program would be useful. However, in order to use this program we must find builders or sponsors. We have been unsuccessful to date.

Senator **QUAYLE**. Would you support amendment of Section 801 to permit this?

General **DELBRIDGE**. The Army would support amending Section 801 to include overseas locations.

AIR FORCE

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Senator **QUAYLE**. In your testimony you stated that the Fort Irwin project is a test of manufactured housing. In fact, the bid was awarded to a builder of factory-built housing. To have a valid demonstration of the feasibility of manufactured housing, it would need to be a project built to the HUD code or a side-by-side comparison of a project in which half the houses were HUD code and half factory-built. Would you support such a project as a fair way to test the feasibility of manufactured housing?

ANSWER. To test the feasibility of manufactured housing the Air Force would support a project in which a percentage of the units were built to HUD Minimum Property Standards and the remainder were built to manufactured housing standards.

Senator QUAYLE. Section 801 of S. 720 provides for a new Housing Assurance program, limited in scope to the United States. Earlier this year I stopped at RAF Mildenhall and had a brief visit with General Cathey who described some of the problems in obtaining suitable housing in the UK at places like Greenham Common. If section 801 were amended to authorize use of this new program in overseas areas, would that help in places like the UK? Are there other locations where it might be useful authority?

ANSWER. The answer to both questions is "yes." Overseas commanders have been greatly concerned for some time about housing for military personnel and their families—particularly for junior officers and enlisted personnel. Their concern relates to 4 principal areas: availability, standards or quality of construction, distance from work, and cost. The problem is particularly acute in places like the United Kingdom; however, there are other overseas locations where the housing situation is bleak. Amendment of Section 801 of S. 720 to include all overseas locations would undoubtedly help in those areas by providing the necessary incentives and impetus for development.

Senator QUAYLE. What are you doing to assure real competition by manufactured housing in your projects? Please cite specific projects.

ANSWER. The Air Force has two fiscal year 1983 projects being prepared for advertisement; 200 units at Fort MacArthur, CA, and 50 units at Powell, WY, with a specification which will allow manufactured housing to bid with the stick-built industry.

All future projects will be advertised using a performance specification which will permit competition between the manufactured and stick-built housing industries.

Senator QUAYLE. Over the past several years the Strategic Air Command has consistently rated Grissom AFB as among its very worst bases in terms of the physical plant. In view of that I was shocked to discover that Grissom is again being essentially ignored in this year's bill—just one small $500,000 for an administrative facility ignoring the high priority project of the SAC commander. I understand there are three project which are far enough along to be able to be put under contract during fiscal year 1984—a personnel support center, and enlisted dining facility, and an addition to the vehicle maintenance shop. Please provide information on each of these projects and your validation of the need for these projects.

ANSWER. Design of the first two projects is just getting underway, however since they are site adaptations of similar facilities at other locations, we fully expect to be able to award a contract in fiscal year 1984. The third is a simple design which we anticipate could be awarded during fiscal year 1984. The scope and costs of the projects are as follows:

Project	Scope	Costs (thousands)
Military personnel support center	[1]57,260	5,100
Dining hall	[1]15,000	3,190
Addition to vechicle maintenance shop	[1]10,000	1,030

[1] Square feet.

NAVY

Senator QUAYLE. In your testimony you stated that the Fort Irwin project is a test of manufactured housing. In fact, the bid was awarded to a builder of factory-built housing. To have a valid demonstration of the feasibility of manufactured housing, it would need to be a project built to the HUD code or a side-by-side comparison of a project in which half the houses were HUD code and half factory-built. Would you support such a project as a fair way to test the feasibility of manufactured housing? Please comment on the above question.

Answer. Navy would have no objection to a specific project that would compare mobile (manufactured) with modular (factory built) so long as there was sufficient contractor interest to promote competition within each category.

Senator **Quayle.** Didn't the Navy have a manufactured housing project at Fallon, Nevada? If so, what has been your experience with regard to cost, maintainability and acceptability by the occupants?

Answer. The Navy has 70 units of manufactured homes at Fallon, Nevada, executed in the fiscal year 1979 program, at a cost of approximately $41,850 per unit. Maintenance records are being kept and energy consumption monitored. Sufficient time has not elapsed to make any judgements. Occupant attitudes have been sampled before and after construction. Occupants are generally quite satisfied with the units, primarily due to their detached, single story configuration.

Senator **Quayle.** What are you doing to assure real competition by manufactured housing in your projects? Please cite specific projects.

Answer. The Navy turnkey specification has been modified for the fiscal year 1983 program at MCB Camp Pendleton, CA; NS Long Beach, CA; MCMWTC Bridgeport, CA; and NATC Patuxent River, MD. The principal modifications are:

Allow detached single units.

Allow 7'—6" ceilings.

Relax minimum room widths.

Adopt HUD code as applicable to manufactured housing.

Senator **Quayle.** Are there areas where the Housing Assurance program might be useful to you in overseas locations? Would you support amendment of Section 801 to permit this?

Answer. There are currently no Navy overseas locations which could benefit from the proposed Housing Assurance program. The Navy would support an amendment to Section 801 to permit its use at overseas locations for possible future use.

NAVAL WEAPONS SUPPORT CENTER—CRANE, IND.

Senator **Quayle.** In last year's military construction proposal, there were two projects at Crane Naval Weapons Support Center—an electronics/communications shop ($350,000) and a ship weapon systems lab ($600,000)—which were approved in the authorization bill but dropped from the appropriations bill because they were not 35 percent design complete. Neither of these projects is in the current bill. What happened? Did the Navy fail to get the design sufficiently complete or did you lose interest in two projects important enough to be in last year's bill? Please include in the record information on each of these projects and their validation last year.

Answer. The project for the Ship Weapons System Laboratory (P-205) has been revised by the Naval Weapons System Center and construction will proceed within available minor construction and equipment installation authority. Project is no longer a Military Construction budget item.

The project for the Electronics/Communications Maintenance Shop (P-198) has also been revised and updated by the Center. Cost estimate is now $800,000 and it is a candidate for Navy's fiscal year 1985 Productivity Improvement program (Military Construction).

Both projects were denied in fiscal year 1983 Program because of inadequate design progress as of the time Military Construction hearings were held. At that time, design was forecast to reach 100 percent in November 1982. After denial of the fiscal year 1983 request on P-198, design action was terminated, with no design progress. Navy will consider resuming design on P-198 when and if it becomes a firm candidate for the fiscal year 1985 program.

Questions Submitted by Senator John C. Stennis

USAR CENTER IN LAUREL, MISS.

Senator **Stennis.** In response to a question submitted in a hearing before the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, I understand the Army Reserve has a project in Laurel, Mississippi which could be accelerated into the fiscal year 1984 program. What is the status of this project and what is the importance of moving it up into the fiscal year 1984 program? (Please include in your answer information regarding the status of design and land acquisition.)

General **Delbridge.** The current status of the new United States Army Reserve Center project with Organizational Maintenance Shop and Area Maintenance Support Activity is 35 percent design complete with site selection complete and acquisition of site pending final closure. There is no urgency on the part of the Army to accelerate this project; however, it could be accelerated to the fiscal year 1984 program and subsequently executed within the year.

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

Senator **Stennis**. I understand there are three National Guard Armories, located in Gloster, Indianola, and Rolling Fork, Mississippi, which could be accelerated into the fiscal year 1984 program. Please provide for the committee the status of these three projects and explain the importance of moving them up into the fiscal year 1984 program. (Please include in your answer information regarding the status of design and land acquisition and the availability of State matching money.)

General **Delbridge**. According to information provided by the Army National Guard, the three Mississippi Army National Guard units stationed at the identified armories are part of the 155th Armored Brigade. The conditions of the existing obsolete armories prevents conducting the level of training required by the mobilization mission of this brigade. Requirements to replace the three existing armories are currently included in the 5-year Long-Range Military Construction program plan. State-owned land is available at each site and matching State funds will be available for obligations after July 1, 1983. The design for each armory will be developed by adapting previously approved design for a 60-person armory. Copies of the DD Forms 1391 for the Gloster, Indianola and Rolling Fork armories are provided for the record.

1. COMPONENT ARNG	FY 19 85 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 2 February 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION GLOSTER, MISSISSIPPI	4. PROJECT TITLE 60 PERSON ARMORY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 55896A	6. CATEGORY CODE 171	7. PROJECT NUMBER 0599	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 575

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
ARMORY BUILDING..............................	SF	17,691	37.19	658
SUPPORTING FACILITIES........................	LS	-	-	82
SITE PREPARATION (100% STATE)...............	LS	-	-	(11)
FINE GRADING, SEEDING AND PLANTING..........	LS	-	-	(23)
FENCING.....................................	LF	270	9.26	(3)
PARKING: MILITARY, OFF-STREET & ACCESS.....	SY	3,666	9.27	(34)
UTILITIES: WATER, SEWER, GAS...............	LS	-	-	(4)
SIDEWALK....................................	SF	1,800	2.10	(4)
FLAGPOLE....................................	LS	-	-	(3)
SUBTOTAL.....................................				740
CONTINGENCY (5%).............................				37
FEDERAL SHARE...............................				575
STATE SHARE..........................NON ADD				(203)
SUPERVISION, INSP&OVERHEAD-FED(1.30%)..NON ADD				(7)
TOTAL REQUEST................................				575
EQUIP PROVIDED FROM OTHER FED APPR.....NON ADD				-0-

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

This is a specially designed armory facility of permanent masonry type construction of brick and concrete block units with built up roof and concrete floors. Complete with paved parking areas, fencing, utilities and other supporting items required to complete the facility for occupancy.

Air Conditioning - 7 tons

REQUIREMENT: 17,691 SF ADEQUATE: -0- SUBSTANDARD: 2,544 SF

PROJECT: A new facility is requested to serve the peacetime mission of this unit. Construction of this armory will improve the readiness of the unit by providing adequate classroom space for required training, areas for the performance of maintenance and supply storage area, a kitchen for preparation and serving of rations which will boost morale. Vehicle training areas and a small arms range in which marksmanship training can be conducted. Deferring the construction of this armory would result in the impaired readiness of this unit because of: Lack of classroom space as set forth above, effect morale, thereby resulting in loss of recruiting and retention. Construction of this armory will have a direct effect on training of this unit.

REQUIREMENT: This facility is required to house Det 1, Co A, 155th INF consisting of 72 personnel. The armory will provide the necessary administration, indoor training areas and storage of equipment space to achieve the proficiency in required training and to accomplish the assigned readiness objectives. The new facility would be situated on 5 acres of land owned by the State of Mississippi. There are no other active or reserve facilities located at this site.

CURRENT SITUATION: The present armory consists of 2,544 SF and was a former maintenance shop for a large pulp wood operation. The building is owned by the Town of Gloster, Mississippi. The old building has been partially converted into makeshift classroom space, a small inadequate kitchen, three latrines with one toilet each, a very small administration area, and a supply room and vault of substandard requirements. The building is not supplied with

1 COMPONENT ARNG	FY 19 85 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 2February 83

3 INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
GLOSTER, MISSISSIPPI

4 PROJECT TITLE 60 PERSON ARMORY	5 PROJECT NUMBER 0590

CURRENT SITUATION: CONT'D
hot water and there are no hose bibs for required cleaning and maintenance of equipment. The existing facility has no food preparation area, scullery area, showers, urinals, learning center, library or firing range. The existing building is located on approximately 2.5 acres and will be returned to the Town of Gloster according to State Law.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Assigned unit will be required to use the overcrowded facility with inadequate areas in supply, training and food preparation areas. The overcrowded conditions will continue to have an adverse effect on troop morale, effecting the retention and recruiting of personnel.

1. COMPONENT ARNG	FY 19 85 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 25 APR 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION ROLLING FORK, MISSISSIPPI	4. PROJECT TITLE 60-PERSON ARMORY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 55896A	6. CATEGORY CODE 171	7. PROJECT NUMBER 0602	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 572

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
ARMORY BUILDING	SF	17,521	36.10	633
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	LS	-	-	94
SITE PREPARATION (100T STATE)	LS	-	-	(12)
FINE GRADING, SEEDING AND PLANTING	AC	3	-	(12)
FENCING	LF	463	9.00	(4)
PARKING: MILITARY, OFF-STREET & ACCESS	SY	4,215	10	(42)
UTILITIES: WATER, WELL, SEPTIC & TELECOM ..	LS	-	-	(12)
SIDEWALK	LS	-	-	(4)
FLAGPOLE	LS	-	-	(3)
WASH RACK	LS	-	-	(5)
SUBTOTAL				727
CONTINGENCY (5%)				36
FEDERAL SHARE				572
STATE SHARE				(191)
SUPERVISION,INSP&OVERHEAD-FED(1.30%) ..NON ADD				(7)
TOTAL REQUEST				572
EQUIP PROVIDED FROM OTHER FED APPR ....NON ADD				(12)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

This is a specially designed armory facility of permanent masonry type construction, brick and concrete block units with built-up roof and concrete floors. A one-story structure with mechanical and electrical equipment. Air Conditioning - 9 tons

11. REQUIREMENT: 17,521 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 7,735 SF

PROJECT: A new facility is required to serve the peacetime mission of this unit. The space will permit all unit personnel to perform the necessary tasks that will improve their readiness posture for support in mobilization objectives.

REQUIREMENT: This facility is required to house the Detachment 1, Support 2/198th Armor consisting of 55 personnel. This armory will provide the necessary administration, indoor training areas and storage of equipment space to achieve the proficiency in required training and to accomplish the assigned readiness objectives. Deferring construction of this armory would severely impair unit readiness. A State-owned 7-acre site is available.

CURRENT SITUATION: The present armory consists of 7,735 square feet and was a Quonset hut used by the city of Rolling Fork. With the additional training requirements and preparation of food for personnel, the existing areas and total space does not permit expansion. The existing armory is State-owned and will be disposed of after the new facility has been occupied in accordance with State laws.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Assigned unit will be required to use the overcrowded facility with a deficiency of 9,733 square feet in supply & training areas. The overcrowded conditions will continue to have an adverse effect on troop morale, affecting the retention and recruiting of personnel.

1. COMPONENT ARNG	FY 19 87 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE 25 APR 83

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI	4. PROJECT TITLE 60-PERSON ARMORY

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 55896A	6. CATEGORY CODE 171	7. PROJECT NUMBER 276	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 572

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
ARMORY BUILDING	SF	18,280	36.10	660
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	LS	-	-	74
SITE PREPARATION (100% STATE)	LS	-	-	(7)
FINE GRADING, SEEDING & PLANTING	LS	-	-	(12)
FENCING	LF	324	9.00	(3)
PARKING: MILITARY, OFF-STREET & ACCESS	SY	4,090	9.29	(38)
FLAGPOLE	LS	-	-	(2)
UTILITIES: WATER, SEWER, GAS, ELEC	LS	-	-	(8)
RIGID PAVEMENT	SF	1,908	2.80	(4)
SUBTOTAL				734
CONTINGENCY (5%)				37
FEDERAL SHARE				572
STATE SHARE ....NON ADD				(199)
SUPERVISION,INSP&OVERHEAD-FED(1.32%) ..NON ADD				(7)
TOTAL REQUEST				572
EQUIP PROVIDED FROM OTHER FED APPR ....NON ADD				(10)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

A specially designed armory facility of permanent masonry type construction of brick and concrete block units, with built-up roof and concrete floors. A one-story structure with mechanical and electrical equipment.
Air Conditioning - 9 tons

11. REQUIREMENT: 18,280 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 7,820 SF

PROJECT: A new facility is requested to serve the peacetime mission of this unit. The space will permit all armor personnel to perform the necessary tasks that will improve their readiness posture for support in combat objectives. The existing armory cannot be expanded. Deferring construction of this armory would result in impaired readiness of this unit. Local support of this unit by city and county has been highly instrumental in this unit maintaining its strength at an effective level.

REQUIREMENT: This facility is required to house Co B, 2d Battalion, 198th Armor consisting of 80 personnel. This armory will provide the necessary administration, indoor training areas and storage of equipment space to achieve the proficiency in required training and to accomplish the assigned readiness objectives. The new 7-acre site is owned by the State.

CURRENT SITUATION: The present armory consists of 7,820 square feet and was constructed in 1948 for purposes of vehicle storage. Armory is masonry structure with metal roof and had been converted into a very small administrative area, small kitchen, a latrine, and a very small supply room and vault of substandard requirements. The facility contains no classroom, no library, no locker room, no rifle range, no food storage or scullery area and no shower facilities. The facility is located on a very small tract of land located in the center of town adjacent to a residential area and does not have adequate drainage or adequate space to store assigned vehicles. Due to present location, unit is unable to properly train with and maintain M-60 tanks due to noise (Cont d)

1 COMPONENT ARNG	FY 19 87 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2 DATE 25 APR 83
3 INSTALLATION AND LOCATION INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI		
4 PROJECT TITLE 60-PERSON ARMORY		5 PROJECT NUMBER 276

pollution caused by its operation as well as damage to city streets if driven on them. The facility is extremely difficult to heat and cool due to type of construction. With the additional training requirements and preparation of food for personnel, the existing areas and total space does not permit expansion. The existing armory is State-owned and will be disposed of after the new facilit has been occupied in accordance with State laws.
IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Assigned units will be required to use the overcrowded facility with a deficiency of 10,460 square feet in supply, administration, food preparation and training areas. The overcrowded conditions will continue to have an adverse effect on troop morale, affecting the retention and recruiting of personnel.

COMPUTER TRAINING FACILITY AT KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. The Air Force has tentatively placed in its fiscal year 1985 program the construction of a computer training facility at Keesler Air Force Base. What is the status of this project? Could it be accelerated into the fiscal year 1984 program? How important is it to the computer training program at Keesler to move this program forward into the fiscal year 1984 program? (Please include in your answer information regarding the status of design and land acquisition.)

ANSWER. A. An $11.9M project for a new computer training facility at Keesler AFB was proposed for fiscal year 1985 by Training Command with a priority of 25 out of 29. At this priority, there is little prospect for fiscal year 1985 MCP funding. Consequently, no design action has been initiated. No land acquisition requirements have been identified for this project.

B. Although design has not yet been started, Training Command has indicated that the project could be contracted within the fiscal year 1984 MCP timeframe if Congress were to add it to the fiscal year 1984 bill.

C. While this project supports a more efficient and effective Keesler computer training program, training levels do not demand it to be moved forward to the 1984 MCP. The new DOD standardized programming language training will begin in March 1984 with 150 students, but won't reach the 1,000 student level until fiscal year 1986.

Senator THURMOND. I thank you all for coming. We stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:50 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

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